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00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:03,000

Strange, sharp-tooth predators.

2

00:00:03,000 --> 00:00:06,000

Their genes don't match up with anything else

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

that we have on Earth.

4

00:00:08,000 --> 00:00:10,000

Multilaked behemoths.

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00:00:10,000 --> 00:00:15,000

The Kraken scared humans for centuries.

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00:00:15,000 --> 00:00:19,000

And ravenous reptiles that prey on humans.

7

00:00:19,000 --> 00:00:21,000

Children are warned to stay away from bodies of water

8

00:00:21,000 --> 00:00:24,000

because the capital will actually drag them in and drown them.

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00:00:24,000 --> 00:00:28,000

Throughout history, there are accounts of bizarre

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

and frightening creatures inhabiting our waters.

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00:00:32,000 --> 00:00:36,000

Is it possible that they come not from our lakes and oceans,

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00:00:36,000 --> 00:00:40,000

but from somewhere far more remote?

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00:00:40,000 --> 00:00:43,000

Could it be possible that some of that life

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

that we've discovered at the bottom of the ocean

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00:00:46,000 --> 00:00:50,000

had its origin in outer space?

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00:00:50,000 --> 00:00:53,000

Since the dawn of civilization,

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

mankind has credited its origins to gods

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

and other visitors from the stars.

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

What if it were true?

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00:01:03,000 --> 00:01:09,000

Did extraterrestrial beings really help to shape our history?

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00:01:09,000 --> 00:01:16,000

And if so, might they have come in the form of creatures of the deep?

22

00:01:27,000 --> 00:01:37,000

MUSIC

23

00:01:37,000 --> 00:01:42,000

TIRES SQUEAK

24

00:01:42,000 --> 00:01:45,000

MUSIC

25

00:01:45,000 --> 00:01:47,000

Hi, man. Hi, man.

26

00:01:47,000 --> 00:01:49,000

How's it going?

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00:01:49,000 --> 00:01:53,000

August 19, 2014.

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00:01:53,000 --> 00:01:55,000

During a routine cleaning,

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00:01:55,000 --> 00:01:59,000

Russian cosmonauts aboard the International Space Station

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00:01:59,000 --> 00:02:02,000

discover something incredibly unexpected,

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00:02:02,000 --> 00:02:04,000

covering parts of the windows,

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00:02:04,000 --> 00:02:07,000

living sea plankton.

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00:02:07,000 --> 00:02:10,000

According to some mainstream scientists,

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00:02:10,000 --> 00:02:13,000

the tiny organisms may have been carried to the station

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00:02:13,000 --> 00:02:16,000

on air currents from the Earth's oceans,

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00:02:16,000 --> 00:02:22,000

or perhaps launched into space on a contaminated rocket.

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00:02:22,000 --> 00:02:27,000

But many say these are both highly improbable scenarios.

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00:02:27,000 --> 00:02:29,000

In the previous episode of cleaning,

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00:02:29,000 --> 00:02:33,000

which was only about a few weeks prior to that particular date,

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00:02:33,000 --> 00:02:36,000

there was nothing found.

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00:02:36,000 --> 00:02:39,000

And the space station was in orbit.

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00:02:39,000 --> 00:02:41,000

There was no connection with the ground.

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00:02:41,000 --> 00:02:44,000

So I really think that there's absolutely no chance

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00:02:44,000 --> 00:02:49,000

that these are microorganisms that were somehow lifted from the Earth.

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00:02:50,000 --> 00:02:53,000

Astrobiologist Chandra Whitromasinger

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00:02:53,000 --> 00:02:57,000

believes the plankton is of extraterrestrial origin

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00:02:57,000 --> 00:03:00,000

and evidence of panspermia,

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00:03:00,000 --> 00:03:03,000

the idea that life exists throughout the universe

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00:03:03,000 --> 00:03:07,000

and is spread by comets and asteroids.

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00:03:07,000 --> 00:03:11,000

I think what happened was that a small fragment of a comet

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00:03:11,000 --> 00:03:16,000

that carried microorganisms, including plankton,

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00:03:16,000 --> 00:03:20,000

landed on the window of the International Space Station,

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00:03:20,000 --> 00:03:24,000

it's not surprising if one accepts the idea

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00:03:24,000 --> 00:03:29,000

that life is continuing to arrive at the Earth from space.

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00:03:30,000 --> 00:03:33,000

There's always been a problem about life on Earth.

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00:03:33,000 --> 00:03:37,000

Did it actually start here on Earth or come here from somewhere else?

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00:03:37,000 --> 00:03:40,000

Seeing as we don't know how life began, it's up to grabs.

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00:03:42,000 --> 00:03:45,000

But when did life originated on Earth,

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00:03:45,000 --> 00:03:47,000

or somewhere else in the universe?

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00:03:47,000 --> 00:03:49,000

One thing is now certain.

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00:03:49,000 --> 00:03:53,000

See plankton can survive in outer space.

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00:03:54,000 --> 00:03:56,000

Surviving space is very difficult,

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00:03:56,000 --> 00:04:00,000

actually primarily because of the vacuum of space

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00:04:00,000 --> 00:04:02,000

and then the intense radiation.

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00:04:02,000 --> 00:04:06,000

And so those things in general were sort of rip apart tissues.

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00:04:06,000 --> 00:04:11,000

So the presence of plankton on the space station is remarkable.

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00:04:12,000 --> 00:04:16,000

The discovery of plankton on the International Space Station

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00:04:16,000 --> 00:04:20,000

has led ancient astronaut theorists to ask the question,

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00:04:20,000 --> 00:04:24,000

if sea life can thrive in the furthest reaches of space,

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00:04:24,000 --> 00:04:27,000

could the reverse be true as well?

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00:04:28,000 --> 00:04:31,000

Might there be undiscovered alien life forms

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00:04:31,000 --> 00:04:35,000

dwelling in the deepest regions of our oceans?

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00:04:36,000 --> 00:04:44,000

Portsmouth, England, December 21, 1872

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00:04:45,000 --> 00:04:50,000

The HMS Challenger sets out on a three-year scientific expedition

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00:04:50,000 --> 00:04:55,000

to survey the Earth's oceans and search for new marine life.

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00:04:56,000 --> 00:05:00,000

At the time of its departure, the mainstream scientific viewpoint

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00:05:00,000 --> 00:05:06,000

is that life cannot exist more than 1,800 feet beneath the surface of the ocean.

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00:05:08,000 --> 00:05:14,000

But in March of 1875, after more than two years at sea,

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00:05:14,000 --> 00:05:18,000

the crew of the HMS Challenger makes a remarkable discovery.

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00:05:18,000 --> 00:05:23,000

Using a deep-sea dredge, they uncover an abundance of life

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00:05:23,000 --> 00:05:27,000

at depths well beyond 1,800 feet.

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00:05:27,000 --> 00:05:30,000

Every time they dredged the waters of the ocean,

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00:05:30,000 --> 00:05:35,000

they kept bringing up weirder and weirder creatures at deeper and deeper levels.

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00:05:35,000 --> 00:05:40,000

It quickly became apparent that the oceans are teeming with life.

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00:05:41,000 --> 00:05:45,000

Throughout time, we tend to sort of impose our own limitations

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00:05:45,000 --> 00:05:49,000

and our own perspectives on our view of the universe.

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00:05:49,000 --> 00:05:52,000

Our idea of the deep ocean was similar to that, too.

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00:05:52,000 --> 00:05:55,000

We thought that probably nothing else could live at great depths

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00:05:55,000 --> 00:05:57,000

because we certainly couldn't survive.

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00:05:57,000 --> 00:05:59,000

Our bodies couldn't take the pressure.

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00:05:59,000 --> 00:06:04,000

Sort of biased, I think, our interpretation of life in the deep ocean.

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00:06:06,000 --> 00:06:10,000

They found over 4,700 different types of new life.

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00:06:10,000 --> 00:06:15,000

It was a wealth of data so vast that it filled 50 volumes

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00:06:15,000 --> 00:06:19,000

with 30,000 pages of information

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00:06:19,000 --> 00:06:24,000

and was essentially a scientific revolution for its time.

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00:06:24,000 --> 00:06:31,000

It was fascinating that it only was five scientists, 220-plus crew,

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00:06:31,000 --> 00:06:35,000

only five scientists, and only five scientists in about three years

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00:06:35,000 --> 00:06:37,000

they made oceanography.

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00:06:37,000 --> 00:06:39,000

They made modern science.

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00:06:39,000 --> 00:06:42,000

And the reason for that was they did it because they blindly go

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00:06:42,000 --> 00:06:44,000

where no man goes before.

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00:06:44,000 --> 00:06:46,000

And this is what scientists should do.

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00:06:48,000 --> 00:06:51,000

In addition to finding new species of marine life,

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00:06:52,000 --> 00:06:55,000

the Challenger crew also made the first discovery

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00:06:55,000 --> 00:06:58,000

of what are called cosmic spherules,

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00:06:58,000 --> 00:07:02,000

nickel-iron micrometeorites from outer space.

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00:07:02,000 --> 00:07:07,000

According to some scientists, these spherules could be capable

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00:07:07,000 --> 00:07:10,000

of carrying extraterrestrial life.

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00:07:10,000 --> 00:07:14,000

A lot of those rocks would have carried a microbial cargo

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00:07:14,000 --> 00:07:16,000

cocooned inside of rocks,

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00:07:16,000 --> 00:07:19,000

a microbe could be quite happy in the harsh conditions of space.

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00:07:19,000 --> 00:07:23,000

In particular, it would be shielded from radiation by the depth of rock.

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00:07:23,000 --> 00:07:27,000

It could probably stay in a dormant phase out in space

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00:07:27,000 --> 00:07:31,000

for certainly thousands, if not millions of years.

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00:07:31,000 --> 00:07:36,000

When scientists explore these nickel-iron spherules in depth,

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00:07:36,000 --> 00:07:41,000

they discover that they contained iron that was extraterrestrial in origin.

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00:07:42,000 --> 00:07:47,000

Is it possible that this extraterrestrial substances were brought here

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00:07:47,000 --> 00:07:51,000

by alien beings and deposited in the oceans of Earth

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00:07:51,000 --> 00:07:53,000

along with other forms of life?

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00:07:59,000 --> 00:08:03,000

Is it possible that the Challenger discovered the conveyance

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00:08:03,000 --> 00:08:07,000

of extraterrestrial life on the sea floor?

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

Might the deepest parts of the ocean be as alien to us

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00:08:12,000 --> 00:08:16,000

as the farthest reaches of outer space?

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00:08:16,000 --> 00:08:22,000

Ancient astronaut theorists believe the answer is a resounding yes

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00:08:22,000 --> 00:08:26,000

and point to other strange creatures that have recently been found

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00:08:26,000 --> 00:08:29,000

in the seemingly inhospitable deep.

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00:08:33,000 --> 00:08:38,000

March 2005, scientists on the coast of Easter Island

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00:08:38,000 --> 00:08:44,000

discover the Yeti Crab, a furry crustacean that thrives on the sea floor

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00:08:44,000 --> 00:08:49,000

near hydrothermal vents, fissures that release geothermally heated water.

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00:08:51,000 --> 00:08:53,000

Using the hair that covers its body,

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00:08:53,000 --> 00:08:58,000

the crab is able to filter out the toxic minerals the vents excrete.

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00:08:59,000 --> 00:09:03,000

But as extraordinary as the Yeti Crab is,

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00:09:03,000 --> 00:09:07,000

it is just one of many forms of marine life

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00:09:07,000 --> 00:09:12,000

known to be able to exist in such extreme conditions.

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00:09:13,000 --> 00:09:16,000

Because of the unique conditions that exist in the hydrothermal vents,

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00:09:16,000 --> 00:09:20,000

some really interesting and remarkable organisms can be found there.

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00:09:24,000 --> 00:09:28,000

Another newly discovered organism that puzzles scientists

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00:09:28,000 --> 00:09:31,000

is the Tinafore or Comgelly.

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00:09:31,000 --> 00:09:36,000

When neurobiologist Leonid Morose sequenced the DNA

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00:09:36,000 --> 00:09:41,000

of this translucent creature at the University of Florida in 2007,

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00:09:41,000 --> 00:09:45,000

he discovered they possessed a complex nervous system

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completely different from the entire animal kingdom.

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00:09:49,000 --> 00:09:54,000

In fact, Tinafores have two neurosystems, not only one.

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00:09:54,000 --> 00:09:59,000

And each of these neurosystems is different from our neurosystem,

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00:09:59,000 --> 00:10:02,000

and apparently it's evolved independently from the neurosystem

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00:10:02,000 --> 00:10:04,000

and rest of the animals.

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00:10:04,000 --> 00:10:08,000

So Tinafores are masters of regenerations.

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00:10:08,000 --> 00:10:12,000

They can regenerate their brain.

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00:10:12,000 --> 00:10:16,000

In one of the animals, I did it four times, I removed its brains,

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00:10:16,000 --> 00:10:20,000

let it live for two days, it's regenerated.

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00:10:20,000 --> 00:10:24,000

Then I removed the gain, and it grows back again.

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00:10:24,000 --> 00:10:28,000

But what is most interesting is they can also heal wounds

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00:10:28,000 --> 00:10:31,000

in two and a half hours and no scar left.

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00:10:31,000 --> 00:10:35,000

So in fact, they not only can make neuron independently from us,

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00:10:35,000 --> 00:10:40,000

they can make it fast, and they can make it different.

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00:10:40,000 --> 00:10:45,000

How Comgelly's function continues to baffle scientists,

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00:10:45,000 --> 00:10:49,000

and their unique properties have led Dr. Morose to dub them,

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00:10:49,000 --> 00:10:52,000

quote, Aliens of the Sea.

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00:10:52,000 --> 00:10:58,000

I call them Aliens of the Sea in terms of their reference to another animals.

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00:10:58,000 --> 00:11:00,000

They're different from the rest of the animals,

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00:11:00,000 --> 00:11:04,000

much more than you are different from Sponge.

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00:11:04,000 --> 00:11:07,000

We're still finding incredible creatures in the ocean,

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00:11:07,000 --> 00:11:10,000

creatures that we never even knew existed.

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00:11:10,000 --> 00:11:13,000

Could be extra terrestrial life, it's a big planet,

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00:11:13,000 --> 00:11:16,000

and there are a lot of mysteries still here.

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00:11:16,000 --> 00:11:21,000

Could there really be alien life thriving in Earth's oceans?

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00:11:21,000 --> 00:11:24,000

Might they have traveled here on meteors,

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00:11:24,000 --> 00:11:28,000

like the plankton found aboard the International Space Station?

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00:11:28,000 --> 00:11:30,000

Perhaps further clues can be found

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00:11:30,000 --> 00:11:34,000

by examining the legends of strange aquatic creatures

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00:11:34,000 --> 00:11:38,000

that were said to have come to Earth from the stars.

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00:12:00,000 --> 00:12:06,000

Discovered in 1818, the bones are the first of their kind to be exhibited

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00:12:06,000 --> 00:12:10,000

and are purported to be from the legendary Kappa,

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00:12:10,000 --> 00:12:13,000

a species of amphibious humanoid creatures

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00:12:13,000 --> 00:12:17,000

believed to lurk in the waters of Japan.

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00:12:17,000 --> 00:12:20,000

These remains were from a legendly Kappa

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00:12:20,000 --> 00:12:25,000

that had been shot in 1818 near a local river.

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00:12:26,000 --> 00:12:30,000

The Kappa, which translates as a water child,

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00:12:30,000 --> 00:12:35,000

is a creature that is usually about five feet in height,

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00:12:35,000 --> 00:12:42,000

has scaly skin, and is usually blue or green in color.

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00:12:42,000 --> 00:12:46,000

It has a turtle shell on its back and a beak,

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00:12:46,000 --> 00:12:50,000

as well as a kind of plate on the top of its head,

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00:12:50,000 --> 00:12:54,000

in which it always has to carry water.

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00:12:54,000 --> 00:12:58,000

If it spills this water, then it loses all of its power

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00:12:58,000 --> 00:13:02,000

and it can die within a very short period of time.

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00:13:02,000 --> 00:13:06,000

So the Kappa is basically a water demon.

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00:13:06,000 --> 00:13:12,000

The Kappa is perceived to be a very malevolent and quite violent creature,

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00:13:12,000 --> 00:13:15,000

and in fact, children are warned to stay away from bodies of water

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00:13:15,000 --> 00:13:19,000

because the Kappa will actually drag them in and drown them.

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00:13:20,000 --> 00:13:25,000

While accounts of the Kappa are rare in modern times,

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00:13:25,000 --> 00:13:28,000

there are still sightings in remote areas,

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00:13:28,000 --> 00:13:31,000

like the Fukuoka Prefecture.

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00:13:31,000 --> 00:13:36,000

In fact, to this day, signs can be found posted near bodies of water

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00:13:36,000 --> 00:13:40,000

throughout Japan, warning of the Kappa.

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00:13:40,000 --> 00:13:45,000

For ancient astronaut theorists, the Kappa are not only real,

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00:13:45,000 --> 00:13:51,000

but their existence is proof of otherworldly beings inhabiting the Earth's waters.

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00:13:53,000 --> 00:13:57,000

These Kappa are reported as having an unusual intelligence.

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00:13:57,000 --> 00:14:01,000

Apparently they can speak even though they have a bird-like beak,

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00:14:01,000 --> 00:14:07,000

and now physical tangible artifacts of the body of the Kappa have gone on display.

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00:14:07,000 --> 00:14:11,000

Will we find genetic markers that clearly show

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00:14:11,000 --> 00:14:15,000

that it could not be something from Earth?

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00:14:19,000 --> 00:14:24,000

Could it be that the Kappa are similar to the other strange undersea creatures

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00:14:24,000 --> 00:14:29,000

first discovered by the HMS Challenger in the 1870s?

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00:14:29,000 --> 00:14:34,000

And if so, are they indigenous to planet Earth?

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00:14:34,000 --> 00:14:39,000

Or did they come here by some extraterrestrial means?

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00:14:40,000 --> 00:14:47,000

Perhaps the answer can be found by examining the many historical accounts of mermaids.

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00:14:51,000 --> 00:14:58,000

The very earliest accounts of mermaid-like creatures reveal a connection with beings that come from the sky.

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00:14:58,000 --> 00:15:03,000

A story from ancient Syria that dates back to 1000 BC

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00:15:03,000 --> 00:15:10,000

relates that the goddess Atargetus came down from the sky and dove into a lake

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00:15:10,000 --> 00:15:14,000

to become a half-fish, half-human creature.

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00:15:14,000 --> 00:15:23,000

And in Greek mythology, the goddess Aphrodite is sometimes associated with mermaid-like beings.

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00:15:23,000 --> 00:15:28,000

If you look at some of the ancient classic authors from the Greeks, from the Samaritans,

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00:15:28,000 --> 00:15:36,000

you see tales of mermaids in which there is a very direct connection with the heavens,

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00:15:36,000 --> 00:15:41,000

with a fish-like creature that comes from outer space.

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00:15:41,000 --> 00:15:49,000

There's something out there that may not even be connected to our known biological world.

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00:15:50,000 --> 00:15:57,000

For ancient astronaut theorists, the strongest evidence that humanoid sea creatures not only existed,

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00:15:57,000 --> 00:16:06,000

but came from somewhere beyond our Earth, can be found in the origin tale of yet another aquatic creature with human traits.

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00:16:08,000 --> 00:16:14,000

The West African doggons worship ancestral spirits they call the Namu,

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00:16:14,000 --> 00:16:18,000

the first living creatures created by their sky god, Amma.

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00:16:18,000 --> 00:16:23,000

Described as amphibious or maffroditic fish-like creatures,

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00:16:23,000 --> 00:16:28,000

they descended from the stars in a vessel accompanied by fire and thunder.

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00:16:30,000 --> 00:16:36,000

There's a really incredible story of the Namo that descended from the sky

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00:16:36,000 --> 00:16:42,000

in a loud, noisy whirlwind that made the Earth shake when it landed.

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00:16:42,000 --> 00:16:51,000

And their knowledge of everything was given to them by that being that descended in a whirlwind from the sky.

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00:16:51,000 --> 00:16:59,000

Now this is interesting because we have so many traditions of extraterrestrial beings riding upon clouds that you have to ask,

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00:16:59,000 --> 00:17:01,000

did the Namo come from the stars?

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00:17:01,000 --> 00:17:06,000

Were they extraterrestrial beings that came to Earth to teach the doggon?

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00:17:06,000 --> 00:17:10,000

Is this perhaps why they called them the monitors and the teachers?

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00:17:11,000 --> 00:17:17,000

The legend said they described the star Sirius as being their point of origin

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00:17:17,000 --> 00:17:22,000

and had very accurate information about a dwarf star called Sirius B

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00:17:22,000 --> 00:17:25,000

that wasn't even known at the time.

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00:17:26,000 --> 00:17:32,000

The doggon said that when the Namu landed and came out of this craft that they arrived in,

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00:17:32,000 --> 00:17:38,000

they almost immediately got into the water because they were essentially fish-like humanoids.

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00:17:38,000 --> 00:17:41,000

It seems that they needed to be in the water.

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00:17:42,000 --> 00:17:47,000

We are definitely dealing with some sort of intelligent aquatic humanoid species

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00:17:47,000 --> 00:17:51,000

that came here as an extraterrestrial visitor from outer space.

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00:17:54,000 --> 00:18:04,000

Might the detailed descriptions of the Namo suggest that they were extra-terrestrials that came from space to inhabit our oceans?

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00:18:05,000 --> 00:18:12,000

And might these be the same beings that are described in the accounts of the Kappa and Mermaids?

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00:18:13,000 --> 00:18:21,000

Ancient astronaut theorists say yes and suggest there is evidence that alien lifeforms

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00:18:21,000 --> 00:18:24,000

have not only descended to Earth from the sky,

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00:18:24,000 --> 00:18:30,000

but that they may also be entering our planet through underwater portals.

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00:18:35,000 --> 00:18:41,000

Lake Champlain, July 5, 1977

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00:18:41,000 --> 00:18:48,000

While taking a drive along the eastern shore just north of St. Albans, Vermont,

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00:18:48,000 --> 00:18:54,000

Sandra and Anthony Mansi pull over to let their two children play in the lake.

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00:18:54,000 --> 00:19:02,000

As they begin to wade in, Sandra notices a disturbance in the water and then something shocking.

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00:19:04,000 --> 00:19:10,000

And I'm watching out there and all of a sudden I could see turbulence.

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

Something broke the surface of the water and it broke the surface like this right here in the back of the head and the neck.

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00:19:21,000 --> 00:19:27,000

I went down and that's when it turned to look over its back and I snapped the photograph.

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00:19:28,000 --> 00:19:39,000

The photograph that Sandra Mansi took that day is considered by many to be definitive evidence that Lake Champlain is home to a monster.

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00:19:42,000 --> 00:19:48,000

Lake Champlain is named for the French explorer Samuel de Champlain.

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00:19:48,000 --> 00:19:56,000

And in 1609, he claimed that he saw a strange creature emerging from the waters while on an expedition.

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00:19:57,000 --> 00:20:00,000

This sighting was just the first of hundreds.

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00:20:01,000 --> 00:20:04,000

And for many who believe the stories are true,

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00:20:04,000 --> 00:20:10,000

Sandra Mansi's photograph is the ultimate proof that Cham really exists.

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00:20:11,000 --> 00:20:21,000

In 1981, the famous photo was submitted for authentication to the optical sciences center at the University of Arizona.

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00:20:21,000 --> 00:20:27,000

The findings from the optical college in Arizona was that this was an authentic photograph.

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00:20:27,000 --> 00:20:30,000

It was not tampered. It was genuine.

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00:20:31,000 --> 00:20:39,000

Curiously, there have been sightings of very similar creatures reported all over the world.

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00:20:41,000 --> 00:20:44,000

Like Cressy and Ogopogo in Canada.

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00:20:45,000 --> 00:20:47,000

The Japanese sea monster, Hissy.

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00:20:48,000 --> 00:20:52,000

Mochelle Mbembe, sighted off the west coast of Africa.

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00:20:52,000 --> 00:20:55,000

And the Loch Ness Monster in Scotland.

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00:20:56,000 --> 00:21:01,000

One of the most compelling aspects of the mystery is that descriptions are very similar.

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00:21:01,000 --> 00:21:06,000

And we're talking about decades of sightings, numbering in the thousands.

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00:21:07,000 --> 00:21:14,000

To me, this indicates that we're dealing with variations of the exact same species here, a breeding

population worldwide.

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00:21:15,000 --> 00:21:21,000

Could the fact that stories of similar sea monsters are told throughout the world,

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00:21:21,000 --> 00:21:25,000

the evidence that these strange creatures really exist?

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00:21:25,000 --> 00:21:28,000

And if so, just what are they?

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00:21:29,000 --> 00:21:36,000

According to ancient astronaut theorists, there is evidence that they may have extraterrestrial origins.

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00:21:38,000 --> 00:21:46,000

The story of the Loch Ness Monster reminds me of a UFO sighting that happened north of Nashville back in the 90s.

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00:21:47,000 --> 00:21:51,000

A man appears the sound of rain beating down on the roof.

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00:21:52,000 --> 00:21:54,000

And he goes outside and it's a perfectly clear night.

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00:21:55,000 --> 00:22:02,000

And he looks up in the sky and he sees a giant UFO that's firing at a creature on his deck that looks like,

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00:22:02,000 --> 00:22:08,000

he calls it the one-footed snorkel monster because it looked like an elephant's trunk with one foot.

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00:22:09,000 --> 00:22:17,000

In his police report, the man described how the snorkel monster spun itself into a vortex or a ball of light and disappeared.

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00:22:18,000 --> 00:22:23,000

What wonders if this is evidence of a portal that this creature was opening up?

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00:22:24,000 --> 00:22:33,000

And in fact, if this creature and the Loch Ness Monster are part of the same family of creatures that travel the world through these portals or gateways.

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00:22:34,000 --> 00:22:43,000

Could it be that there are alien life forms inhabiting our oceans that have traveled here through portals in time and space?

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00:22:44,000 --> 00:22:54,000

Ancient astronaut theorists say yes and suggest further proof can be found with the story of another underwater monster, the Kraken.

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00:22:55,000 --> 00:23:05,000

This squid-like creature of enormous proportions was described in 1755 by Norwegian historian and bishop, Erik Pontopadin.

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00:23:06,000 --> 00:23:17,000

He included it in not a fictional text, but in an encyclopedic account of the diverse life forms in his home country called the natural history of Norway.

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00:23:18,000 --> 00:23:24,000

This is very compelling because it indicates that the Kraken was viewed as a real and very viable animal.

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00:23:25,000 --> 00:23:35,000

In Norse mythology, the Kraken was an island-sized, multi-tentacled monster, capable of sinking ships by way of the massive whirlpools that left in its wake.

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00:23:36,000 --> 00:23:45,000

Many of the ancient classic authors talked about Kraken as really being the object that was in the middle of a whirlpool.

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00:23:45,000 --> 00:23:49,000

So they saw the Kraken as a shipping danger.

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00:23:50,000 --> 00:23:58,000

Norwegian accounts of the Kraken creating whirlpools through which ships would disappear date back to the 13th century.

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00:24:00,000 --> 00:24:07,000

But could the truth about these sea monsters be even more incredible than our ancestors believed?

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00:24:08,000 --> 00:24:19,000

Do the stories of the Kraken and the mysterious whirlpools it creates provide further evidence of alien entities coming to Earth through underwater portals?

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00:24:20,000 --> 00:24:29,000

These legends suggest that there is a highly intelligent species in the ocean, and we don't even really know where they came from.

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00:24:30,000 --> 00:24:38,000

Perhaps our definition of extraterrestrial life is a little too strict, and it could be that these are species that came here from somewhere else.

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00:24:41,000 --> 00:24:51,000

Of course, there's a lot of the ocean that hasn't actually been well explored, so we're constantly finding new and exciting creatures that maybe before may have only been legendary.

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00:24:52,000 --> 00:25:03,000

Could there be alien life inhabiting our seas that is much larger, more intelligent, and more dangerous than furry crabs and strange jellyfish?

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00:25:04,000 --> 00:25:14,000

And is it possible that the Earth's waters contain portals that allow these creatures to travel here from other parts of the universe undetected?

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00:25:15,000 --> 00:25:30,000

To find out, ancient astronaut theorist David Childress will dive into the waters of Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula, where according to ancient legends, there is an underwater gateway to another realm.

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00:25:31,000 --> 00:25:35,000

To Lume, Mexico.

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00:25:36,000 --> 00:25:57,000

Here, on the eastern edge of the Yucatan Peninsula, lie the ruins of one of the last cities built by the Maya, an advanced ancient civilization that thrived throughout Mesoamerica from the 8th century BC to the 15th century AD.

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00:25:58,000 --> 00:26:11,000

Situated on a cliff overlooking the Caribbean Sea, this site honors the mysterious diving god that can be found depicted on several buildings.

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00:26:12,000 --> 00:26:28,000

Behind me is the temple of the Diving God, and the western doorway is a stucco relief of a winged being who is either diving down from the sky or he's diving down into the water.

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00:26:29,000 --> 00:26:32,000

His real identity is not known.

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00:26:33,000 --> 00:26:45,000

In addition to the Diving God, it has been documented that the interior of the temple once contained a mural portraying the Aztec water goddess Chalchutni Kwaeri.

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00:26:46,000 --> 00:27:07,000

While the Aztecs did not occupy the Yucatan Peninsula, their ancestors the Olmecs did, and some believe there may be a profound connection between this area of Mexico and the Aztec water gods, who ruled over a paradise-like world called Tilalocon.

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00:27:08,000 --> 00:27:20,000

Descriptions of Tilalocon come from the Aztec shamans, spiritual guides who could access this otherworldly route through whirlpools while in a dream state.

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00:27:21,000 --> 00:27:34,000

And according to ancient astronaut theorists, deep in the jungle just south of Tulum is a location that is a perfect match for the descriptions of the East region of Tilalocon.

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00:27:35,000 --> 00:27:53,000

There's an intriguing sight right here off the coast of the Caribbean Sea, and it may have a connection to the Aztec Tilalocon, and its name is Sanote Angelita, and it's right here.

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00:27:54,000 --> 00:28:02,000

A sanote is a sinkhole where limestone bedrock has collapsed, exposing the freshwater underneath it.

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00:28:03,000 --> 00:28:13,000

Many of the sanotes in this part of the Yucatan are believed to have been formed by the meteor strike that wiped out the dinosaurs more than 65 million years ago.

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00:28:14,000 --> 00:28:19,000

As a result of this extreme impact, they contain high amounts of shocked quartz.

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00:28:19,000 --> 00:28:32,000

Shocked quartz is a particular type of quartz that really needs very, very high pressure to form. Quartz is a crystal, but every crystal is not completely uniform.

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00:28:33,000 --> 00:28:42,000

It's comprised of smaller little pieces that have to align along defect. And high pressure changes the internal structure of the quartz.

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00:28:43,000 --> 00:29:03,000

Scientists have long known that quartz is able to convert the Earth's natural electrical vibrations into a form of energy, and some have even suggested that it could be used in the formation of wormholes through an electromagnetic reaction called the chasmere effect.

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00:29:03,000 --> 00:29:18,000

The idea is, if I take two metal plates and stick them in the vacuum of space, it turns out because of quantum fluctuations, this creates an effective, attractive force between the plates.

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00:29:19,000 --> 00:29:30,000

One can think of this as a negative energy. Now, an intriguing idea that we get is that this is exactly the principle we need to understand perhaps how to stabilize a wormhole.

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00:29:31,000 --> 00:29:50,000

Although there are a number of cenotes in the Yucatan, Cenote Angelita is very unique, about 100 feet below its surface. The freshwater meets up with the salt water coming from the ocean beneath it, creating a mysterious underwater river.

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00:29:51,000 --> 00:30:12,000

Where we are right now in the Yucatan is just about as far east as you can go in Mexico. And the description of Colalocon was that the very eastern side was where the waters of the underworld met with the waters of the surface world.

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00:30:13,000 --> 00:30:28,000

And that is exactly what we have here. It was said that souls pass through here, and the Aztecs believe very strongly that this was a portal to another dimension.

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00:30:29,000 --> 00:30:49,000

The Aztecs had the legend of the Colalocon. They entered into through whirlpools in the water. So you can start to connect the dots here and see that those areas could in fact be traversable wormholes that will take us somewhere else.

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00:30:50,000 --> 00:31:10,000

Could the highly pressurized quartz found in Cenote Angelita have made it the perfect location for

advanced alien beings to create a wormhole? And might this explain the stories from the Aztec shamans who claimed they were shown an entrance to paradise?

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00:31:10,000 --> 00:31:17,000

David Childress has enlisted diver Spencer Stander to help him explore the Cenote.

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00:31:17,000 --> 00:31:29,000

We'll see the river around an island and you'll see these bizarre trees. It's like a decrepit forest. It's so cool. It looks like a moving river. You can be blown away.

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00:31:29,000 --> 00:31:30,000

This is going to be unique.

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00:31:31,000 --> 00:31:46,000

Just south of Tulum, Mexico, diver Spencer Stander and ancient astronaut theorist David Childress are about to explore the Cenote Angelita.

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00:31:47,000 --> 00:32:02,000

For ancient astronaut theorists, Cenote Angelita has an eerie similarity to both the legends and illustrations of the Aztec paradise to Lalacan, where it was believed souls could pass through a portal to another realm.

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00:32:06,000 --> 00:32:08,000

So we're just going to check.

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00:32:12,000 --> 00:32:14,000

Alright, I'm going to jump in then.

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00:32:17,000 --> 00:32:18,000

Nice.

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00:32:21,000 --> 00:32:30,000

Although the waters of the Cenote are extremely murky on the surface, at 15 feet down, everything becomes crystal clear.

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00:32:31,000 --> 00:32:38,000

But once they descend to 100 feet, it turns as black as the darkest reaches of space.

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00:32:38,000 --> 00:32:44,000

And even though we had lights with us, it was still like we were floating within the cosmos.

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00:32:46,000 --> 00:32:54,000

But then as we got down at 100 feet, suddenly we could start to see the sides of the Cenote.

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00:32:56,000 --> 00:33:01,000

And then this strange layer began to emerge.

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00:33:02,000 --> 00:33:11,000

Here, the fresh water of the Cenote meets the salt water of the ocean, forming one of nature's most mysterious anomaly.

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00:33:12,000 --> 00:33:14,000

An underwater river.

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00:33:16,000 --> 00:33:24,000

These dead trees coming out of the sides and this artificial sort of mound at the bottom.

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00:33:25,000 --> 00:33:30,000

And it was really like the meeting of two worlds.

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00:33:32,000 --> 00:33:44,000

One of the freshwater of the upper world, and then that of this lower world of the seawater and this murky layer of hydrogen sulfite

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00:33:44,000 --> 00:33:46,000

that we had to then penetrate.

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00:33:47,000 --> 00:33:55,000

The meeting of waters from above with waters from below is exactly how the Aztecs described the East region of Tlanokan,

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00:33:56,000 --> 00:34:03,000

a place where souls would pass from one dimension to another as though passing through a portal.

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00:34:04,000 --> 00:34:12,000

It is here that some ancient astronaut theorists believe there may really exist a portal to another world.

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00:34:14,000 --> 00:34:15,000

Could it be true?

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00:34:16,000 --> 00:34:22,000

Might extraterrestrials have considered this the perfect location to create a stargate?

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00:34:25,000 --> 00:34:32,000

Hidden in the thick layer of poisonous hydrogen sulfite that obscures all that lies beneath from view.

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00:34:33,000 --> 00:34:40,000

The whole thing was very spooky and something I'll remember for the rest of my life.

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00:34:41,000 --> 00:34:47,000

After 30 minutes underwater, David and Spencer return to the surface.

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00:34:48,000 --> 00:34:52,000

Oh man, that was so fantastic and strange man.

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00:34:53,000 --> 00:34:54,000

Wow.

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00:34:55,000 --> 00:35:02,000

It strikes me just how much this does fit the Aztec legend of the underworld of Telanokan.

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00:35:02,000 --> 00:35:11,000

What is a mystery though is even if the Aztecs had come here and knew about this place or learned about it from the Olmecs,

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00:35:12,000 --> 00:35:17,000

how would they have known what is 100 feet down in this cenote?

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00:35:18,000 --> 00:35:19,000

That's right because you can't see it from the surface.

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00:35:20,000 --> 00:35:28,000

I mean I suppose that you know the shamans could just go down there in a trance state or if someone actually dove down into this thing.

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00:35:29,000 --> 00:35:30,000

Wow.

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00:35:30,000 --> 00:35:43,000

Could it be that some of the bizarre underwater creatures that have been reported for centuries like the Loch Ness monster, the Kraken and the Kapa

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00:35:44,000 --> 00:35:51,000

are not just mythical sea monsters but alien entities that have come to Earth through wormholes?

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00:35:52,000 --> 00:36:07,000

You have to ask yourself, could the shocked quartz here at the cenote Angelita create wormholes that extraterrestrials might have used for interdimensional travel?

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00:36:08,000 --> 00:36:18,000

It can't be a coincidence that both Mayan and Aztec beliefs incorporated a swirling pool of water where they were able to travel to some other sacred paradise.

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00:36:19,000 --> 00:36:27,000

Maybe we're talking about a form of technological travel that isn't understood in modern form but through the ancient astronaut lens,

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00:36:28,000 --> 00:36:34,000

we have to understand that ancient man went to great lengths to depict and explain how this form of travel was taking place.

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00:36:35,000 --> 00:36:38,000

And it might be that this is something that was extraterrestrial in nature.

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00:36:39,000 --> 00:36:46,000

Could there really be a gateway to another world hidden at the bottom of cenote Angelita?

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00:36:47,000 --> 00:36:59,000

And if so, could other cenotes, lakes, rivers and oceans contain similar portals through which all manner of alien life is coming to our planet?

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00:37:00,000 --> 00:37:13,000

Ancient astronaut theorists say yes and suggest there is new evidence that the abundance of water on planet Earth makes it a prime destination for extraterrestrial beings.

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00:37:16,000 --> 00:37:18,000

August 30th, 2012.

364

00:37:21,000 --> 00:37:29,000

NASA launches storm probes into the Van Allen belts, intense radiation zones that surround planet Earth like a donut.

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00:37:31,000 --> 00:37:38,000

Because of the Van Allen belts, incoming charged particles are sent on curved paths that safely protect the Earth and we don't get hit by them.

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00:37:39,000 --> 00:37:46,000

During the two year mission, the probes record the belt's radio waves and discover something incredible.

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00:37:48,000 --> 00:37:54,000

The sound they produce in space is nearly identical to the song of a humpback whale.

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00:37:57,000 --> 00:38:04,000

What's nice about the Van Allen belts is the radio waves they emit are at the same frequencies as sound that we listen to.

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00:38:04,000 --> 00:38:10,000

And so you can record these radio waves and play them and they make music basically.

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00:38:14,000 --> 00:38:18,000

Radiation and things in the universe make noise.

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00:38:19,000 --> 00:38:22,000

Planets emit a sound, everything emits a sound.

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00:38:23,000 --> 00:38:27,000

And the similarity to the humpback whale sounds, I mean, is that a coincidence?

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00:38:28,000 --> 00:38:30,000

I don't believe in coincidences, but it is weird.

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00:38:31,000 --> 00:38:47,000

It's possible to me that the other aquatic humanoid life forms that are out there in the universe might be able to notice that these electromagnetic belts around our Earth are ringing like a gong saying there's water here.

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00:38:48,000 --> 00:38:55,000

And that could very well attract them and draw them to our planet, almost like a beacon to a watery world.

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00:38:56,000 --> 00:39:05,000

Could the Van Allen belts actually be of extraterrestrial design, acting as a beacon to indicate that our planet is rich with water?

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00:39:07,000 --> 00:39:22,000

While scientists are discovering that water is more prevalent throughout the universe than previously thought, it has become increasingly clear that planets with large bodies of liquid water believed to be essential for complex life are scarce.

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00:39:23,000 --> 00:39:31,000

Earth is a little bit special. It's got abundant water, but it's also got abundant land, and that may be a peculiar feature.

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00:39:32,000 --> 00:39:40,000

But seeing as liquid water is so critical to life as we know it, when we look to worlds elsewhere, we're primarily looking for liquid water.

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00:39:43,000 --> 00:39:49,000

If life exists that's intelligent on a planet that hosts water-based life,

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00:39:49,000 --> 00:39:57,000

then one can suggest that the only other planet that they would be looking for intelligent life is also water-based.

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00:39:59,000 --> 00:40:10,000

We seem so fixated on finding life on other planets. If there's so much potential here on Earth, if there's anything that we've learned from history, it's that anything is possible.

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00:40:11,000 --> 00:40:25,000

We can't discount the possibility that somewhere in the vast unexplored ocean depths lies some highly intelligent and highly dangerous lifeform we haven't seen yet. Deep sea aliens, if you will.

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00:40:25,000 --> 00:40:41,000

75% of our planet is ocean. I think Jakub Kustos said it should be planet of ocean or planet of Earth. And we only know about 10% what actually lives in the ocean.

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00:40:42,000 --> 00:40:57,000

Today as we look deeper into our own solar system and beyond, we realize the importance of H<sub>2</sub>O and that water isn't only a life force for us, but possibly other organisms within the galaxy.

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00:40:58,000 --> 00:41:15,000

And knowing that our oceans are as deep as they are, it's very possible that there's a whole other world of exploration waiting for us. We might even discover that there are other races living on the planet Earth, but at the deep parts of our oceans.

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00:41:16,000 --> 00:41:39,000

Is it possible that extraterrestrials inhabit our waters all over the world? Could exotic fish, terrifying sea monsters, and even humanoid creatures have come to our planet through underwater portals?

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00:41:39,000 --> 00:41:55,000

Perhaps when we finally make contact with alien beings, it will not be in the furthest reaches of space, but right here on Earth, lurking in the deep.