

1

00:00:00,652 --> 00:00:04,652

I cannot wait to see this.

2

00:00:04,652 --> 00:00:05,652

Pretty amazing.

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00:00:05,652 --> 00:00:06,652

Waiting for a long time.

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00:00:06,652 --> 00:00:08,652

I mean, it's almost unheard of.

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00:00:08,652 --> 00:00:11,651

I have never seen one in person.

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00:00:11,651 --> 00:00:14,651

Wow. Incredible.

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00:00:14,651 --> 00:00:16,651

That is...

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00:00:16,651 --> 00:00:17,651

Freaky.

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00:00:17,651 --> 00:00:18,651

Odd, right?

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00:00:18,651 --> 00:00:23,651

Are extraterrestrial artifacts being dismissed by scholars?

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00:00:23,651 --> 00:00:29,650

This object had a date of 140 million years.

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00:00:29,650 --> 00:00:33,650

Is our scientific process flawed?

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00:00:33,650 --> 00:00:37,650

Scientists are far too quick to put a period at the end of the sentence,

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00:00:37,650 --> 00:00:39,650

and this is a problem.

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00:00:39,650 --> 00:00:43,649

Will we be forced to rewrite our history books?

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00:00:43,649 --> 00:00:45,649

The findings are undeniable.

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00:00:45,649 --> 00:00:46,649

We are not alone.

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00:00:46,649 --> 00:00:51,649

Extraterrestrial human-like groups have been visiting us all along.

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00:00:51,649 --> 00:00:53,649

Looks amazing.

20

00:00:59,648 --> 00:01:04,648

New York City

21

00:01:04,648 --> 00:01:11,648

New York City

22

00:01:11,648 --> 00:01:20,647

February 2017

23

00:01:20,647 --> 00:01:27,647

At New York University

24

00:01:27,647 --> 00:01:29,647

New York City

25

00:01:29,647 --> 00:01:33,646

February 2017

26

00:01:33,646 --> 00:01:35,646

At New York University

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00:01:35,646 --> 00:01:39,646

Georgiosuchelos meets with art collector Jared Collins,

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00:01:39,646 --> 00:01:44,646

who is in possession of a 2,000-year-old elongated skull.

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00:01:44,646 --> 00:01:49,645

Oh, wow. That is fantastic.

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00:01:49,645 --> 00:01:52,645

The skull is incredibly well-preserved,

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00:01:52,645 --> 00:01:55,645

and Jared is having it tested at the university

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00:01:55,645 --> 00:01:59,645

to find out if it might possibly contain abnormalities

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00:01:59,645 --> 00:02:02,645

that indicate it is something other than human.

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00:02:02,645 --> 00:02:06,644

He agreed to meet Georgio outside of the anthropology lab

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00:02:06,644 --> 00:02:09,644

for a first look at the skull.

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00:02:09,644 --> 00:02:11,644

So how did this come to be in your possession?

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00:02:11,644 --> 00:02:14,644

Well, it's not actually mine. It is on loan to me.

38

00:02:14,644 --> 00:02:16,644

Me and one of my colleagues contacted a museum,

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00:02:16,644 --> 00:02:18,644

and we asked them,

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00:02:18,644 --> 00:02:21,643

do you have an elongated skull in your collection?

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00:02:21,643 --> 00:02:24,643

And they said they have just one. This one.

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00:02:24,643 --> 00:02:27,643

And have they told you anything about it?

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00:02:27,643 --> 00:02:28,643

Actually, like the provenance?

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00:02:28,643 --> 00:02:32,643

Strangely, this has been in storage for decades.

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00:02:32,643 --> 00:02:34,643

They have never tested it.

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00:02:34,643 --> 00:02:36,643

They had very little information on it.

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00:02:36,643 --> 00:02:39,642

They know it's absolutely paracus.

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00:02:39,642 --> 00:02:42,642

So this skull was found in the paracus region of Peru?

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00:02:42,642 --> 00:02:44,642

That's right.

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00:02:44,642 --> 00:02:47,642

But no real modern testing has ever been done on this.

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00:02:47,642 --> 00:02:50,642

Oh, this is amazing. So let's go, right?

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00:02:50,642 --> 00:02:52,642

Okay.

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00:02:52,642 --> 00:02:56,641

NYU professor of anthropology, Dr. Todd Disotel,

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00:02:56,641 --> 00:03:00,641

agreed to conduct a forensic evaluation of the elongated skull.

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00:03:00,641 --> 00:03:03,641

I've seen casts. I've never seen one in person.

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00:03:03,641 --> 00:03:05,641

Okay.

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00:03:05,641 --> 00:03:07,641

Wow.

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00:03:07,641 --> 00:03:10,641

That is freaky.

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00:03:10,641 --> 00:03:13,640

I mean, I just can't come up with another term.

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00:03:13,640 --> 00:03:15,640

I love that your first reaction is that it's freaky,

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00:03:15,640 --> 00:03:17,640

because I agree with you.

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00:03:17,640 --> 00:03:19,640

Look at it.

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00:03:19,640 --> 00:03:21,640

It's quite bizarre.

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00:03:21,640 --> 00:03:25,640

I can see that this is a relatively young individual.

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00:03:25,640 --> 00:03:27,639

How did you determine that, for example?

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00:03:27,639 --> 00:03:29,639

Well, so by looking at the teeth,

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00:03:29,639 --> 00:03:33,639

we have some deciduous or some baby teeth remaining.

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00:03:33,639 --> 00:03:36,639

It doesn't yet have its third molar,

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00:03:36,639 --> 00:03:40,639

which typically comes in around 18 years old or so.

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00:03:40,639 --> 00:03:43,639

So I would guess that this is somewhere

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00:03:43,639 --> 00:03:46,638

maybe 12 to 14 years old.

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00:03:46,638 --> 00:03:48,638

Really?

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00:03:48,638 --> 00:03:52,638

Let me just move it over to the sterile bench surface.

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00:03:52,638 --> 00:03:54,638

Wow.

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00:03:54,638 --> 00:03:58,638

So it's very fascinating, besides the shape.

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00:03:58,638 --> 00:04:05,637

The sad little suture looks like it has completely fused.

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00:04:05,637 --> 00:04:07,637

If it's an adolescent, maybe 12 years old,

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00:04:07,637 --> 00:04:10,637

isn't that quite young to have a fusion?

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00:04:10,637 --> 00:04:12,637

It is, but I'm holding it.

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00:04:12,637 --> 00:04:14,637

I'm looking at it.

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00:04:14,637 --> 00:04:17,636

And it's just been completely obliterated.

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00:04:17,636 --> 00:04:20,636

The sagittal suture is the scene

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00:04:20,636 --> 00:04:25,636

where the two parietal bones of the skull come together.

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00:04:25,636 --> 00:04:30,636

Although the markings may be faint due to fusing over time,

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00:04:30,636 --> 00:04:35,635

all human skulls are expected to have some evidence of this feature.

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00:04:35,635 --> 00:04:39,635

So it is curious that this skull does not.

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00:04:39,635 --> 00:04:42,635

Nor do the skulls of an adult.

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00:04:42,635 --> 00:04:46,635

Nor do the skulls of a number of other mysterious specimens

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00:04:46,635 --> 00:04:51,634

that have been collected and examined by various experts.

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00:04:51,634 --> 00:04:54,634

One of the great enigmas of planet Earth

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00:04:54,634 --> 00:04:57,634

is that all over the world,

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00:04:57,634 --> 00:05:06,634

we find skeletons with people having these elongated skulls.

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00:05:06,634 --> 00:05:09,633

For centuries, various native cultures have engaged

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00:05:09,633 --> 00:05:14,633

in the ritual practice of artificially elongating their skulls

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00:05:14,633 --> 00:05:19,633

by tightly wrapping the heads of their children through infancy.

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00:05:19,633 --> 00:05:24,632

However, these skulls still feature evidence of the cranial sutures.

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00:05:24,632 --> 00:05:30,632

You also have the whole speculation of why people were doing the head binding

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00:05:30,632 --> 00:05:33,632

and the artificial elongation anyway.

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00:05:33,632 --> 00:05:35,632

Why were they doing that?

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00:05:35,632 --> 00:05:38,632

They wanted to have these elongated skulls,

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00:05:38,632 --> 00:05:44,631

and to them it represented the elite, the gods, the rulers.

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00:05:44,631 --> 00:05:49,631

And you have to wonder if there was a race here on Earth

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00:05:49,631 --> 00:05:55,631

with these elongated heads and were they extraterrestrials?

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00:05:55,631 --> 00:06:00,630

Okay, let's move on to extracting some tooth and bone powder

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00:06:00,630 --> 00:06:03,630

to get DNA out of that.

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00:06:03,630 --> 00:06:05,630

Okay, excellent.

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00:06:05,630 --> 00:06:10,630

In order to obtain the needed genetic material from the artifact,

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00:06:10,630 --> 00:06:17,629

Dr. Disotel will need to remove a tooth and drill into it to extract the samples.

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00:06:17,629 --> 00:06:21,629

The analysis of the material will determine the sex,

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00:06:21,629 --> 00:06:24,629

ancestral lineage of both the father and the mother,

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00:06:24,629 --> 00:06:33,628

and any DNA anomalies when compared with the current human genetic database.

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00:06:33,628 --> 00:06:35,628

Looks pretty good.

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00:06:35,628 --> 00:06:38,628

So we will pack this up and send it off,

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00:06:38,628 --> 00:06:42,628

and in four to six weeks they should have the result.

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00:06:42,628 --> 00:06:44,628

Four to six weeks, okay.

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00:06:44,628 --> 00:06:46,627

Thank you very much. Really appreciate your input on this.

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00:06:46,627 --> 00:06:47,627

Take care.

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00:06:47,627 --> 00:06:48,627

Thanks a lot.

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00:06:48,627 --> 00:06:49,627

You got it.

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00:06:49,627 --> 00:06:57,627

For hundreds of years, researchers have been confronted with numerous scientific anomalies.

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00:06:57,627 --> 00:07:01,627

But traditional science is often intolerant of evidence

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00:07:01,627 --> 00:07:06,626

that doesn't fit neatly within accepted frameworks.

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00:07:06,626 --> 00:07:08,626

Because of these prejudices,

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00:07:08,626 --> 00:07:15,626

could we be missing a greater truth about mankind's origins?

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00:07:15,626 --> 00:07:18,626

I think scientists need to look at these things

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00:07:18,626 --> 00:07:22,625

and instead of just dismissing it offhand right away,

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00:07:22,625 --> 00:07:26,625

to be like, wait a second, maybe we are not the first,

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00:07:26,625 --> 00:07:29,625

maybe another civilization did exist.

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00:07:29,625 --> 00:07:32,625

Perhaps there is an extraterrestrial connection,

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00:07:32,625 --> 00:07:35,625

because clearly we have a mystery there,

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00:07:35,625 --> 00:07:37,624

and everybody is looking the other way.

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00:07:42,624 --> 00:07:44,624

Glen Rose, Texas.

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00:07:45,624 --> 00:07:50,624

This rural southern town has a population of only 2,500,

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00:07:50,624 --> 00:07:58,623

but may hold one of the most incredible archaeological artifacts ever found.

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00:07:58,623 --> 00:08:05,623

At the Creation Evidence Museum is an ancient hammer known as the London Artifact,

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00:08:05,623 --> 00:08:11,622

named after the central Texas town where it was discovered in 1936.

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00:08:11,622 --> 00:08:15,622

The hammer itself was found in the Travis Formation.

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00:08:15,622 --> 00:08:17,622

It's a concretion of sandstone,

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00:08:17,622 --> 00:08:21,622

and it usually takes about 140 million years for this to form.

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00:08:21,622 --> 00:08:24,622

That would put it at 140 million years old.

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00:08:25,621 --> 00:08:33,621

Mainstream scientists contend that the first modern humans emerged only 200,000 years ago.

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00:08:33,621 --> 00:08:38,621

But if so, how is it possible that such an artifact exists?

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00:08:39,621 --> 00:08:45,620

The hammer was scientifically analyzed in the 1980s by two independent labs.

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00:08:45,620 --> 00:08:49,620

The Creation Science Foundation based in Australia,

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00:08:49,620 --> 00:08:53,620

and the Battelle Memorial Laboratory in Columbus, Ohio.

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00:08:54,620 --> 00:09:02,619

Incredibly, both labs concluded that the hammer could indeed be over 100 million years old.

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00:09:02,619 --> 00:09:07,619

Part of the handle actually is starting to go through a process called colification.

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00:09:07,619 --> 00:09:12,619

It's where you have inorganic material and organic material changing into coal.

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00:09:12,619 --> 00:09:16,618

This is something that just simply can't happen in the span of say 100 years.

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00:09:16,618 --> 00:09:20,618

Like most people saying, oh, this is nothing more than a hammer that was left behind

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00:09:20,618 --> 00:09:24,618

by a would-be prospector from the mid-1800s.

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00:09:26,618 --> 00:09:33,617

In addition to colification, the handle of the hammer shows signs of petrification.

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00:09:33,617 --> 00:09:40,617

This process of the organic wood being replaced by mineral crystals takes millions of years.

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00:09:41,617 --> 00:09:48,616

Test results concluded that the material on the hammerhead consisted of 96.6% iron,

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00:09:48,616 --> 00:09:53,616

2.6% chlorine, and less than 1% sulfur.

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00:09:54,616 --> 00:10:00,616

Incredibly, this material contained no carbon to indicate modern manufacturing.

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00:10:01,616 --> 00:10:09,615

When we were making steel for tools, part of the process is to use a blast furnace to remove carbon.

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00:10:10,615 --> 00:10:14,615

Out of it completely, but we always have about 0.2% to 2% left over.

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00:10:14,615 --> 00:10:20,615

There's always a carbon signature on our steel, but there wasn't any carbon whatsoever that was found in this particular material.

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00:10:21,614 --> 00:10:27,614

This object may be as old as 140 million years.

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00:10:27,614 --> 00:10:33,614

And obviously, that's a crazy proposition if you think that modern-day archaeology suggests

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00:10:33,614 --> 00:10:39,613

that we've only been around for about 10,000 years, you know, creating stuff with our own hands.

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00:10:39,613 --> 00:10:48,613

So this falls into the category of out-of-place artifacts, artifacts that shouldn't exist.

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00:10:49,613 --> 00:10:56,612

If the London Hammer really dates back to over 100 million years, as the data suggests,

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00:10:56,612 --> 00:11:03,612

this find would have to fundamentally reshape our understanding of human development on planet Earth.

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00:11:04,612 --> 00:11:12,611

But ancient astronaut theorists suggest there is another, much more substantial relic of the ancient world

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00:11:12,611 --> 00:11:16,611

that is far older than mainstream archaeologists propose.

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00:11:17,611 --> 00:11:20,611

The Great Pyramid of Giza.

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00:11:24,611 --> 00:11:25,611

Giza, Egypt.

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00:11:26,611 --> 00:11:35,610

Here on the west bank of the Nile stands the oldest of the seven wonders of the ancient world, the Great Pyramid.

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00:11:37,610 --> 00:11:46,609

According to accepted history, the Great Pyramid was built around 2500 BC as a tomb for the Pharaoh Khufu.

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00:11:47,609 --> 00:11:58,609

However, the dating of the pyramid and its association with Khufu is based entirely on evidence discovered in May of 1837

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00:11:58,609 --> 00:12:02,608

by British explorer Richard Howard Weiss.

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00:12:04,608 --> 00:12:14,608

Colonel Weiss basically used gunpowder to blast his way into a series of hidden chambers.

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00:12:15,608 --> 00:12:25,607

And at the very top most of these chambers he allegedly found painted onto the stone roof blocks there the cartoons of King Khufu.

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00:12:27,607 --> 00:12:35,606

Egyptologists were then able to attribute the Great Pyramid to Khufu and the construction date of 2500 BC

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00:12:35,606 --> 00:12:38,606

because that's when they believed Khufu reigned.

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00:12:39,606 --> 00:12:49,606

Since stone cannot be carbon dated and no other inscriptions except for the Pharaoh's official monogram were found on the pyramid,

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00:12:49,606 --> 00:12:53,605

this date has stood relatively unchallenged.

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00:12:53,605 --> 00:13:02,605

However, new evidence that has been found in Colonel Weiss's personal journal has researchers questioning his discovery.

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00:13:03,605 --> 00:13:09,604

Some have even suggested that he may have forged the name of Khufu himself.

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00:13:10,604 --> 00:13:18,604

In Weiss's private journal, which I managed to view a couple of years ago, we find contradictions in his private notes.

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00:13:18,604 --> 00:13:22,604

He was desperate to find a cartoons. On this particular night he writes,

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00:13:22,604 --> 00:13:25,603

there was nothing in the chamber that looked like hieroglyphics.

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00:13:26,603 --> 00:13:32,603

And then in his published book three years later he writes, we found the cartoons.

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00:13:36,603 --> 00:13:49,602

After the contradicting evidence was exposed, in 2014, two University of Dresden archaeology students smuggled a sample of the paint used in the King Khufu markings

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00:13:49,602 --> 00:13:52,602

and had it analyzed by a German laboratory.

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00:13:52,602 --> 00:14:00,601

The sample was too small for radiocarbon dating, but the technicians were able to determine something shocking.

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00:14:00,601 --> 00:14:08,601

The pigment was not painted onto the original limestone blocks, but a later plaster repair.

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00:14:08,601 --> 00:14:18,600

This finding suggests that the cartoosh was not original to the pyramid construction, but added at a much later date.

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00:14:20,600 --> 00:14:28,600

Colonel Weiss had spent nearly \$1.3 million on his expedition to uncover truths about the Great Pyramid.

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00:14:29,599 --> 00:14:39,599

Is it possible that in his desperation to find something, he did the unthinkable, that he may have forged the name of Khufu onto the chamber wall,

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00:14:39,599 --> 00:14:43,599

thereby establishing an inaccurate date for the structure?

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00:14:44,599 --> 00:14:53,598

Interestingly, this is not the only evidence contradicting the dating of the pyramid and the entire Giza complex.

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00:14:54,598 --> 00:15:07,597

A 7th century BC text known as the Inventory Stela, unearthed by archaeologists in 1858, details repairs made by Pharaoh Khufu, including work on the sphinx.

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00:15:08,597 --> 00:15:19,596

The Inventory Stela begs the question, how if Khufu was repairing the sphinx which was supposedly constructed by his son, how could he be doing that?

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00:15:19,596 --> 00:15:25,596

That would suggest that the sphinx itself was already ancient at the time of Khufu.

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00:15:28,596 --> 00:15:32,596

Could the dating of the entire Giza site be wrong?

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00:15:32,596 --> 00:15:48,595

In 1992, Boston University geologist Robert Schock created a stir among Egyptologists when he suggested that based on the evidence of water erosion at the sphinx enclosure,

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00:15:48,595 --> 00:15:53,594

he would date the site to approximately 10,500 BC.

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00:15:54,594 --> 00:15:59,594

Immediately without even seeing my evidence, they start going, it doesn't go back that far.

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00:15:59,594 --> 00:16:08,593

I was talking about real evidence, real science, which they simply did not want to hear because it did not fit their preconceptions.

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00:16:10,593 --> 00:16:18,593

Like the sphinx, is it possible that the Great Pyramid is also far older than Egyptologists are willing to admit?

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00:16:18,593 --> 00:16:22,593

But if so, just who built it?

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00:16:23,593 --> 00:16:32,592

According to Arabian writers, Ibrahim Al-Makritsi, the Great Pyramid was not constructed by Khufu,

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00:16:32,592 --> 00:16:39,592

the Great Pyramid was constructed long before the Great Flood by a king with the name of Saurid.

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00:16:41,592 --> 00:16:50,591

And then the old Arabian writers clearly say Saurid is the same figure which the Hebrew society calls Inok.

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00:16:51,591 --> 00:16:56,591

Inok was taken up into the heavens by the archangel Michael.

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00:16:56,591 --> 00:17:00,590

He was told by the angels of a coming cataclysm.

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00:17:00,590 --> 00:17:11,590

And he was instructed to build the Great Pyramid as a repository for the knowledge that he not only learned in heaven, but all the earthly knowledge as well.

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00:17:11,590 --> 00:17:16,589

Perhaps these were otherworldly beings, described as angels.

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00:17:17,589 --> 00:17:33,588

Maybe everything we know about Egyptology is wrong, and we have to go back and open up our imagination to the possibility that there's another explanation that in fact involves the assistance of extraterrestrials in the creation of the Great Pyramid.

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00:17:34,588 --> 00:17:47,588

In November 2015, researchers at Giza scanned the Great Pyramid using thermal cameras and found two anomalous areas.

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00:17:47,588 --> 00:17:58,587

They submitted a request to the Department of Antiquities to do a more formal investigation in hopes of locating what they believe might be hidden chambers.

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00:17:59,587 --> 00:18:08,586

As scientists continue to discover new finds at the site, might they stumble upon the evidence that supports the ancient accounts?

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00:18:08,586 --> 00:18:16,586

After all, this has happened before with the unearthing of a once mythical land.

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00:18:17,586 --> 00:18:20,586

The Great Pyramid

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00:18:24,585 --> 00:18:27,585

Hizarlik, Turkey, 1870.

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00:18:28,585 --> 00:18:37,584

This small village is the site of one of the most sensational discoveries of the 19th century, the legendary City of Troy.

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00:18:38,584 --> 00:18:46,584

The city was the infamous location for the Trojan War, described in the classic Greek epic, the Iliad.

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00:18:48,584 --> 00:18:57,583

Prior to its discovery by amateur archaeologist Heinrich Schlee-man, Troy was considered to be a mythical location.

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00:18:58,583 --> 00:19:07,583

Heinrich Schlee-man, a German businessman and pioneer, read Homer's Odyssey and the Iliad.

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00:19:07,583 --> 00:19:16,582

He became convinced that Troy existed somewhere in Turkey where it is placed within the story.

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00:19:16,582 --> 00:19:25,582

So he went out to Turkey and he asked the locals out there what they knew about the legends.

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00:19:25,582 --> 00:19:30,581

And they eventually pointed him in the direction of a huge mount.

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00:19:30,581 --> 00:19:37,581

So here he dug and he found the lost city of Troy itself.

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00:19:38,581 --> 00:19:48,580

In addition to Troy, other cities that were previously relegated to the realm of mythology have also been discovered to be real.

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00:19:49,580 --> 00:19:53,580

The Mediterranean Sea, 2000.

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00:19:53,580 --> 00:20:04,579

A group of divers working off the Egyptian coast near Alexandria discovered the submerged ruins of statues and even entire temple complexes.

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00:20:04,579 --> 00:20:12,579

One instance of the discovery of something that we thought was legendary was the discovery of Heraclion, Thonus, near Alexandria.

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00:20:12,579 --> 00:20:20,578

We had read about this in Greek myth and Greek histories. We had no evidence for it and then one day it gets discovered.

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00:20:21,578 --> 00:20:33,577

Dating back to the 7th century BC, Thonus, or Heraclion as it was known to the Greeks, was cited in ancient myths as a major trading post for the region.

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00:20:34,577 --> 00:20:42,577

For a long time, Heraclion in Egypt was in many stories but had not been found until the year 2000.

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00:20:42,577 --> 00:20:47,577

In India in the year 2001, something similar happened.

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00:20:48,577 --> 00:20:55,576

The Mahabharata tells of the time Lord Vishnu built a great fortified city, Dvaraka.

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00:20:55,576 --> 00:21:00,576

It was thought to be an imaginary place and then it was discovered.

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00:21:01,576 --> 00:21:07,575

And before that, in the first half of the 20th century, there is another example.

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00:21:07,575 --> 00:21:14,575

In the Bible, Joshua fought the battle of Jericho but we didn't know if there was a Jericho until it was discovered by archaeologists.

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00:21:14,575 --> 00:21:19,575

This lets us know that there is more information in myth than we might have thought.

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00:21:20,575 --> 00:21:37,574

But of all the places on earth that were thought to be mythological, the one that is inspired the most fascination and has proven the most elusive is not a city but an entire continent, Atlantis.

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00:21:38,574 --> 00:21:51,573

As described by Plato in the 4th century AD, Atlantis was the home of a highly advanced civilization which mysteriously disappeared into the ocean thousands of years ago.

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00:21:51,573 --> 00:22:03,572

While mainstream scholars continue to dismiss Atlantis as nothing more than a fanciful myth, there are many who believe Plato's account was based on a very real place.

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00:22:04,572 --> 00:22:14,571

But if Atlantis, like other formerly mythical locations, were discovered, would it offer proof of extraterrestrial contact with early humans?

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00:22:20,571 --> 00:22:24,571

Dunedin, New Zealand, February 2017.

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00:22:25,571 --> 00:22:39,570

Scientists at New Zealand's top geological institute, G&S Science, announced the discovery of a lost continent, one that sunk into the ocean millions of years ago.

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00:22:39,570 --> 00:22:45,570

They dubbed the landmass Zealandia as it extends directly under New Zealand.

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00:22:46,569 --> 00:23:01,569

Although it is almost entirely underwater, it fits the definition of a continent as it consists of an intact piece of crust that is distinctly different from the ocean floor and clearly separated from Australia.

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00:23:03,568 --> 00:23:10,568

This was a shocking discovery because they thought the number of continents on earth had been basically fixed.

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00:23:10,568 --> 00:23:16,568

Now this one looks like it could have been another continent where perhaps human beings dwelt.

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00:23:16,568 --> 00:23:21,567

And if it was, this could certainly rewrite a lot of history books.

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00:23:24,567 --> 00:23:27,567

Could this be the lost continent of Atlantis?

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00:23:27,567 --> 00:23:32,567

Ancient astronaut theorists say that it is a distinct possibility.

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00:23:32,567 --> 00:23:41,566

There is an ongoing bias among scientists that anything from the ancient past must therefore be a made up fake story myth.

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00:23:41,566 --> 00:23:52,565

And yet, these scientists have to look at the reality that archaeological discoveries are verifying that the actual stories have merit.

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00:24:03,565 --> 00:24:05,565

That's pretty amazing that we're able to do this.

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00:24:15,564 --> 00:24:19,564

We're able to set up a CT scan? I mean, it's almost unheard of.

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00:24:22,564 --> 00:24:23,564

Wow.

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00:24:32,563 --> 00:24:34,563

This is a human skull.

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00:24:34,563 --> 00:24:40,563

Giorgio and Jared have taken it to New York University's radiology department.

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00:24:40,563 --> 00:24:43,562

There, it will be subjected to a CT scan.

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00:24:43,562 --> 00:24:45,562

Yeah, let's see what's inside.

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00:24:45,562 --> 00:24:53,562

Which should reveal whether or not the skull really is missing the suture or if it is simply not visible to the naked eye.

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00:24:54,562 --> 00:25:04,561

During the procedure, a series of computerized x-ray images are taken from 360 degrees and stacked together to form a 3D image.

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00:25:04,561 --> 00:25:10,561

If any hairline evidence of the missing suture exists, it will show up in the scan.

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00:25:11,561 --> 00:25:12,561

It looks amazing.

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00:25:12,561 --> 00:25:13,561

It is incredible.

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00:25:13,561 --> 00:25:14,560

Isn't it incredible?

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00:25:14,560 --> 00:25:15,560

Yeah.

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00:25:15,560 --> 00:25:18,560

So these are surface rendered images to allow you to see the skull.

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00:25:18,560 --> 00:25:23,560

For the sake of comparison, we have put similar images of an actual patient.

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00:25:23,560 --> 00:25:24,560

Okay.

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00:25:24,560 --> 00:25:31,559

So you can obviously see the teeth, the orbits where the eyes would sit, and you can see that it's a very deformed skull.

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00:25:31,559 --> 00:25:35,559

Do you find any strange anomalies besides the shape, obviously?

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00:25:35,559 --> 00:25:38,559

Well, there's a lot that's interesting about this.

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00:25:38,559 --> 00:25:43,559

There's a sagittal suture that runs across the top of the skull that I'm not seeing on this skull.

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00:25:43,559 --> 00:25:50,558

It's fused, but what is confounding to me is you can see the sutures in the other areas.

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00:25:50,558 --> 00:25:59,558

And the fusing of a suture, is that something where if we were to look closer, would we see a remnant of that suture?

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00:25:59,558 --> 00:26:02,558

We can look at it this way on these images.

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00:26:02,558 --> 00:26:07,557

So you can see right here, there should be a sagittal suture right there and we're not seeing it.

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00:26:07,557 --> 00:26:09,557

There's a lot of distortion, but I'll show you.

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00:26:09,557 --> 00:26:14,557

This is what a suture elsewhere would look like. So these are the sutures elsewhere.

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00:26:14,557 --> 00:26:19,557

Have you seen many skulls that have missing sutures?

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00:26:19,557 --> 00:26:22,556

I've never seen anything like this skull.

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00:26:25,556 --> 00:26:37,555

Ancient astronaut Theorists point out that science often has a difficult time with data, such as the missing sagittal sutures, that does not fit in to the accepted paradigm.

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00:26:37,555 --> 00:26:47,555

And they suggest that findings that defy conventional explanation often get set aside instead of being investigated.

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00:26:50,555 --> 00:26:56,554

St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada, Spring, 1970.

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00:26:56,554 --> 00:27:05,554

Researchers at the Earth Sciences Department at Brock University receive a sample of wood that was found buried

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00:27:05,554 --> 00:27:10,553

150 feet underground on an island off Nova Scotia.

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00:27:10,553 --> 00:27:20,553

After scientists run carbon dating tests on the material, they place the object as being from 3,000 years in the future.

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00:27:20,553 --> 00:27:27,552

Confounded, the team runs the test again, only to get the exact same results.

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00:27:27,552 --> 00:27:32,552

Since it's an organic piece of material, they were able to date it.

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00:27:32,552 --> 00:27:42,552

But the dates that they received completely contradicted everything because it had a date of 3,000 years into the future.

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00:27:42,552 --> 00:27:45,551

Well, how is that possible?

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00:27:47,551 --> 00:27:55,551

How is it that modern dating techniques can produce results that are so obviously contradictory?

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00:27:55,551 --> 00:28:08,550

The basic idea behind radiocarbon dating is that radioactive carbon decays at a set rate, and you can use that to date when various animals and life forms died and how long they've been dead.

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00:28:08,550 --> 00:28:12,550

However, there are known flaws in the science.

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00:28:12,550 --> 00:28:22,549

Inorganic materials, like stone, cannot be carbon dated, and exposure to radioactivity can alter

the dates dramatically.

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00:28:23,549 --> 00:28:29,549

The dating may abruptly increase because of nuclear weapons going on.

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00:28:29,549 --> 00:28:42,548

It's also changed if a volcano erupts, it puts a lot of carbon dioxide in the air, but scientists crave certainty, like all human beings, certainty and predictability, so they tend to minimize the caveats.

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00:28:43,548 --> 00:28:55,547

But if the carbon measurements can be skewed due to exposure to radiation, just how inaccurate might the dating be?

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00:28:55,547 --> 00:29:03,547

Perhaps answers can be found when the process is put to yet another, even more confounding test.

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00:29:03,547 --> 00:29:09,546

Irvine, California, April 2017

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00:29:09,546 --> 00:29:24,545

Ancient astronaut theorist, Georgiosuchlos, is visiting the Keck Carbon Cycle Research Lab at the University of California to see firsthand how radiation can dramatically alter the results of carbon dating.

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00:29:24,545 --> 00:29:27,545

Dr. Southen, I'm Georgio, pleasure to meet you.

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00:29:27,545 --> 00:29:28,545

How are you doing?

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00:29:28,545 --> 00:29:29,545

Pleasure to meet you.

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00:29:29,545 --> 00:29:31,545

I'm here to learn about carbon dating.

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00:29:31,545 --> 00:29:33,545

Let me show you how this thing works.

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00:29:33,545 --> 00:29:34,545

Follow me.

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00:29:35,545 --> 00:29:49,544

Dr. John Southen is using accelerator mass spectrometry equipment to carbon data sample of redwood that was exposed to radiation during the testing of atomic weapons in the 1950s.

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00:29:50,544 --> 00:29:59,543

The process begins by sterilizing the wood chip and then exposing it to various chemical processes to remove any contamination.

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00:30:00,543 --> 00:30:07,543

The material undergoes a combustion process and is reduced to graphite for optimal data retrieval.

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00:30:08,543 --> 00:30:17,542

Finally, the graphite is sent through an accelerated mass spectrometer to measure the rate of radiocarbon decay and generate the age of the object.

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00:30:19,542 --> 00:30:20,542

Pull up a chair.

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00:30:20,542 --> 00:30:21,542

All right.

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00:30:24,542 --> 00:30:26,542

So what are we looking at here?

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00:30:26,542 --> 00:30:29,541

Okay, so this is our result here.

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00:30:30,541 --> 00:30:36,541

This is how much radiocarbon was in the samples that we've measured from that redwood.

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00:30:36,541 --> 00:30:37,541

Okay.

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00:30:37,541 --> 00:30:49,540

And the thing that's strange about them is that the radiocarbon age is negative, which means at least at face value, these are from 600 years in the future.

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00:30:50,540 --> 00:30:51,540

Really?

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00:30:51,540 --> 00:30:52,540

Okay.

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00:30:52,540 --> 00:31:01,540

And the explanation for that has to do with nuclear weapons testing in the atmosphere in the 1950s and 1960s.

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00:31:02,539 --> 00:31:03,539

This is amazing.

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00:31:03,539 --> 00:31:16,539

In your estimation, do you think that if an object is closer, let's say, to a nuclear testing site, that an item like that would be yielding more crazy results?

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00:31:16,539 --> 00:31:18,538

If it was really close, yes.

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00:31:18,538 --> 00:31:19,538

Okay.

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00:31:19,538 --> 00:31:26,538

So it would give you dates that would be the equivalent of tens of thousands of years in the future.

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00:31:26,538 --> 00:31:30,538

I think that's so incredibly fascinating.

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00:31:30,538 --> 00:31:39,537

If any object is exposed to some type of a thermonuclear event, it changes the result of the carbon dating.

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00:31:40,537 --> 00:31:48,537

So I think that it's about time for us to look at our ancient history because what if something similar happened in our past?

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00:31:49,537 --> 00:31:57,536

Stories of ancient warfare involving the gods using sophisticated weapons can be found in numerous texts.

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00:31:58,536 --> 00:32:08,535

And ancient astronaut theorists have long proposed that these stories are backed up by physical evidence that can be found throughout the world.

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00:32:09,535 --> 00:32:18,535

One curious side that seems to indicate some kind of atomic explosion is the very southwestern corner of Egypt.

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00:32:19,535 --> 00:32:21,535

Right up along the border of Libya.

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00:32:21,535 --> 00:32:28,534

And that area is a sandy area, but it is covered with evidence of vitrification.

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00:32:29,534 --> 00:32:33,534

That's what happens when you detonate an atomic bomb in a desert area.

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00:32:33,534 --> 00:32:35,534

It turns the desert into glass.

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00:32:36,534 --> 00:32:47,533

And also at Mahendjidar, which is on the border of Pakistan and India, were these lumps of glass that had been molten and melted.

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00:32:47,533 --> 00:32:51,533

And there were skeletons that were also found that were radioactive.

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00:32:52,533 --> 00:33:00,532

So the evidence shows that there was some kind of atomic detonation or atomic war in our ancient history.

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00:33:03,532 --> 00:33:09,532

There are suggestions that there may have been some past nuclear weapons detonation.

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00:33:10,532 --> 00:33:17,531

And if that occurred, then the carbon dating must account for that possibility.

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00:33:18,531 --> 00:33:22,531

And that would make, by the way, everything look younger in carbon dating.

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00:33:25,531 --> 00:33:31,530

The oldest dates that can be measured by carbon dating go back to only 70,000 years ago.

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00:33:32,530 --> 00:33:36,530

A tiny fraction of Earth's estimated six billion year history.

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00:33:37,530 --> 00:33:42,530

Scientists have come to rely on the fossil record to fill in the gaps.

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00:33:42,530 --> 00:33:45,530

But that too has its limitations.

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00:33:52,529 --> 00:33:57,529

Myanmar, Southeast Asia, December 8th, 2016.

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00:33:59,529 --> 00:34:05,528

Paleontologists discover a piece of amber containing the perfectly preserved tail of a dinosaur.

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00:34:06,528 --> 00:34:11,528

Believed by mainstream scientists to be 99 million years old.

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00:34:14,528 --> 00:34:23,527

The specimen is shocking as it reveals that not all dinosaurs were covered in scales as they had been depicted for more than a century.

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00:34:24,527 --> 00:34:26,527

Some actually had feathers.

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00:34:28,527 --> 00:34:32,527

But how could archaeologists have gotten it so wrong?

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00:34:32,527 --> 00:34:37,526

One of the criticisms against the fossil record are the gaps in the record.

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00:34:37,526 --> 00:34:42,526

That is, we can see what we think this animal looked like, you know, three million years ago.

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00:34:42,526 --> 00:34:47,526

And then we can see what we think it looked like one million years ago. But what happened in between?

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00:34:49,526 --> 00:34:56,525

Due to gaps of up to 80 million years, the fossil record is woefully incomplete.

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00:34:56,525 --> 00:35:01,525

And the process of becoming a fossil itself is extremely difficult.

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00:35:02,525 --> 00:35:06,525

Vertebrate bones are very difficult to turn into fossils.

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00:35:07,525 --> 00:35:12,524

We are these wonderful picnic lunches for a lot of different creatures.

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00:35:12,524 --> 00:35:18,524

Unless you fall into a water-filled mud bath or in the ocean,

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00:35:18,524 --> 00:35:25,524

weaving your bones almost anywhere is going to make sure it's never turned into a fossil.

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00:35:26,524 --> 00:35:30,523

There's life forms that have never probably ever been fossilized.

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00:35:31,523 --> 00:35:35,523

This leaves room for all kinds of anomalous beings to really exist.

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00:35:36,523 --> 00:35:43,522

We may yet find fossils of nine-foot giants and even of extraterrestrials.

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00:35:44,522 --> 00:35:53,522

While conventional science remains resistant to the notion that extraterrestrial or hybrid beings have ever existed on the planet,

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00:35:53,522 --> 00:35:59,522

ancient astronaut theorists believe they may be very close to uncovering definitive proof.

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00:36:06,521 --> 00:36:10,521

Los Angeles, California, April 2017.

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00:36:12,521 --> 00:36:22,520

After nearly two months, the results from the DNA test that was performed on a 2,000-year-old elongated skull from Perakas, Peru are finally in.

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00:36:24,520 --> 00:36:29,520

To analyze the results, Giorgio enlisted the help of Dr. Todd Disotel.

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00:36:30,520 --> 00:36:32,520

All right Todd, you got the results?

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00:36:33,519 --> 00:36:36,519

Yeah, man, they're very, very interesting.

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00:36:43,519 --> 00:36:47,519

Los Angeles, California, April 2017.

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00:36:48,519 --> 00:36:50,518

All right Todd, you got the results?

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00:36:50,518 --> 00:36:53,518

Yeah, man, they're very, very interesting.

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00:36:54,518 --> 00:37:04,518

Giorgio Suclos is online with anthropologist Dr. Todd Disotel to receive the results of a DNA test that was performed on an elongated skull.

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00:37:05,518 --> 00:37:11,517

They did get a good, clean DNA profile from the maternally inherited DNA.

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00:37:11,517 --> 00:37:20,517

So this particular specimen is actually not found in the New World, not found amongst Native Americans.

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00:37:21,517 --> 00:37:25,516

And it's typically found amongst Europeans and Middle Easterners.

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00:37:26,516 --> 00:37:29,516

In fact, the 100% match was to a Scottish individual.

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00:37:30,516 --> 00:37:32,516

This makes no sense whatsoever.

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00:37:33,516 --> 00:37:37,516

Really? In a South American skull? This is all very strange.

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00:37:37,516 --> 00:37:49,515

That could mean that people from Europe got to South America, you know, 1500 years earlier than we currently understand that.

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00:37:50,515 --> 00:37:51,515

That's amazing.

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00:37:52,515 --> 00:37:59,514

Unfortunately, the condition of the sample did not yield any Y chromosome, but that's not surprising.

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00:37:59,514 --> 00:38:10,514

There is between a couple hundred to a couple thousand times as much maternal DNA in every cell of the body.

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00:38:11,514 --> 00:38:15,513

So what does that mean? What have we not found out because of that?

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00:38:16,513 --> 00:38:25,513

Well, so one, that would allow us to definitively determine the sex and knowing who the father was would be very, very informative.

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00:38:26,513 --> 00:38:28,513

Unfortunately, we're missing that.

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00:38:29,512 --> 00:38:40,512

Do you think that a case can be made at all? And again, this is complete speculation that perhaps it is not necessarily human.

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00:38:41,512 --> 00:38:42,512

Is that a possibility?

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00:38:43,512 --> 00:38:48,511

Well, it's possible, but still we actually don't know what this is.

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00:38:49,511 --> 00:38:54,511

Since we didn't get any definitive result, obviously a scientist always wants to try to do that.

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00:38:55,511 --> 00:38:56,511

This is extraordinary.

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00:38:56,511 --> 00:39:00,511

Yeah, but still leaves open the possibility of something interesting.

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00:39:01,511 --> 00:39:07,510

Right. So I think that we have something here that definitely merits further investigation.

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00:39:08,510 --> 00:39:15,510

It's worthy of study or opening up a new area of inquiry and some new hypotheses.

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00:39:18,509 --> 00:39:22,509

The results confirmed the fact that there is a mystery there.

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00:39:22,509 --> 00:39:27,509

First of all, we couldn't figure out who the father is of that thing.

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00:39:28,509 --> 00:39:30,509

Number two, it has European DNA.

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00:39:31,509 --> 00:39:36,508

Two things that make no sense and it had a missing sagittal suture.

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00:39:37,508 --> 00:39:41,508

So I do think that that is an extraterrestrial skull.

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00:39:43,508 --> 00:39:50,508

Could preconceive notions concerning mankind's origins be causing scientists to overlook valuable data?

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00:39:50,508 --> 00:39:51,507

Valuable data.

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00:39:52,507 --> 00:40:03,507

Ancient astronaut theorists say yes and suggest that the scientific community has been too quick to find answers when they should be asking more questions.

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00:40:07,507 --> 00:40:09,506

Science has built this house. It's called the Standard Model.

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00:40:10,506 --> 00:40:16,506

And unfortunately, this house has some big holes in its walls and we hang paintings over them, basically.

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00:40:17,506 --> 00:40:19,506

And we try to kind of paper those over.

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00:40:20,506 --> 00:40:23,506

We want certainty. We want everything to fit.

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00:40:24,505 --> 00:40:27,505

But new knowledge always changes that.

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00:40:28,505 --> 00:40:36,505

The model of thinking in modern day academia is that artifacts can't possibly exist outside of our chronological timeline.

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00:40:37,505 --> 00:40:43,504

They decide it's easier to simply put the pieces in that fit and remove the pieces that don't.

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00:40:44,504 --> 00:40:50,504

Scientists are far too quick to put a period at the end of the sentence.

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00:40:51,504 --> 00:40:57,504

They're looking at a giant jigsaw puzzle with only a few pieces that are there.

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00:40:58,503 --> 00:41:03,503

But they're drawing huge conclusions without really seeing all the evidence.

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00:41:04,503 --> 00:41:09,503

And this is a problem in trying to reconstruct our ancient history.

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00:41:10,503 --> 00:41:17,502

Science is about letting the evidence lead the investigation, drawing conclusions based upon what you find.

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00:41:18,502 --> 00:41:20,502

And the findings are undeniable.

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00:41:21,502 --> 00:41:25,502

We are not alone. Extraterrestrial human-like groups have been visiting us all along.

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00:41:28,502 --> 00:41:34,501

Are we now entering a new age of science where we will be forced to rewrite our history books?

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00:41:35,501 --> 00:41:43,501

Perhaps we are finally getting close to finding the answers to the questions that mankind has been asking for centuries.

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00:41:44,501 --> 00:41:52,500

Where did we come from? Why are we here? And are we alone in the universe?