

Quaternary Migrations in Eurafrica

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Observations and studies in Europa, the Mediterranean countries and N-Africa are supporting the idea of Eurafrica being the playground of evolution which has produced modern man. During the sequential glacial and interglacial periods of the last 1.5 Million years in Europe the climate zones were shifted repeatedly from N to S and back, entailing the migration of plants, animals and people. Fortunately glaciation in Europe was always accompanied by optimum living conditions in N -Africa and drought periods in N-Africa by optimum living conditions in Europe.

These changing conditions have certainly accelerated both, the biological and the cultural evolution. While Europe was flourishing in the interglacial periods, N-Africa played a similar role during the glacial periods, i.e. the pluvial periods in the N of that continent.

Very likely, the large landmasses of N-Africa with their tremendous resources and potentials may have initially provided time and possibilities of specialisation for larger creative population groups. There are good arguments that people from N-Africa took possession of the European continent, when their own habitats were progressively reduced.

The idea is that the entire biological life including mankind was swept several times back and forth, taking advantage of optimum or bearable living conditions wherever they were offered. The effects of biological evolution are not restricted to climatic influences but comprise the whole range of adversities, including epidemics and wars. This means, not only the ice-age people in Europe were subjected a battle for survival but also the people living in the "paradise" of pluvial N-Africa. It is most likely that Europe and N-Africa were the cradle of modern man being kept in motion by glaciation and desertification.