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billions of Earth-like planets.

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Why would there be this vast universe and just us?

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Each capable of sustaining life.

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In many ways, this is like finding the Garden of Eden.

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And each with possible evidence that we are not alone.

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We have this imprint within all of us that our origin is out there.

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That life as we know it on planet Earth originated elsewhere.

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Since the dawn of civilization, mankind has credited its origins to gods and other visitors from the stars.

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What if it were true?

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Did extraterrestrial beings really help to shape our history?

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And if so, might this explain our search for another Earth?

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July 23, 2015

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After more than six years of observing over 150,000 star systems within the Milky Way Galaxy,

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NASA scientists using the Kepler telescope discovered what they believe to be an Earth-like planet located 1400 light years away.

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Kepler 452b, or Earth 2.0 as it has become known, is 60% larger than Earth.

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The exoplanet orbits a star slightly larger and brighter than our sun and falls within that star's Goldilocks zone,

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making it a leading candidate to prove life exists on a planet other than our own.

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Some planets are too close to their stars, so they're too hot.

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Some of them are too far away, so they're too cold.

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Recently, they found one which they've actually called the Goldilocks planet.

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And if I survive from that, that means that it's almost just right.

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What that means is that there's a potential that it might be teeming with life.

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The problem of looking for Earth-like planets beyond the solar system is they're hard to spot.

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There may be billions within our galaxy alone that satisfy roughly the conditions of being Earth-like.

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They have to have magnetic field and a few other conditions that would be congenial for life.

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The liquid water, as well, I think everybody agrees, is key.

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The Kepler Discovery made people sit up and take notice because it would possibly have the all-in-put liquid water,

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and that is the key to looking for life as we know it beyond the solar system.

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Of the 100 billion stars that make up the Milky Way galaxy, astronomers now estimate

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that one in five has an Earth-sized planet with the potential for life.

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And NASA scientists predict that we are likely to find signs of alien life by the year 2025,

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bringing us ever closer to answering the age-old question,

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are we really alone in the universe?

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Humans are really excited about life on other planets.

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There's a lot of empty space out there, and it would be a big waste if there wasn't more life.

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Why would there be this vast universe and just us?

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Forever people have wondered, are we alone? Is there life out there?

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Are there other intelligent beings?

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And that's why we're so insistent upon searching for another Earth.

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I think there's that need to realize that we're not alone in the universe.

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We want answers. We're going out in the space because we want to find out

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are there other beings out there like us?

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Since the ancient Babylonians first documented observations of Venus,

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humans have speculated that inhabited worlds may exist beyond Earth.

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And from the time of the ancient Greeks, philosophers and scholars have theorized

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on the probability of the existence of otherworldly civilizations other than our own.

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In 1961, radio astronomer Frank Drake was the first to publicly propose a mathematical argument

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for the likelihood of the existence of intelligent extraterrestrial life in the galaxy.

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Frank Drake developed an equation that took the probability of different things happening.

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Having the right type of sun, having the right type of planet, how many planets and stars there were,

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and made an estimate of how likely life would be.

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The Drake equation would seem to logically predict tens of thousands of civilizations out there

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that we ought to be able to hear on radio traffic.

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But if there is such a high probability for the existence of intelligent life forms elsewhere in the universe,

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why haven't we encountered that?

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If there are so many other planets out there, and if the chance for intelligent life out there is high,

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why hasn't anyone visited us?

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The human race should be typical of what intelligent life is like in the rest of the cosmos.

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Plus, the cosmos is much older than the human race.

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We tend to expand into all possible living spaces.

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Intelligent life in the rest of the universe should probably act like that too.

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People like us should be filling the cosmos.

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Everywhere we point a radio telescope, we should be picking up noise.

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Instead, there's nothing.

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While radio telescopes have yet to pick up a transmission from other intelligent beings in the universe,

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ancient astronaut theorists propose that contact has in fact already taken place.

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And evidence of this can be found throughout the world.

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The question where are they should be answered with look at the ancient astronaut theory.

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Because we are suggesting that there is evidence that goes back thousands of years

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by the stories that we have of gods.

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Lowercase G descending from the sky.

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It doesn't matter on what continent.

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Every single continent was visited.

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I would say that the evidence is there and it's all around us.

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Whether it's in megalithic sites that are aligned to constellations,

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such as the Great Serpent Mount in Ohio,

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even the Pyramids at Giza.

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And even stories about beings coming down in spaceships, interacting with people.

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Evidence is overwhelming that there are extraterrestrials all over the universe and that they're coming in.

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According to ancient astronaut theorists, one of the earliest and most compelling pieces of evidence

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to support the notion that extraterrestrials have in fact visited Earth

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can be found with an ancient Sumerian cylindrical seal known as VA-243.

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Author Zechariah Sitchin was the first to suggest that on this seal,

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which is estimated to be at least 4,500 years old, is a depiction of our solar system.

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You can see in the seal that there's the whole complete model of the solar system

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accurately being displayed with the sun in the center.

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Now, till the time of Copernicus and Galileo, no one knew that we actually orbited the sun.

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So the only explanation is someone who had this knowledge gave it to humanity

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and that there has been extraterrestrial presence and interaction with people in the past.

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And we see this across the globe.

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Throughout the world, ancient cultures have told stories of gods descended from specific star systems.

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The Maya associated their gods with the Pleiades star cluster,

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as did the Native Americans hundreds of miles away.

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The Dogon tribe and the ancient Egyptians believed their gods came from the star Sirius.

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In old Egypt, we've had, for example, Osiris who came from Orion.

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Osiris was married to Isis. Isis came from the star of Sirius, these extraterrestrials, the so-called gods.

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And they pointed up to the sky and said, look, this is our home.

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Is it possible that there are intelligent beings inhabiting other planets within our solar system,

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as ancient astronaut theorists contend?

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If so, could they have once sought out Earth as we now seek other habitable planets?

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Perhaps further evidence will be revealed with our plans to colonize Mars.

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Spring 2013.

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The Mars One project solicits candidates for their proposed settlement on Mars.

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Over 200,000 people apply for the chance to be the first humans to colonize the red planet.

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Only 24 will be selected. None are expected to return.

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Well, the Mars One mission is a very ambitious mission.

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They've canvassed the whole world's aerospace contractors and tried to make heavy use of the experience on the space station

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where they've made living modules. Those same modules can be brought to Mars and support human life.

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Scientists are testing working models of living quarters for Mars, such as NASA's Deep Space Habitat.

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Engineers designed these pods to be constructed remotely before humans arrive.

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Once built, the habitats will supply oxygen and water and minimize the harmful effects of atmospheric radiation to humans.

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Yet even these engineering feats won't allow humans to live on Mars for extended periods of time.

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We have tried experiments with actually making a survivable environment in a pod.

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And it seems to be very, very hard to do for a very long scale.

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If we want long-term habitation on Mars and colonization of Mars, personally I vote for terraforming.

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Terraforming.

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Terraforming is the process of turning an environment unsuitable for human habitation into one that mankind can live in.

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Scientists are currently researching the various ways we might someday terraform an entire planet.

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When you think about terraforming Mars, the key really is getting a dense atmosphere that forms protected.

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From the radiation from the sun, makes the temperature really high enough and gets things going with plant life and oxygen.

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So one question is where do you get that denser atmosphere?

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Couple of options. There is various amounts of gases trapped in the polar caps.

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So you can imagine melting those and releasing the gas.

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Terraforming another planet is a very, very long-term prospect.

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Now if we were going to terraform Mars to make it more Earth-like, we can think of ways of doing that.

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We can see it with microbes that might produce a bigger atmosphere.

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You can dramatically modify conditions on a planet by suitability.

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We can see it with microbes that might produce a bigger atmosphere.

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You can dramatically modify conditions on a planet by suitable intervention.

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And Mars would seem to be a good one to do it for.

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Mars wants much more Earth-like. And perhaps we could bring it back, make it more Earth-like again.

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Earth's early atmosphere and Mars' present atmosphere in composition are very similar.

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Earth had a lot of water vapor, nitrogen and carbon dioxide.

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That's what Mars' atmosphere consists of.

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Ancient astronaut theorists propose that if humans are planning to one day give Mars a breathable atmosphere,

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extraterrestrials may have done the same thing with Earth millions of years ago.

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There's a distinct possibility that the Earth could have been terraformed.

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When you look at the development of Earth, what you see is that at every stage,

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the planet got exactly what it seemed to need to develop into this beautiful blue world that we live on.

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When we needed oxygen, there was bacteria introduced into the ecosystem that actually sucked up carbon dioxide and methane gas and pumped out oxygen.

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We're looking at what Mars is and we're thinking of trying to build an atmosphere and everything else.

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The question you'd have to ask yourself is, did extraterrestrials come here and do the same thing?

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But how did our planet, that was once devoid of oxygen, turn into the lush green world we know today?

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Scientists have struggled for years to discover just how Earth became habitable.

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There's always been a problem about life on Earth. Did it actually start here on Earth or come here from somewhere else?

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There's no known transition from non-life to life that we can all agree on.

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The thing is we don't know how life began, it's up for grabs.

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But we know Earth, it was microbes that made the oxygen atmosphere.

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Although scientists agree that Earth's oxygenated atmosphere most likely can be attributed to the presence of microbes, many theories exist as to where exactly these organisms came from.

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One intriguing speculation that has caught the attention of ancient astronaut theorists involves grooved metal balls called clerk-storpe spheres.

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These mysterious round objects were found scattered in mineral deposits in South Africa that date back three billion years.

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There are people that argue that these spheres are natural but there's really no natural objects that bear any resemblance to them at all.

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And the fact that they're buried in rock that is so old indicates that somebody sort of scattered them throughout the planet.

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They appear to be metallic constructed spheres in which you could have placed bacterial life that would definitely have been able to then spill out into the ecosystem.

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To multiply, divide and change the environment exactly as we're proposing to do on the planet Mars.

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We might say that this is just a natural occurring thing on Earth, but this may be evidence that Earth was seeded by some kind of bacteria or microbes brought here.

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And what we have today has been purposely created by beings with tremendous powers and knowledge.

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Did extraterrestrial beings introduce organisms to Earth that started life just as humans may someday do to Mars?

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If so, could our ancestral origin actually come from another planet in the galaxy?

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The answer may be right in front of us, lying within the physiology of our own bodies.

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The World's Oldest Written Document

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Tel Al Uhaymir, Iraq.

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Here, in what was once the ancient Sumerian city of Kish, archaeologists unearthed the world's oldest written document.

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The Kish tablet dates to 3500 BC and is believed to predate both the Sumerian cuneiform and Egyptian hieroglyphic writing by nearly 100 years.

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Developing the ability to express thoughts through written language is one of the first ways in which man separated itself from the rest of the animal kingdom.

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In the 5000 years since, humans have harnessed electricity, split the atom, developed computers, and placed a map on the moon.

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No other species on Earth can claim such unique achievements in such a short span of time.

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In comparison to other animals, our evolution is pretty brief. It's been a fairly short time, only a couple million years, probably since the first hominids.

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One of the great scientific questions is why is it our species uniquely arose into this truly advanced technological intelligence that we have?

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Clearly, there's nothing else on planet Earth that is like us.

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There are many intelligences, but nothing is wielding technology to the extent that we do.

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If we just had to sort of go back to the jungle, the proverbial jungle, and just survive, most of us wouldn't really live for very long.

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Human beings, apart from their intelligence, really are not very well suited to occupying a wide range of environments.

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In addition to our incredible intelligence, biologists have also noted contrasts between human physiology and other animals.

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Compared to other animals, I think we're a little odd. A baby horse is born, for instance, it's able to walk around and do its own thing immediately.

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The same is certainly not true of a human infant. We're pretty helpless. We're born before we're quite neurologically cooked.

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There are many vulnerabilities which go alongside our much-faulted intelligence.

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We became bipeds and have freed up our forelimbs to be able to manipulate objects, make tools, and so on.

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But it comes at a price because we've got these big problems.

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Lower back pain is something that is virtually unknown in other primate species,

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whereas it's something that is very common in contemporary humans.

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In 2013, ecologist Dr. Ellis Silver set forth in his book, *Humans Are Not From Earth*,

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a possible theory to explain why humans seem so evolutionarily unsuited to the planet.

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Dr. Ellis Silver developed an idea that perhaps the human race did not actually naturally evolve here on the Earth, but somewhere else.

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Silver's book raises a lot of very provocative and intriguing questions. For example, why is it that we get cataracts from the sun?

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Why is it that the sun seems to hurt us if we go out for too long?

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So Dr. Silver suggests that we might have come from a planet with different solar exposure.

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We also have 223 genes that appear in human DNA that do not appear in any other species on Earth,

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suggesting again that there's something unusual about us.

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They've discovered that astronauts, when they're in space, their circadian rhythms actually change from 24 hours,

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like we have when we're here on Earth, to 24.9 hours, which is the exact circadian rhythm or the exact length of a Martian day, not an Earth day.

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The patterns of who we are as human beings doesn't fit into some of the other creatures that are on this planet.

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Dr. Silver, his theory was that we were either brought here or seeded here, but clearly of an extraterrestrial origin.

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We are, in a sense, transplanted here from some other solar system.

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And Neanderthals, we're already here and we are a crossbred, part alien race that's part Neanderthal and part extraterrestrial.

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Might Dr. Silver's observations of human physiology be proof that we are a hybrid species, one whose origin comes from a celestial place?

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Ancient astronaut theorists say yes and claim further evidence can be found in the narratives of numerous religions.

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Brigham Young, one of the most important leaders of the Mormon religion.

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Proposed that the biblical atom was not created on Earth, but was born to parents on another world and then was brought to our planet.

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In the Zohar, the primary text of Jewish mysticism, a similar story is told.

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Adam actually had parents, a mother and a father, and that God took Adam from whatever place that he came from.

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We don't understand what that is, another dimension, another world. We don't know.

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We are half physical and we are half something much greater.

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Celestial, extraterrestrial, divine.

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According to the ancient astronaut theory, we were created in the image of the gods.

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And those stories are reflected in all of our ancient legends.

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For example, the Native American culture clearly states that our entire planet was seeded.

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In the ancient American world, part of their core belief system is that they may not have originated on Earth.

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We know that the Hopi, for example, believed that they were brought to the Earth by star people from the Orion system.

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Is it really possible that our origins are not entirely from this planet?

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00:24:04,000 --> 00:24:09,000

And if so, does this explain why we are drawn to the search for another Earth?

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00:24:10,000 --> 00:24:19,000

Perhaps the answers lie in ancient tales told across the world of a paradise lost forever.

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In October of 2018,

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00:24:27,000 --> 00:24:35,000

the James Webb Space Telescope, the most powerful telescope ever built, will take its place in the cosmos.

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Nearly one million miles from Earth.

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It is just the latest tool in our endless pursuit of locating another habitable planet.

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Since Galileo Galilei first aimed a telescope skyward in 1609,

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billions of dollars and countless resources have been spent on humanity's search for another Earth.

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It is more than a search for intelligent life in the universe.

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The quest to explore the universe is nothing less than our longing for transcendence.

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It is a search for meaning. It is a search for what is beyond our understanding.

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Could there also be a yearning and a longing for some other planet that we came from?

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And so when we look up at the stars, there's this genetic beckoning that we feel to want to explore,

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to want to find out what happened to us. How did we end up here?

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Is it possible that our attempt to locate life on other planets is in fact a quest to locate our extraterrestrial origins,

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as ancient astronaut theorists propose?

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If so, is this drive deeply ingrained in our genetic memory?

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In many ways it's like finding the Garden of Eden where we came from.

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And perhaps the Garden of Eden was on another planet.

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And this is part of our own DNA to find out where we came from.

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The tale of a lost paradise is among the most enduring myths in the world.

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Celtic legends speak of the mysterious island of Avalon that required supernatural transport to visit.

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The Buddhist and Hindu traditions tell of the forbidden land of Shambhala.

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And in the Taoist tradition, they refer to various celestial paradises where the immortals reside.

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In the Taoist tradition, there's a belief that immortals who ascend to these paradises and to heavens,

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they can actually be demoted for bad behavior or misconduct and banished.

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And when they are banished, they are banished typically back to Earth.

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Might the cross-cultural stories of a utopian world be not mythology, but actual history?

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Could these stories be evidence that life came to Earth from another planet?

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Ancient astronaut theorists say yes and suggest that further proof may be found

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in the historical records of a tiny farming town in England.

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Wolpit Village, the 12th century AD.

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Two small children mysteriously appear near the opening of a cave.

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A boy and a girl speaking in a language that is indecipherable.

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But even more odd, their skin is green.

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The farmers in the area who were harvesting vegetables came upon these two children.

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Their skin was green and their clothing was said to be made of a strange fabric.

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It was a fabric unfamiliar to the people who were describing them.

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The children are immediately whisked off and put into isolation from the rest of the village for several days

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because no one is sure if they're actually human.

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The children said that they came from the land of Saint Martin,

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a land that was in many ways much like Earth.

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They described the place that they came from as not being as bright as our land is.

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There was no bright sun, there was no dark night.

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But it was a sort of twilight land with the sky the color of early evening.

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Prominent 12th century historian, William of Newburgh,

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included a detailed account of the green children in his major work, History of English Affairs.

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He noted that they eventually acclimated to their new environment.

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The children gradually became part of the community.

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The boy, the younger of the two children, died.

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The girl survived and there's some serious tracking of her descendants,

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indicating that she is a real person in history.

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Many theories have been proposed as to where exactly these children came from.

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The most popular theory seems to be that they came from another planet.

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A planet with a different type of orbit, a planet that was not exposed to the sun.

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Does the well-documented account of the green children of Wolpe give credence to the existence

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of another inhabited world separate from our own?

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Some ancient astronaut theorists suggest that another Earth may exist not in space,

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but deep within the Earth.

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00:30:01,000 --> 00:30:03,000

Right under our feet.

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June 13th, 2014.

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Scientists researching the Earth's mantle announced that they have found what they believe

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to be a vast body of water, three times the volume of all of our oceans combined,

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contained within a mineral layer 400 miles inside the Earth.

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The discovery shakes the foundation of what scientists and scholars thought they knew

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about the ground under our feet.

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We have just scratched the surface of the Earth.

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We drilled down like eight miles and we had to stop because it got too hot.

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Out of 4,000 miles, basically to the core of the Earth, we went down eight.

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That's nothing.

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We have more than 70 active space programs right now.

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We can tell you more about the surface of the moon than we can the surface underneath our own oceans.

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Our scientific understanding of the internal structure of the Earth is primarily based

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on observations of seismic waves generated during earthquakes and knowledge of Earth's gravitation field.

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Since we have not actually drilled down far enough to confirm these findings,

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could it be that we may be wrong about the composition of our own Earth?

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Some ancient astronaut theorists say yes and suggest that according to our earliest mythologies,

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an other Earth might not be found in the heavens but deep within our own planet.

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One of the most consistent themes that we find in ancient cultures when we travel around the world

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is the idea that there is another world, another Earth inside of the planet.

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One of those is the Maya tradition.

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They have a holy book called the Popu Vuh.

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Inside this book it talks about two twin boys that came up out of the Earth

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and were actually the first humans on the planet.

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And to this day they still believe that life force comes from inside the planet, not from outside

in heaven.

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The Mayans have this, the Tibetans have this, the Hopi Indians have this.

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Within Buddhism there are stories of a place called Agarta or Agarti which is an inner world

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and it's inhabited too by people and that they are an advanced race

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and even that they have trains and vehicles that are moving through this inner Earth.

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The most ancient teachings share with us the shocking revelation

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that the Garden of Eden was on no place on the face of the Earth.

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But rather the Earth is hollow and that the Garden of Eden is an entire domain in inner Earth.

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So are these stories literal?

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There are those who believe that they are.

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Is it possible that an other Earth can be located within the confines of our own planet?

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Historically underground realms were not relegated to mere mythology.

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Well-respected scientists and mathematicians have long speculated about a theory that became known as Hollow Earth.

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The scientist Edmund Haley is most famous for Haley's comment.

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He was also very interested in the Earth and one of the challenges is was trying to figure out what was the real structure of the inside of the Earth.

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He had a fascinating theory of not just a Hollow Earth but an Earth with multiple layers

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and many different atmospheres with many different layers of land and Earth circling and being concentric as you went towards the center.

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75 years later, 18th century mathematician Leonhard Euler put forth his own Hollow Earth theory

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with no concentric shells and a sun at the center spanning 600 miles.

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Euler was a gifted mathematician.

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He developed this idea that the planet Earth is not only hollow but the poles are actually thinned

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and there are actually entrances into the inner core at the north and south poles of the Earth.

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He imagined that there were advanced civilizations living inside the planet.

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Ideas of a occupied Hollow Earth would be revisited nearly two centuries later in 1947

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when famous polar explorer Admiral Richard Byrd flew reconnaissance missions over the north pole.

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Byrd allegedly reported in his private journal about a mysterious land beyond the north pole

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which he called the center of the great unknown.

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Admiral Richard Byrd was able to fly to the north pole and back and recorded flying over lush green areas where none should have been

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and then three years later he flew over the south pole.

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It's rumored that when Admiral Byrd's task force actually got to Antarctica that one of the first things they discovered

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was an entrance into a Hollow Earth civilization that was populated by very, very advanced beings.

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Admiral Byrd made a lot of unusual statements including talking about what he called a new kind of craft that could fly from pole to pole.

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This was reported in newspapers in Chile and Argentina and ultimately in English papers too.

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And when Byrd got back to the United States he was brought back to Washington where he was questioned very heavily about his statements

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and allegedly he was told to stop talking about this.

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Is it possible that entrances to another world can be found at the Earth's poles?

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And if so, did Admiral Byrd actually pass through one of them?

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According to some ancient astronaut theorists such gateways do exist.

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But rather than leading to inner Earth they may be portals to another dimension.

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Lively Ontario Canada

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Just over one mile deep underground is one of the most isolated physics labs in the world.

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Snow Lab

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The facility was built deep within the Earth in order to block out cosmic radiation.

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This could allow scientists to possibly catch a glimpse of an element that they are confident exists throughout the cosmos,

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but have been unable to detect.

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Physicists claim that everything we can observe accounts for less than 5% of the universe.

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What constitutes the rest is completely unknown,

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but is thought to include a mysterious substance called dark matter.

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We know that most of the matter in the universe is not made of atoms or atomic nuclei, it's something else entirely.

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There's a long list of what dark matter might be and some things we know about already.

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Black holes, for example, that's making up part of the mass of the universe.

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00:38:04,000 --> 00:38:12,000

If you look out in the solar system you can see the orbits of various galaxies, universes, solar systems, planets, all of these.

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00:38:13,000 --> 00:38:17,000

And you can map their orbits and you realize that there's missing matter that you can't see through light.

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This is what we call dark matter.

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The existence of dark matter was not scientifically accepted until the 1980s.

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Since that time, many scientific speculations have been made as to its true nature.

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Theories range from it being the glue that holds together the visible universe to a shadow galaxy that contains within it a parallel universe.

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One theory is that the dark matter particles are particles that are not really part of this universe.

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These hidden dimensions somehow allows this dark matter to exist.

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It's like a secret room. You own a big mansion and it turns out there's a secret room and you just don't know where it is.

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Scientists are saying that these higher dimensions may in fact coexist with our own and could in fact represent habitable layers of reality that are hidden from us.

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A world that is outside of our physical ability to measure but that has people living in it and those people could be coming and going to our reality all the time.

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Could an extraterrestrial world actually be located in a parallel universe hidden within dark

matter?

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If so, might our current scientific exploration of dark matter lead us to discover that we are not alone in the cosmos?

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But whether an other earth exists in another dimension, under our feet, or in a distant galaxy, what would its discovery mean for the future of humanity?

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If we were to discover the other earth, the place we have sought, the missing world, it would be profoundly humbling.

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So this would be quite a paradigm shift. History would change in a very major way.

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If we were to find another planet with life on it, it would affirm what spiritual and sacred traditions have been saying.

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That we are in fact part of a larger family of perhaps other civilizations.

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00:40:52,000 --> 00:41:03,000

We have this cosmic origin. We have this imprint within all of us that our origin is out there.

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If we discover intelligent life, the question we then have to ask are those the same people that visited us in the past?

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Is mankind on the brink of uncovering definitive evidence that we are not alone?

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00:41:25,000 --> 00:41:34,000

Will we learn that there is other intelligent life in the universe, perhaps far older and more advanced than humans?

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00:41:35,000 --> 00:41:41,000

And might such a discovery force us to redefine everything we know about ourselves?

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00:41:41,000 --> 00:41:52,000

Perhaps one day soon we will find that there is an other earth, and not just one, but thousands.

