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The Indus Valley People

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A recent article published on April 30, 2015 in PHYS.ORG claims that most people living in the Indus valley region were migrants and not local residents (1). I quote from the article:

“When the researchers looked at remains from the ancient city of Harappa, located in what is known today as the Punjab Province of Pakistan, individuals' early molars told a very different story than their later ones, meaning they hadn't been born in the city where they were found.”

This discovery is in total accordance with my claim that people migrated from the north and that very few of them settled in the region. The proof of it is that the number of individuals represented by skeletal remains across the entire culture area totals in the hundreds.

Most of the migrants continued towards the west and eventually settled in the fertile region between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. I have shown this migration in my article entitled **The South-West Expansion** (2).

Researchers from the university of Florida came to their conclusion by examining the teeth of 4000 years old skeletal. The article says **“It's not clear why certain young hinterland people were sent to the city”**. According to my understanding, people were not sent there, but while some migrants from the north settled in the Indus valley, most of them moved forward towards the west and the south. In the original publication from **PLOS one** (3), it is said:

“Strontium and lead isotope ratios allow us to reinterpret the Indus tradition of cemetery inhumation as part of a specific and highly regulated institution of migration. Intra-individual isotopic shifts are consistent with immigration from resource-rich hinterlands during childhood.”

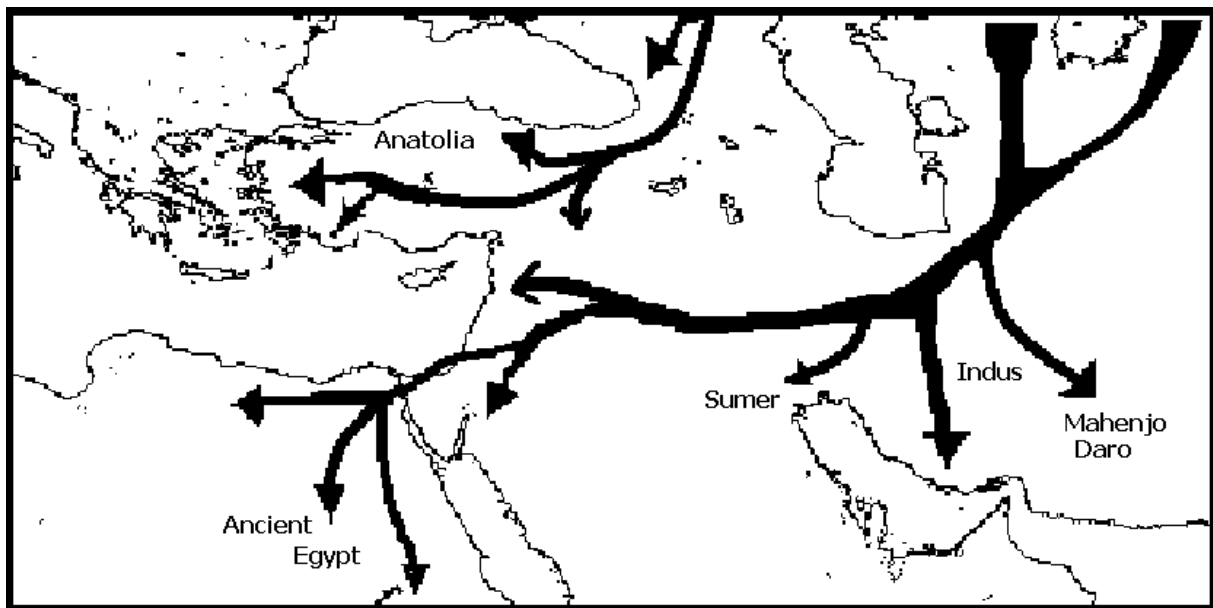
In article 17, **The Indus Valley Script** (4), I showed clear similarities between Asiatic and Indus valley cultures, especially in their dressing styles. Although the article claims that the samples from the northern Hindi Kush and Karakorum are less radiogenic than the southern ones, I have shown in article 28 **The Kushan Empire** (5) that the Kushan empire extended from western China up to the northern regions of India, including the Indus valley.

The northern connection of the Indus valley people can also be found in the language that was spoken several thousand years ago. Dr. **Ahmed Hassan Dani** (1920 – 2009), who was an expert of the Sanskrit language and an archeologist of the Indian subcontinent, said (6):

“In what we call the Kot Diji period, we have a connection between the Indus Civilization and the excavations in Turkmenistan. The people of this site lived about 3000 BCE.”

So we see that the connection goes back to 5000 years before present and the migration from the north started much earlier than generally accepted. The script and the language developed in parallel and both reached their apogee in the Sumerian culture of Mesopotamia. Dr. Dani claims that even the Dravidian language, which is still spoken in the southern parts of India, has its origin in the early proto-language of Central Asia. This is because Dravidian, all Altaic languages of Asia and Sumerian are agglutinative languages. Therefore, one can see that there is a connection and a continuation in the structure of the languages spoken from Central Asia up to Mesopotamia including the Indian subcontinent.

The evolution of writing systems is also an important indicator for the disclosure of migration routes. In my article 18, **Towards Sumer and Elam**, I have shown the migration routes which extend far beyond Mesopotamia (7). Here is the map.



References

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- (3) <http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0123103>
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- (5) <http://www.halukberkmen.net/pdf/42.pdf>
- (6) <http://www.halukberkmen.net/pdf/193.pdf>
- (7) <http://www.halukberkmen.net/pdf/31.pdf>