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Mega machines cutting through solid rock.

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The transportation of multi-ton stone blocks.

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Modern aircraft carrying millions of people each day around the

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world. And space shuttles,

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sending humans to the stars. But are these examples of modern

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technology? Are they the same?

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Or is there evidence that these incredible achievements existed

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on Earth thousands of years ago?

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And you begin to have to ask yourself, are we missing part of the story?

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Could ancient man have possessed knowledge far beyond that of our

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own century? And if so, where did it come from?

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I think that people in ancient times were visited by beings coming

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not from this Earth. And they gave us scientific technologies.

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It becomes ever more apparent that the possible answer of have

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aliens visited in the past could be a potential yes.

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Millions of people around the world believe we have been visited in

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the past by extraterrestrial beings. What if it were true?

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Did ancient aliens really help to shape our history?

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And if so, what if there were clues left behind,

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sometimes hiding in plain sight?

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What if we could find the evidence?

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Music

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Sakara, Egypt. Located roughly 20 miles south of Cairo,

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it is home to the world famous steppe pyramid of King Joseph.

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Dating back more than 4,000 years, it is the oldest of Egypt's

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97 pyramids. Sakara is also famous for being one of Egypt's

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oldest burial grounds, earning it the nickname City of the Dead.

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It was here in 1891 that French archaeologists unearthed an

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ancient tomb containing the burial remains of Padiemen,

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an official from the 3rd century BC.

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Among the various items discovered was a small wooden model of

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what appeared to be a bird, lying beside a papyrus,

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bearing the inscription, I want to fly.

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The artifact was later sent to the Cairo Museum,

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where authorities placed it alongside several other bird figurines.

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The model sat largely unnoticed until 1969,

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when Egyptologist Dr. Khalil Masiya was examining the bird collection

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and noticed that there was something very different about the Sakara bird.

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It's interesting because on one hand clearly it should look like a bird,

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because it has eyes and has a typical nose of a bird.

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On the other hand, the wings are clearly not bird wings.

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To the middle of the rum, you see is the wing a bit thicker.

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In this region, the lift up is the highest.

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The whole thing becomes thinner to the end of the wings,

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00:03:59,000 --> 00:04:03,000

and those wings are modeled down.

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And this is a very modern aerodynamic design.

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Then the other point is birds have no rudders,

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because a bird does not need a rudder because of its aerodynamic architecture.

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And so there is the idea that they are not representing birds,

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but flying machines or aircraft.

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Could the ancient Egyptians have possessed the power of flight?

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In 2006, aviation and aerodynamics expert Simon Sanderson

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built a scale model of the Sakara bird,

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five times larger than the original, to test that possibility.

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We're running the constant speed,

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slowly increasing the angle of attack,

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and then measuring the forces which it's producing.

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That way we can learn about its flight characteristics.

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At 10 degrees, we're producing four times quite in lift,

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so it actually would be flying now. That's good.

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Tests shows the Sakara bird is a highly developed glider.

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And this is a design we use today.

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During the Sanderson tests, it was discovered

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that the only thing preventing the Sakara bird from achieving flight

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was the lack of a rear stabilizing rudder or elevator needed to maintain balance.

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Is it possible that the Sakara bird ever possessed this critical component?

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What is missing is something like an elevator.

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But if you look at this feature here,

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then we may interpret that something like an elevator was connected here

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or was lost during the history.

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Computer models seem to confirm that the Sakara bird is certainly airworthy.

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But there is another problem to consider, launching a glider.

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Modern methods require the use of a tow plane

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that pulls the glider into the air,

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then releases it when a proper altitude is reached.

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So how might the ancient Egyptians have launched the Sakara bird?

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The scientists of Egyptology told us that such a bird could be powered off by catapults to fly.

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And we had a high acceptance by Egyptian scientists.

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The idea of using a catapult does have a contemporary parallel.

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Many of today's glider enthusiasts employ a bungee court system to launch their sail craft into the air.

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But if the Sakara bird is capable of flight, where would ancient Egyptians have acquired such technology?

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I think that people in ancient times were visited by beings coming not from this earth

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and they gave us culture and scientific technologies to improve our life on earth,

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coming from the primitive to a higher developed culture.

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If ancient cultures would be able to produce any really flyable machine,

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they would be far more advanced than we believe today.

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It changes our viewpoint of ancient societies.

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It's a fact that our ancestors were more intelligent and had more technological superiority capabilities

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than our history books give them credit for.

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You begin to have to ask yourself, are we missing part of the story?

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00:08:01,000 --> 00:08:06,000

And honestly, I think we are. I think there has been a forgotten episode in human history.

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And we're a species with amnesia. We don't really remember who or what we are.

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I haven't been convinced that there is evidence that supports an ancient visitation.

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But there is no reason why not. And I think to shut oneself to that possibility is a mistake,

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mainly because there are so many anomalies that we can't explain.

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7,000 miles from Egypt, the dense jungles and rugged mountains of Columbia

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contain a vast number of archaeological sites.

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Many treasure hunters believe the legendary city of gold, Eldorado, lies hidden here,

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somewhere under a thick canopy of trees.

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While the mythical metropolis has never been found, early in the 20th century,

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tomb robbers searching along the Magdalena River stumbled upon a gravesite dating back 1,500 years

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to a pre-Columbian civilization known as the Tolima.

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Among the funerary objects found there were hundreds of small 2-3-inch gold figurines.

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Many of those looked like insects and fish.

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However, out of those hundreds that they found, they also found about a dozen

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that are eerily reminiscent of modern-day fighter jets.

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They have a triangular shape. They have an upright tail fin,

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stabilizers,

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and a fuselage.

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And they have nothing in common with anything similar in nature.

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Could these gold objects really be proof that Earth has been visited by ancient aliens?

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One of the objects shows typical specked wings, like with a modern aircraft.

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And if you compare it to something like a space shuttle, you'll see that the basic wing shape is very similar

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to wing shapes for high-speed aerodynamic bodies, like a space shuttle is.

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There is not a single insect in the world which has got its wings at the bottom.

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Now when you exclude the possibility that it's an insect, one of the things which remain is the fact that this is actually, yes, what it looks like, a plane.

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In 1997, German aviation experts including Aljun Invom and Peter Belting set out to prove the speculation

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by building a scale model replica of the Goldflyer, fully equipped with landing gear and a working engine.

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It was rather simple because we don't need to put much parts to this shape because this shape is perfect.

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Everything was already done by the native people 2,000 years ago.

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They did not add an inch or remove an inch. They just essentially blew the little thing into a larger size.

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I mean, this is sensational that pre-Columbian culture knew about aerodynamics.

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Once completed, the remote-controlled flyer took off down a makeshift runway and flew.

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When you see this thing taking off, you really feel that this is the real deal.

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It was a very successful test and showed us how perfect ancient people were working out aerodynamic design.

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What shows you that there must be something happened, we are not quite sure how it did, but that it did.

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This is applied science. This isn't just thinking somewhere.

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This is people going out there and making sure and proving.

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00:12:27,000 --> 00:12:31,000

With eyes to see, anybody can see this, that this is real, this is genuine.

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This little thing, which sits in a museum, could fly.

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So we have two examples from opposite side of the planet, and both examples are aerodynamically sound and they fly.

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So to suggest that all of this is coincidence, I mean, after a while, even coincidence no longer makes sense.

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Could the ancients have seen actual entities like ancient gods, ancient astronauts actually flying around in what amounted to modern aircraft?

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The answer to these questions may be found in ancient documents that describe flight patterns, aircraft specs, and even aerial battles in remarkable detail.

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Over the past 50 years, NASA has sent astronauts into space inside large rockets.

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This method has been described by Sun as simply putting a man on a large firecracker and lighting the fuse.

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Man's ability to travel farther into space will require more advanced propulsion systems. Several are being researched by NASA.

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There are a wide variety of advanced propulsion technologies that are being actively developed and studied by NASA and other researchers.

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A really exotic version of that is to use a launch assist catapult.

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You use technology derived from the magnetic levitation trains to build a maglev sled that carries your rocket, gets it up to about Mach 1,

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and then launches the rocket from it.

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While these futuristic propulsion systems seem like something out of science fiction, ancient alien theorists believe past civilizations possess these same advanced technologies.

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They point to a number of cultural myths that describe sky people coming to Earth in fire-breathing dragons or metallic-looking machines as proof of extraterrestrial visitation.

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In my mind, legends and myths are based on something real.

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And while they've been mythified and exaggerated in many cases, in my mind, some core of truth here in that people really were flying in airships in ancient times, just like we do today.

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But might these airships have reached Earth using the same type of propulsion systems we use today?

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The answer may be found deep in the Indian subcontinent.

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India, over 1.1 billion people crowd its modern cities and rural townships, speaking hundreds of languages, and practicing a number of different religions.

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India is considered one of the oldest civilizations, with settlements dating back over 11,000 years.

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It is also home to several of the oldest records of ancient technologies.

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Ancient Sanskrit texts dating back as far as 6000 BC describe in varying but vivid detail flying machines called Vimanas.

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Vimanas are aeroplanes and they are powered by some jet engines.

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This seems to be true because all the description of the flight behavior, elephants ran away in panic.

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00:16:29,000 --> 00:16:35,000

Grass was thrown out because there was a lot of pressure from behind those Vimanas.

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So that we can say this is a description of the spaceship.

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Although mainstream historians believe the Vimana texts are myths, many of the documents contain passages that seem to describe modern machinery and technology.

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The Vimanika Shastra goes into metals that are used in these craft.

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It talks about electricity and power sources.

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00:17:09,000 --> 00:17:12,000

It talks about the pilots and the clothing they have to wear.

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It talks about the food that they eat.

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00:17:15,000 --> 00:17:18,000

It talks even about the weapons that are kept on these airships.

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The flight manuals of the Vimanas are quite similar to the flight manuals you find in the modern passenger flight business.

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Or when you go to the military jet engines, of course they have also flight manuals because it's necessary for a pilot to get knowledge about his plane.

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He wanted to fly with.

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00:17:46,000 --> 00:17:53,000

We also learned that these Vimanas could be controlled mentally.

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And this is a technology that modern militaries are beginning to develop.

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00:18:02,000 --> 00:18:13,000

Even today, with its advances, we think we are, almost every manifestation of an actual extraterrestrial civilization today would look almost like magic to us.

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00:18:14,000 --> 00:18:22,000

Where it has to do with technological electromagnetic systems that interface with coherent thought and organized thought.

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And this gets into people go, well, now you're losing me here.

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00:18:25,000 --> 00:18:31,000

But I tell people, I said, yeah, well, you got to push your boundaries a little bit if you're talking about a true interstellar civilization.

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00:18:33,000 --> 00:18:44,000

The Vimanakashastra, or science of aeronautics, indicates Vimanas used a propulsion system based on a combination of gyroscopes, electricity and mercury.

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Is this possible?

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Mercury is an unusual element.

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Mercury is metal.

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00:18:52,000 --> 00:18:53,000

It's also a liquid.

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00:18:54,000 --> 00:18:58,000

And is a conductor of electricity.

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00:18:59,000 --> 00:19:02,000

Now, there's unusual things you can do with mercury.

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00:19:03,000 --> 00:19:12,000

You can put it into a closed gyroscopic device with mercury spinning around, and then you can electrify it.

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And studies have been done on this by NASA and by other scientists.

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00:19:17,000 --> 00:19:25,000

And they find that, you know, levitation effects, anti-gravity kind of effects, and a spinning bright light is part of it too.

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The Vimanakashastra suggests Vimanas were powered by several gyroscopes, placed inside a sealed liquid mercury vortex.

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Here's an example of a little kid's gyroscope.

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00:19:39,000 --> 00:19:44,000

You spin it with a heavy wheel around a central axis.

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Well, a gyroscope seems to do a lot of strange things, even defy gravity.

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00:19:51,000 --> 00:19:58,000

And it does this because it uses what's called rotational or angular momentum.

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And it wants to keep a particular orientation on its spin axis, the center rod.

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00:20:06,000 --> 00:20:14,000

If you push on that rod, it will want to brighten itself up to its original orientation.

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00:20:15,000 --> 00:20:18,000

It wants to keep that same angular momentum.

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Gyroscopes are used all over the place in airplanes, in spacecraft, in submarines.

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00:20:27,000 --> 00:20:31,000

This allows them to determine their position based on where they started.

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00:20:31,000 --> 00:20:38,000

They can also use it for finding their velocity, or even just the orientation of the vehicle in space.

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One of the texts talks about mercury rotating and driving some sort of a powerful wind, or a windmill effect.

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That might be some sort of what we call a flywheel energy storage, where you have a spinning disk,

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and then you extract energy from it slowly. That would be the mercury.

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00:21:04,000 --> 00:21:13,000

And then that could be used to drive some sort of propeller, or what we call a ducted fan sort of system, like you have in a hovercraft.

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00:21:16,000 --> 00:21:23,000

Mercury would be quite good for that because it's a high density, so you'd have a small package for your power plant.

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And that's always good when you're building an aircraft.

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00:21:27,000 --> 00:21:32,000

Flywheel energy storage systems, however, tend to lose power quickly.

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To navigate across space, its size would have to be enormous.

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00:21:38,000 --> 00:21:42,000

They're fine for use by power companies for load leveling.

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00:21:43,000 --> 00:21:46,000

You put energy in when you don't need it, you get energy out when you need it.

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00:21:47,000 --> 00:21:52,000

But they're sitting on the ground. They have something light enough to actually fly.

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00:21:52,000 --> 00:21:56,000

It's not at all clear that this would be a practical device.

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00:21:57,000 --> 00:22:03,000

Now maybe the people were trying to describe something that kind of looked like this to them.

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00:22:04,000 --> 00:22:08,000

It might not have actually been mercury. It might have been some other liquid metal.

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00:22:09,000 --> 00:22:15,000

The mercury vortex engine is perhaps a failure in the translation,

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00:22:15,000 --> 00:22:23,000

because the vortex is not a material quite suitable to a jet engine.

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The issue of how are these civilizations traveling faster than the speed of light is a fundamental question.

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It's a scientific application of things that have been studied for thousands of years and they're within the Vedas.

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The ancient Vedic teachings or other ancient teachings and it is there.

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But if Vimana's existed, could this prove there was a worldwide transportation network thousands of years before Columbus?

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00:22:57,000 --> 00:23:02,000

The answer might be found on a mountain top outside Mexico City.

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00:23:03,000 --> 00:23:14,000

In the 21st century, modern transportation and communication methods have connected the world like never before.

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00:23:15,000 --> 00:23:22,000

Products or ideas, no matter where in the world they may have originated, can spread to even the most remote countries.

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00:23:23,000 --> 00:23:28,000

A hip-hop hit in Brooklyn might make it big in Tokyo before it's even heard in Manhattan.

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00:23:28,000 --> 00:23:34,000

This cultural interconnection has transformed the globe. But is it new?

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00:23:37,000 --> 00:23:48,000

Mainstream archaeologists believe ancient civilizations such as those found in the remote Pacific islands, Asia and South America developed independently from each other.

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But ancient astronaut theorists contend that similarities in building styles and beliefs found in these cultures suggest that a worldwide trade route may have connected them to each other.

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00:24:01,000 --> 00:24:26,000

But just like we have airports today around the world, in ancient times with the Vimana's there would have been hangers for the craft, airports for them to land and those airports would have been situated in strategic places around the world.

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And that's exactly what we see in remote places.

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Could the complex set of lines covering Peru's Nazca plain or the mysterious plateau above Mexico's

Oaxaca Valley be evidence of runways for a worldwide air transportation system?

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One of the unusual archaeological sites in Mexico is a place called Monti Alba.

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That is also a mountain where the top of the mountain was completely cut off and leveled to make a very flat tabletop mountain.

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And there's a megalithic city there too that's extremely old.

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This was probably some kind of Vimana airport.

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The Vimana's could be kind of missing link between the single cultures in the world because they had just a very short time to flow from one part of the world to the other.

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Legends of air travel are also found in ancient Africa and the Middle East.

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According to the Kaver Nagast, a holy book of the Ethiopians written sometime before the second century AD, the Queen of Sheba was once given a gift of a flying carpet by King Solomon of Israel.

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The Kaver Nagast is one of the most important texts you've never heard of.

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The Kaver Nagast means the Book of Kings and it is the most sacred book of the Ethiopians.

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In it, King Solomon is described as having access to some type of a flying machine.

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And in that part of the world, the term flying carpet was always used very liberally.

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My question is, did they really mean actual flying carpets or was it another term with which to describe some type of a flying machine?

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This was the original chariots of the gods that Eric Vondonikon talked about.

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The flying magic carpets of the Arabian Knights stories.

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There are traditions in the Middle East of King Solomon having this airship and flying to different places in the Middle East.

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Certain mountains which are known as the mountains of Solomon.

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These may have been certain airports or landing areas for these Vamanas.

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Nicholas Rorick, famous Russian American explorer who traveled all through Central Asia and Tibet in the 1920s.

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He too claimed that Tibetans had traditions of King Solomon flying to Tibet in this aircraft.

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The Kaibra Nagast also describes how King Solomon used his flying airship to make maps of the world.

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But could these have any relation to other ancient maps some believe may have been made by extraterrestrials?

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Some of these maps show the world not as it looks today but as it looked during the last Ice Age.

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And this is really hard to explain.

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Everybody's heard of the Piri Rees map but they perhaps not heard of the Ronitius Phineas map or the Mercator maps that show Antarctica in great detail hundreds of years before Antarctica was even discovered.

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One of the most referenced stories of ancient aircraft is found in a surprising place, the Bible.

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In the Book of Ezekiel, the prophet describes a flying chariot containing wheels within wheels and powered by angels.

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00:28:41,000 --> 00:28:56,000

Although Bible historians suggest Ezekiel was speaking symbolically about the terrifying enemies facing Israel, could this be another example of an alien visitation and proof that prehistoric aircraft existed?

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In the story of Ezekiel's throne chariot, this flying vehicle that doesn't seem to have any means of propulsion, if we thought of the word angel as representing something like celestial energy, it sounds much more like a spacecraft then because some of the angels are going back and forth.

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00:29:16,000 --> 00:29:18,000

Well that sounds like flames, that sounds like propulsion.

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Some of them are wheel like, well those sound like flying saucers.

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Our ancestors weren't idiots. Ezekiel saw something that was so frightening to him that he fell to his knees.

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Then out of the glory of God came this being in these bright clothes that looked like metal and told Ezekiel, alright man, we brought you here.

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We want you to measure this monument, this building and Ezekiel asks, well why should I do this?

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00:29:58,000 --> 00:30:01,000

And the being says, that's why we brought you here.

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00:30:02,000 --> 00:30:17,000

And then you have 40 pages in the second part of the Book of Ezekiel with measurement after measurement after measurement of this gigantic building in which by the way, the glory of the Lord landed.

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In the early 1970s, NASA scientist Joseph Blumrick set out to disprove the theory that what Ezekiel witnessed was a spaceship.

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Joseph Blumrick is your proverbial rocket scientist.

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He worked on the Moon project for NASA and from the mind of a rocket engineer started to look at what was written in the first part of the book.

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In the book of Ezekiel and after many months of research, Joseph Blumrick came to the conclusion that what Ezekiel described in his eyewitness report, it was indeed a type of spacecraft.

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Joseph Blumrick would go on to write the spaceships of Ezekiel.

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Several years later, a German structural engineer named Hans Herbert Bayer sketched out a blueprint of the second section of the Book of Ezekiel, where Ezekiel is told to construct an open top building to house the flying chariot.

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Ezekiel's spaceship fit exactly into the temple that Hans Herbert Bayer recreated.

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So what we have here is a proof by indication.

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Here we have a NASA engineer and a structural engineer.

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They didn't know of each other's work and both pieces fit together like a puzzle.

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00:31:56,000 --> 00:32:01,000

In any court of law, that's evidence that would hold up.

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I think that scientists feel uncomfortable with the notion of the lost civilization precisely because the evidence for it is so ambiguous.

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It's not so in your face that it's immediately obvious and you know the result is that science has not welcomed this idea.

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It'll take much more evidence before it's widely accepted.

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The God that I believe in doesn't need a vehicle in which to move around from point A to point B.

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Whatever was described in the Old Testament wasn't God.

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00:32:39,000 --> 00:32:50,000

It was a misunderstood flesh and blood extraterrestrial whom our ancestors misinterpreted as being divine and supernatural.

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And why? Because of misunderstood technology.

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And that is the underlying thread that applies to all of the ancient astronaut theory.

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But while ancient texts provide tantalizing clues to our past, physical evidence paints an even clearer picture.

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But will modern science finally prove the ancient astronaut theory?

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Did the ancient civilizations of Earth have access to advanced technology?

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Well, it seems like they had something going on.

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In today's largest construction sites and quarries, huge mega machines are used to dig, cut and lift stone.

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These man-made creatures dwarf their creators and perform the work of thousands of men using modern hydraulic technologies.

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Without such equipment, builders could never construct modern skyscrapers.

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Yet thousands of years ago, ancient civilizations were accomplishing the same work while constructing their monuments and temples using massive stones.

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These enormous blocks, many weighing in excess of 100 tons, would be a challenge even for today's engineers.

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Yet thousands of years ago, people cut them out of solid rock, transported them for miles and then lifted them precisely into place.

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But how?

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Did they cut these massive stone blocks with hammers, chisels and copper wire, as mainstream archaeologists suggest?

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But they have lifted and transported them without a pulley system or the wheel.

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Or did ancient civilizations possess advanced technologies that have since been lost to science?

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At Giza, you just don't have the pyramids.

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The link to the pyramids are what Egyptologists call valley temples.

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It doesn't take a rocket engineer that when you go there, there's something not quite right here.

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Whereas the pyramids are built with blocks of 2 to 3 tons, these temples, which are minute compared to the pyramids, are built with blocks of 100 tons and some of them 200 tons.

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Now let me tell you what a 100 ton block is. If you take 100 family cars and you squeeze them together, you get one of these blocks.

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First of all, let alone how they move these blocks is why would they want to use 100 ton blocks? It simply doesn't make sense.

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There's no reason for them to want to build out of granite blocks the size of a semi-truck.

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It's like, okay, let's do something, but let's do it as difficult as we could possibly do it.

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The reason why I am convinced that sophisticated technology was utilized in these ancient rocks is because if we go to a stone quarry today and look at the scope of machinery required to accomplish similar things,

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00:36:18,000 --> 00:36:21,000

those machines are huge.

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00:36:24,000 --> 00:36:37,000

Subscribers to Ancient Alien Theory do not believe extraterrestrials built these amazing monuments, but instead provided some type of technological know-how or tools to our ancestors.

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Engineering expert Chris Dunn has spent several decades researching the construction tools used by the ancient Egyptians.

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We're normally taught by Egyptologists that the ancient Egyptians had simple tools.

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They went to work every day using stone balls, copper chisels, a copper tube and sand to grind holes in diorite and granite, extremely hard rock.

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From what I have actually gathered over the years is information that seems to actually argue against that notion that they had simple tools.

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In Egypt, Dunn was able to examine ancient sites first-hand.

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What he found has proved to be both revolutionary and controversial.

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If you look at the Giza Plateau and all the stones that they actually placed in the Great Pyramid and Capra's Pyramid, MacCarras Pyramid, two and a half million blocks of stone in the Great Pyramid alone,

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they had to have had some efficient means of cutting them to size and putting them into place.

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They had to have had somebody on site who was saying, OK, I need to block this size and then getting a block to them that size, stack, like immediately.

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While searching several miles north of Giza at Abu Rwash, Dunn stumbled upon a clue when he spotted a granite block containing a deep cut.

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When I first saw it, I just didn't know what to make of it.

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And it was only after puzzling over it for days and sometimes waking up at 3 o'clock in the morning scratching my head and thinking, how do they make this cut?

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And finally to realize that the only way that they could have actually cut that thing was with a saw that was 35 feet in diameter.

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The idea that ancient Egyptians used giant saws provoked much resistance from mainstream archeologists. Dunn, however, was convinced.

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As an ex-machineist, I look for tool marks. I look for them everywhere I go.

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00:38:59,000 --> 00:39:06,000

And I could be accused of, well, you know, if you're going to look for something, you're probably going to find it because you're looking at it through a certain filter.

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00:39:06,000 --> 00:39:11,000

Accept it, I agree. But the question is, why is it there?

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Clearly to me, that is a machine mark, but there were no machines back then.

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So what do I do? I just go looking for more machine marks and they're all over the place.

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You find them on statues and find them particularly in the Luxor Museum.

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There seems to be an impression on the side of Amun's buttock where it meets the bench, where there is an undercut.

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It was the slip of a tool and therefore it must have been a tool that was quite efficient.

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Dunn also believes that the large depressions in the ground at Giza are not boat pits, as is claimed by mainstream archeologists.

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But were actually used to hold the 35-foot saws.

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I speculate that they were actually saw pits. The saws were mounted in these pits and they ran the blocks through the saws before they put them in the Great Pyramid.

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Another mystery involves how megastones were lifted up and placed into a precise position.

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What you find in modern construction is that to build big buildings, you need to build big instruments which help build these big buildings.

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And that is something which archeology has never addressed.

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The three largest man-made stones in the world are found at the Temple of Jupiter at Balbec in Lebanon.

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Each weighs an estimated 1,000 tons or 2 million pounds.

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A nearby quarry contains an even bigger stone, known as the Stone of the Pregnant Woman.

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This giant rectangular block weighs an incredible 1,200 tons.

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To move it today would take the strength of 21 heavy lift cranes.

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Being in the construction industry, if a certain project is being constructed somewhere, particularly in mountainous areas, how would we carry this machinery, these cranes and all that?

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They are so heavy that it is virtually impossible to take them to the site.

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This stone came off of a project in Palm Springs where they had one of the largest excavators they could rent.

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They had trouble loading it into the truck. It is well in excess of 5 tons, 10,000 pounds, small in megalithic terms, but basically what we can handle with modern machinery.

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We're supposed to accept that the people who built the pyramids did not have the wheel, did not have the pulley, did not have iron.

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In fact, they had nothing. With brutal manpower and pieces of strings, the context does not fit the evidence.

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I've done pulling operations in Upper Egypt, thousands of people involved in the various stages of the project, moving very fragile pieces of stone that weigh hundreds if not thousands of tons.

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Yes, you can use ropes, but you're going to have to use other mechanical advantages.

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But if ancient civilizations did not possess modern mechanical equipment, how did they move and lift megaton stones?

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Some believe they were given a technical advantage from extraterrestrial visitors.

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00:42:58,000 --> 00:43:05,000

You've got to ask yourself, why would they try and do something that seems so incredibly difficult?

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The answer to why they would do that has to be that it somehow wasn't so difficult for them. It was easy.

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There exists one very concise description of how these massive stones were transported from the quarry to the building site.

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The master builders had the capability of putting some type of a white substance, paper-like substance, onto the stones and they rode on it and then they basically gave the stone block a push and it moved by six feet as if by magic.

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Now, did that thing really move by magic? No, some technology was used.

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00:44:01,000 --> 00:44:23,000

That is part of the solution. In order to really move massive amounts of stone like that, they would have had to have been levitated, somehow made weightless, and then just moved through the air by some kind of device, perhaps even a handheld kind of device like some beam weapon.

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Ancient man's method of moving large blocks is only one mystery. Another surrounds the techniques of their stone masons. How did prehistoric civilizations cut such intricately designed patterns in solid granite?

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Palm Springs, California. Master stone mason and sculptor Roger Hopkins uses a variety of advanced tools to cut and shape hard stones.

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00:45:07,000 --> 00:45:18,000

Powered implements such as diamond tip wires and polishers enable him to fashion works of art out of huge granite blocks obtained from nearby quarries.

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Yet even with these high-tech tools, Hopkins cannot replicate what ancient civilizations accomplished thousands of years ago.

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Could these advanced engineering methods be the smoking gun that proves humans had help from alien beings?

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00:45:41,000 --> 00:46:00,000

The precision on some of the work that I've seen is just incredible. It's possible to do by hand, but it takes an incredible amount of time. Plus, you have to have years of experience to be able to pull it off.

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00:46:01,000 --> 00:46:14,000

In my opinion, the most tangible pieces of evidence that we have regarding possible extraterrestrial technology is when we look at the ancient stone cutting techniques.

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00:46:15,000 --> 00:46:27,000

Because in some instances, we ourselves today could not replicate what our ancestors allegedly accomplished with stone masonry.

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Puma Punku is a large temple complex located on a high plateau in Bolivia.

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Mainstream archaeologists date the site from approximately 200 BC.

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The people who lived here had neither written language nor the wheel. Yet somehow, they built one of the world's most complex structures.

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Ancient alien theorists view Puma Punku as clear proof of extraterrestrial influence.

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The ruins we find at Puma Punku are simply extraordinary.

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Puma Punku defies logic.

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The interest of Puma Punku is not so much that the individual stone slotted together perfectly, but the fact that the stones as such are of such tremendous design.

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00:47:37,000 --> 00:47:43,000

That it requires concepts of mathematics which are far beyond anything we are actually using right now.

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00:47:43,000 --> 00:47:54,000

Yet somehow in the past, somebody has made that for a specific purpose and in a way which even computer programs today would kind of go, how is this possible?

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In the highlands of Bolivia, Puma Punku, some of these blocks are over 40 to 50 tons each.

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00:48:12,000 --> 00:48:14,000

What can you tell us about this?

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00:48:14,000 --> 00:48:22,000

Boy, they had their stone cutting abilities pretty well fine tuned for 5,000 years old.

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I mean, it's almost unbelievable.

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00:48:25,000 --> 00:48:30,000

But these cutting planes that they have on here are very impressive.

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00:48:30,000 --> 00:48:40,000

And some of the incised cuts, see like in here, all these interior cuts, very hard to do.

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00:48:40,000 --> 00:48:46,000

I mean, it would be difficult for us with our equipment to get that kind of precision.

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Let's talk a little bit about inside boxes.

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00:48:53,000 --> 00:48:57,000

I was afraid you were going to pull something like this on me.

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00:48:57,000 --> 00:48:59,000

That is a hell of a piece of work.

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00:49:01,000 --> 00:49:09,000

I mean, if we were to do something like that today, we use what they have, these computer driven CNC machines,

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00:49:09,000 --> 00:49:16,000

which have diamond tips and you have a template that, you know, the computer follows.

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00:49:16,000 --> 00:49:19,000

And even then, it may not come out as perfect.

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00:49:21,000 --> 00:49:28,000

Because even though you can tell that obviously this piece broke off, nowhere in here can you see any imperfection.

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00:49:28,000 --> 00:49:37,000

It's like, and by the way, when you're there, if you go with your finger over these edges and you put a little pressure on your fingertip,

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00:49:37,000 --> 00:49:41,000

you can cut yourself. This is how sharp the edges are.

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00:49:45,000 --> 00:49:50,000

But where could the ancient peoples have developed such technology?

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00:49:50,000 --> 00:49:57,000

Is it really possible that extraterrestrial visitors provided different construction methods and

tools?

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00:49:57,000 --> 00:50:03,000

When I saw these blocks, I didn't really think that they were cut.

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00:50:04,000 --> 00:50:13,000

The first thing really that I thought of was this appears very similar to Frank Lloyd Wright's textile block system of construction,

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00:50:13,000 --> 00:50:18,000

which he used in his California houses in the early 1920s.

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Now what he did was he took concrete, poured it into molds.

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There actually are ancient Incan legends that suggest that they had the capability of softening the stone.

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00:50:37,000 --> 00:50:45,000

At Sakse Huaman, for example, we find these gigantic stone blocks, gigantic stone walls,

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00:50:45,000 --> 00:50:54,000

where it looks as if those stones were molten, put into place, and then the stone hardened again.

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00:50:56,000 --> 00:51:09,000

Several hundred miles north of Puma Punku, Machu Picchu sits high atop the Peruvian Andes.

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00:51:09,000 --> 00:51:18,000

Built by the Incas in the 15th century, this stone citadel was suddenly abandoned about 100 years later.

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Like Puma Punku, Machu Picchu also has signs of advanced engineering and possibly molded stones.

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00:51:30,000 --> 00:51:36,000

I can't help but think that whoever was behind this thought the process through from beginning to end.

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00:51:36,000 --> 00:51:41,000

They didn't quarry the rock and then decide how the heck are we going to transport this.

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00:51:41,000 --> 00:51:49,000

They knew from beginning to end what needed to be done with whatever techniques and technology they were going to use

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00:51:49,000 --> 00:51:51,000

so that this was no big deal.

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00:51:53,000 --> 00:51:58,000

In industry today there's kind of an adage, keep it simple, stupid.

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00:51:59,000 --> 00:52:06,000

Based on his experience, Mike Dunn believes the simplest way to build the great walls of Machu Picchu

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00:52:06,000 --> 00:52:14,000

would have been to transport small rocks to the site, then melt them, and use molds to fashion the exact size and shape needed.

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That would solve a lot of difficulties of constructing this wall first.

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You have your shapes all the same size, each shape, so you're guaranteed that they would fit together,

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as opposed to being cut by different artisans.

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Melting the rocks and then pouring them into place would take an incredible amount of heat just to spall off pieces of stone.

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I have a stone torch which I use for sometimes shaping granite, and it generates a temperature of in excess of 3,000 degrees.

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3,000 degrees? That's a lot.

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When we look back at the ancients and we see a technology that they couldn't possibly know,

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there's only two possibilities of that. Either God did it, which we really don't think happened,

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or some high-tech civilization from another planet came and showed them how to do it,

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then took their materials and tools and went back home.

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The idea behind that is that none of these ancient monuments that were constructed or manufactured by extraterrestrials,

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it was us humans who built it with extraterrestrial technology.

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It's entirely possible that there were visitations, that they pointed out ways to do things,

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and that they wanted to leave some kind of a record.

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I mean, if you're going to leave a permanent record, the only way you can do that is in stone.

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But if advanced beings from another planet really did bring their technology to Earth,

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might the ancient astronauts have left one of their tools behind?

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The methods used to build huge megalithic structures such as Puma Punku and the Pyramids of Egypt remain a mystery.

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But what about the tools used to build them? Where are they?

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And might they provide a clue as to how these enormous stone structures were created?

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A lot of the real ancient mysterious work was done at a time when there was no steel.

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And the copper they had was, yeah, they could harden it by cold hammering it,

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but still wouldn't make a dent in rocks like basalt and granite.

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00:55:08,000 --> 00:55:12,000

So they would have had to use, you know, much more labor's techniques,

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00:55:12,000 --> 00:55:18,000

or they had some sort of advanced technology which escapes me.

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And I've been in the business 40 years.

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The tools and machines must have been equal to the task of actually building the pyramids.

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Crafting those statues to such a high order of precision.

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00:55:37,000 --> 00:55:43,000

Crafting those boxes to a modern day precision that we find in our inspection lab.

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00:55:45,000 --> 00:55:48,000

And the big question, where are the tools?

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In the late 19th century, British archaeologist Sir Flinders Petrie scoured Egypt,

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looking not for the biggest items, but the smallest.

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Petrie was absolutely fascinated by the technical achievement

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00:56:07,000 --> 00:56:11,000

of the British archaeologist Sir Flinders Petrie.

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Petrie was absolutely fascinated by the technical achievements of the Egyptians,

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particularly the early Egyptians.

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He constantly was looking for how they made things, how they developed things,

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how they continued to sort of basically perfect their tools.

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We're normally taught that the ancient Egyptians had simple tools,

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and what Petrie brought out is information that seems to actually argue against that notion.

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This is an example of a drill hole. You can see the very fine lines on it.

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You can see the technology that's made to use it.

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You can see how it's a perfect hole, it's all the way through, but it tapers at one end.

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This is the fragments of a die-right bowl.

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It's one of the hardest substances, and you can see on this fragment that there's a lathe mark,

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which is really interesting that they managed to make such a mark in such a hard material.

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Among all the tools discovered by Petrie, however, one stood out from all the rest.

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While working inside the Great Pyramid, Petrie stumbled across a tubular drill made of granite.

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Tubular drills amongst the ancient Egyptians were actually fairly common.

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I mean, Petrie found quite a few of them.

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The interesting thing about the one that he found in Giza is that it's such hard stone

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00:57:48,000 --> 00:57:52,000

that was so carefully curved, precisely grooved.

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As you can see, it's got very, very fine markings on it, basically lines,

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00:57:58,000 --> 00:58:01,000

literally a couple of millimeters apart.

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You can see it goes all the way around, very, very accurately, hardly any waves at all.

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He was absolutely amazed by this.

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He kept returning to it throughout his life.

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His theory was that the Egyptians must have had access to diamonds

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or some kind of drill that would have cut it.

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The interesting thing about Petrie's theory about how these drill lines were made

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was that he never discovered any diamonds in ancient Egypt.

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So where were they? Where did they go? We don't know.

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If the ancient Egyptians didn't possess diamonds,

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00:58:43,000 --> 00:58:47,000

how were the precision grooves cut onto the granite drill?

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Did Petrie accidentally discover a tool made by extraterrestrials?

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Machinist expert Chris Dunn attempted to answer this question by creating his own granite drill,

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using the known tools and techniques of the ancient Egyptians.

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In order to test the Egyptologist's theory about how the ancient Egyptians drilled into granite,

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I took a tube and a fixed-day crank on it and actually used sand and silicon carbide.

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And after many hours of turning and drilling into this piece of granite,

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00:59:28,000 --> 00:59:32,000

finally got deep enough that I could actually pop a core out.

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00:59:32,000 --> 00:59:38,000

And the reason for that was to actually look out the surface, not just of the hole, but of the core.

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The next step was to use a high-tech industrial microscope to compare his drill core

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to a latex copy of the one at the Petrie Museum.

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We have under the microscope the core that we drilled with the copper tube and sand.

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And as you can see, the surface of the core, the striations are not very clear.

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There's nothing really distinctive in terms of the feed of the tool marks using sand and copper.

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Now, bringing the latex that they took of the core in the Petrie Museum,

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and we see something totally different.

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The striations are very clear and they're quite deep.

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The devil is actually in the details, and the details of this particular artifact

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are what I consider to be a smoking gun in terms of what level of technology we give the ancient Egyptians credit for.

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Intrigued by his discovery, Chris Dunn performed other experiments using his precision instruments.

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As you can see, this is an inspection surface plate, probably ground to within 2-10 thousandths of an inch.

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That is 1-tenth the thickness of a human hair.

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Now, I was really amazed when I went inside the Serapium and put these gauges up against the surface

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and found them to be within what I consider to be the tolerance of these particular gauges.

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If you put a piece of paper under one edge of that blade, just a piece of paper,

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01:01:41,000 --> 01:01:46,000

you begin to see that there will be light leaking through.

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01:01:47,000 --> 01:01:54,000

And so the precision on the inside of the granite box is in the Serapium.

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I would say within 2-thousandths of an inch, which is incredible,

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because those tolerances can't just appear by accident.

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It was very shocking, it was astounding to me to go to Egypt and go into a facility that was supposedly 3-thousand years old

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and find the same kind of precision. I was amazed.

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I've seen evidence of the carvings on granite done in Egypt and they did it with little shards of quartz.

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I believe they would have just scratched away the stone with that. That's one possibility.

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But I mean, that's a heck of a lot of work to do that.

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I mean, we're talking somebody would devote years to doing something like that.

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But here is my point. Here we have a real-life stone cutter. You see this and there's smoke coming out of your head.

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Let's put it this way. I had a client come in and ask me to do that.

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I wouldn't do it for any amount of money because I'm not going to waste my life trying to replicate that.

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But precision-cut stone monuments are not the only enduring Middle Eastern mysteries.

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Engineering experts have also examined the Bible story of the Israelites exodus from Egypt.

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Just how did they survive for 40 years in the desert?

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Could they have possessed intricate machines with extraordinary abilities used not for building, but for man's own survival?

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In the Hebrew Bible, the book of Exodus describes how the Jewish people suffered as slaves living in Egypt.

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Then sometime in the 14th century BC, the ruling pharaoh feared their growing numbers and ordered the killing of all firstborn Jews living in Egypt.

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In an effort to save her son, one mother put her child in a small basket and set him adrift on the Nile River.

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That child was found by the pharaoh's family who named him Moses and raised him as their own.

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As an adult, Moses discovered his true identity and demanded that the pharaoh free the Jews.

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When the pharaoh rejected him, Moses helped the Jews escape from Egypt.

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01:04:43,000 --> 01:04:51,000

Historians believe that Moses and his people crossed the Red Sea and made their way into the Sinai Desert.

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According to the ancient texts, God grew angry at the Jews for idol-worshiping

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and forced them to wander the desert aimlessly for 40 years before allowing them to enter Israel.

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During this time, the Bible says the Israelites survived by eating a single food source, manna.

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But what is manna? A naturally abundant food provided by God? Or, as some believe, something very different.

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In the Bible, it explains how the Israelites got from Egypt where they'd been slaves to the promised land.

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They had to cross the Sinai Desert.

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And inevitably, given that there was a lot of Israelites and very little growing as it was a desert,

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they ran short on supplies. God stepped in at this point and sent manna from heaven.

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This took the form of some kind of seeds that rained down upon the desert and then they were collected the next day

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and they provided food for the Israelites, except Friday, when there was a double portion.

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Because on Saturday, being the Sabbath, they didn't fall.

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While the Hebrew Bible fails to give a clear description of manna, another ancient Jewish text provides an alternative clue.

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The Zohar is a collection of spiritual commentaries and interpretations of the Torah

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and is central to the mystical Kabbalah belief written in the 13th century.

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The Zohar describes what is called the Ancient of Days as providing the manna.

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But what was this Ancient of Days? A man, a God, or something else?

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The text speaks of different sized brains, different sized faces.

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They were connected with different tubes and different light sources.

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Theologians have suggested that this is a description of God.

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However, when looked at from a modern perspective, what is described in the Zohar isn't necessarily a God figure,

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but rather a type of machine.

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Intrigued by this information, two electrical engineers, George Sassoon and Rodney Dale,

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use the anatomical descriptions of the Ancient of Days to design what they called a manna machine.

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This really is the key diagram of the manna machine as we built it up from the texts.

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For instance, one here is the mouth, but it's actually the air intake,

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which carries what is described as the breath of life.

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01:07:47,000 --> 01:07:54,000

The air goes up this tube here, which is described as the brain of the Ancient one,

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but is actually a dew still, so that although we were talking about the great sea and the hairs of the beard and so on,

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at the same time we were able to work out their relative positions,

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01:08:07,000 --> 01:08:14,000

build up the specification of the machine, and find that we had something that was biochemically viable.

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The machine took in moist morning air and condensed it in the part of the machine that looked like a plexiglass dome.

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From there it mixed with an algae culture.

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The culture was treated with energy, such as a strong laser light in order to speed the growth.

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01:08:42,000 --> 01:08:49,000

Of course it needed energy for cultivating the algae, and this was produced, we postulate,

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01:08:49,000 --> 01:08:54,000

in a small nuclear reactor which would produce both heat and light as required.

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The manna machine was a very dangerous device.

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We suspect that the reactor that powered the machine was transported in the arc of the Covenant.

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We have multiple references in the Bible that whoever came close to the arc of the Covenant

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and didn't know how to operate it was smitten to death.

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And sometimes people after they encountered the arc started to lose their nails and started to lose their hair.

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01:09:36,000 --> 01:09:45,000

So we have evidence of some type of radiation poisoning which was in direct correlation with the arc of the Covenant.

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And so the arc of the Covenant housed an extraterrestrial device which was given to the Israelites during their 40 year wanderings through the desert.

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The manna machine is believed to have supplied a highly nutritious form of green algae, or chlorella, as its food source.

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It's yet another theory supported by modern science.

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We found that work in the field of space travel had already been done where the green algae chlorella was bred in tanks

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and fed to people living in the closed environment and kept them alive.

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Research studies done by NASA in the 1960s and 1970s established that human life could be sustained for extended periods of time

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by consuming chlorella algae and nothing else.

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If it's possible for astronauts to survive on algae, could the Israelites have done the same?

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The manna machine was a sensitive device.

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In order to function properly, it had to be cleaned once a week.

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On that day the machine was taken apart and cleaned.

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So it's possible that the Sabbath we have today actually originated from cleaning this machine.

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One theory that one could put forward, of course, is that the machine, although they knew how to maintain it and make it produce the manna,

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that it did after a time pack up, not work anymore, and that was why they came out of the desert.

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But if the Israelite survival depended upon the manna machine, where did they get it?

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Some believe they had stolen it from the Egyptians prior to their exodus.

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Others suspect extraterrestrials gave it to them as a humanitarian gesture to prevent their starvation in the desert.

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Either way, the answer, like the Ark of the Covenant, seems lost to history.

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Today, scientists have successfully pioneered a process that produces a substance high in protein by means of solar energy, water vapor, and chlorella algae.

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Could this be a duplication of alien technology from thousands of years ago?

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They actually built a machine, a machine based on algae culture producing some type of superfood,

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and we can find a similar type of technology described in the Zohar.

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Is history repeating itself?

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One of the big questions is where did the machine come from?

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And I suppose there are two answers to that.

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Either it was built on Earth, which is a theory I can't really subscribe to.

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The other question, of course, is that it might have come from outer space somewhere.

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Now that's quite a big leap of imagination, but of course the interesting part is that it actually produces food as is used by spacecraft.

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If the ancient world contained manna machines, giant mega-saws, and sophisticated aircraft, what was the energy source for all of this technology?

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The answer may be hiding in plain sight.

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Of all the ancient structures located around the world, perhaps none is more mysterious or as enduring as the great pyramid at Giza.

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At a height of 471 feet, the great pyramid stood as the tallest structure in the world until the completion of the Eiffel Tower in 1889.

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But while other pyramids and temples contain walls filled with hieroglyphics describing their purpose, the great pyramid lacks even a single marking.

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What was its function? Why was it built? And what secrets remain hidden inside?

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Nobody has been able to explain the interior design of this pyramid. It simply doesn't make sense according to our logic.

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You have narrow tunnels that you have to crouch. You emerge in grand galleries that are 9 meters high.

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01:14:17,000 --> 01:14:26,000

You have chambers that are made of granite where granite doesn't come from. In the air, you have to ship the granite by barges 600 miles away.

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01:14:26,000 --> 01:14:38,000

It's an anonymous site, not a single inscription, not a single hieroglyph, not a single anything. It's just there.

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Some people speculated that it was a temple and that initiation chamber where people would go to the King's Chamber and become enlightened.

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There are anecdotal reports about people who have been inside the pyramid and have come out absolutely shaken because it was haunted.

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Egyptologists believe that the pyramids were built to bury the dead pharaoh.

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The problem with the accepted view is the fact that not a single dead pharaoh's body has been found inside a pyramid, even when the pyramid was completely sealed, i.e. not a single grave robber could have entered it.

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The Egyptologists say it's to conceal the body. Well, why advertise it? I mean, there's nothing more visible than a pyramid for miles.

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And to this day, you would have thought, in this modern age, with all the knowledge we have, we should be able to explain this pyramid. We cannot explain this pyramid.

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Engineering expert Christopher Dunn has been on a personal quest to unlock the secrets of the Great Pyramid since the late 1970s.

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According to him, there are specific clues in the design and construction of this mega monument that can help answer exactly why it was built.

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When you look at the Great Pyramid and look at the culture that built it, there are brilliant, brilliant engineers. In fact, a lot of engineers say we've come to build the Great Pyramid today.

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And it was built supposedly 4500 years ago and it was built to the precision of a machine.

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When I started to do the research and I examined the Great Pyramid with the eye of a functionality, it was built like a machine, perhaps it functioned like a machine.

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The interior design of the Great Pyramid features four inclined air shafts emanating from the King's Chamber and the Lower Queen's Chamber.

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Like the Great Pyramid itself, their presence and purpose cannot be easily explained.

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The difficulty of building those shafts is incredible. It's a bit like building a chimney at an incline across a house. I mean, as a construction engineer, it's a nightmare.

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In 2002, a team of engineers and Egyptologists sent a small robot into one of the air shafts connected to the Queen's Chamber.

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After 65 meters, a stone door blocked its path. A hole was then drilled through it. On the other side was a small room with yet another door leading further up the shaft.

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Since the discovery of the door, we've had every university, archaeologists, anthropologists, every engineer you can think of, nobody has been able to explain the purpose of these shafts.

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But were these shafts ever open? And if they were, what might they have been used for?

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The early explorers that went into the Queen's Chamber found that the walls were coated with a layer of salt. That kind of gelled with a theory that I had developed.

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It had a dilute hydrochloric acid solution coming down one shaft and hydrated zinc coming down the other shaft. And when they combined in the Queen's Chamber, they created hydrogen.

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Hydrogen. It is one of the most powerful energy sources in the universe. In the mid-19th century, it was hydrogen gas that helped lift some of mankind's first airships, called zeppelins, into the sky.

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Today, it is used as a fuel to launch rockets into space. And if, thousands of years ago, the Great Pyramid was actually producing hydrogen, that would make it one of the earliest power plants known to man.

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The Giza power plant theory is essentially the drawing of energy from the Earth through the Great Pyramid and converting that energy into microwave energy.

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So, the chemicals actually come in through the shafts into the Queen's Chamber and then they combine and mix and hydrogen boils out.

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The hydrogen is then lighter than air and it will flow into all the upper chambers.

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The energy from the Earth is then vibrating the whole pyramid. The vibrations are picked up in the Grand Gallery.

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So, I proposed the Grand Gallery was a resonator hall and there are 27 pair of slots that actually go up the length of the gallery and then the resonators were mounted in there vertically.

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Christopher Dunn is theorizing that with resonating galleries, the pyramid shot a microwave out of one of the shafts.

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And once you started up this power plant, it would have gone on for years, decades, even hundreds of years, without stopping and creating the microwave.

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01:19:59,000 --> 01:20:03,000

And that was a usable energy that could be captured.

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Now, we can speculate where it goes from there. It could be collected in the immediate vicinity or it could keep traveling off into space.

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We don't know. That's the mystery.

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But if the Great Pyramid was actually a power plant producing energy, was it doing it alone? Or was it part of a larger network?

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And are there any clues that could tell us what all of that energy was being used for?

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Perhaps the 20th century's most influential inventor was a Serbian American named Nikola Tesla.

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His patents on alternating electrical currents and distribution helped establish the commercial electricity industry.

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He also made contributions to robotics, radar and computer science.

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But while Tesla can be credited for many scientific advances, one idea that fell short was his attempt to create a wireless electrical grid.

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Tesla's project was to have these towers around the United States and around the world.

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They would broadcast electricity like a television station.

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Instead of having to strain power lines all over the place, you just transmit the energy through the air or through the ground.

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There were a number of demonstrations of this device for wireless power transmission during Tesla's lifetime.

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So we know the device worked.

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It appears that he was using the conductivity of the ground or the air to carry the electric current.

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Basically in the air, if you put enough voltage on it, you'll get an arc across it.

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You see that all the time in a fluorescent light bulb.

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01:22:17,000 --> 01:22:25,000

In the ground you have water, mineral salts that can also carry the ions along and therefore carry the electric current.

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But while Tesla's power towers proved popular in theory, the project ended in financial failure.

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But could Tesla's idea of wireless electricity have been a rediscovery of an ancient technology?

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I believe that what Tesla was doing was trying to recreate what was an ancient power system that was used around the world.

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And the way they did this was the use of obelisks.

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Obelisks as monolithic granite towers which are one solid piece of crystal.

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And the obelisks themselves were cut to special sizes and tuned like a tuning fork.

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Could these ancient broadcast towers really have sent electricity up into the atmosphere?

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And if so, how was the electricity generated?

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Each of these obelisks would have required some kind of generating power station similar to what we have today.

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Electricity is created by rotating magnetic fields.

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So rotating magnetic fields generate AC power.

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01:23:56,000 --> 01:24:01,000

The very first power station was built by Nikola Tesla at Niagara Falls.

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You've got to have some sort of power that's spinning the rotating fields and in this case would be water.

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So every obelisk would have had to have had a power station similar to like the one at Niagara Falls.

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It's generating power but the obelisk itself is putting the power into the atmosphere making it usable.

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And this is similar to Christopher Dunn's theory of the Giza power plant because he believes that the great pyramid was actually sending a microwave beam to a satellite that was in orbit around the planet.

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That satellite then could have been taking microwave power and then it could transmit it again in theory to some other location on the earth such as say remote island like Easter Island or something like that.

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From some of the descriptions of ancient flying machines, it's possible that some form of power beaming might have been used.

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And in fact for a lot of the schemes that you see it actually would make a lot of sense because you could put the power beaming station on a mothership in orbit.

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You're just beaming energy to the vehicle where it's absorbed and turned into propulsion thrust.

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01:25:27,000 --> 01:25:37,000

It actually makes a lot of sense because you're taking the energy system, the power system off of the vehicle and locating it remotely.

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01:25:41,000 --> 01:25:52,000

Electricity, power tools, mega machinery and the ability to explore the heavens.

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Have these technologies been available for just the past few centuries or are they of ancient origin only recently rediscovered?

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Where are ancestors capable of these incredible achievements or might they have come from another source one much more out of this world?

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01:26:17,000 --> 01:26:25,000

Civilizations were much more advanced than we give them credit and literally as advanced as we are today.

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In my view we need to take this seriously simply because of the scale of the work.

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We're looking at monuments that took perhaps a century to build.

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Even today we have difficulty in considering such a project.

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It just boggles the mind and really to look at those artifacts and to go back in time and say how did they do it?

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We are kind of cracking the lid open a little bit and looking inside to try and see just what happened in our history.

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01:26:56,000 --> 01:27:07,000

It's a question which is a scientific question and you constantly have to ask it and the possible answer of have aliens visited in the past could be a potential yes.

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It's a very specific reason why all of this stuff was built in stone for posterity so it would last so that a future generation would have to stumble across these monuments.

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We are that society who can look at these ancient monuments and finally recognize that all of this stuff was built as a message for us to see that our past is way different than what we're being taught in school.