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

I cannot wait to see this.

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

Pretty amazing.

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

Waiting for a long time.

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

I mean, it's almost unheard of.

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00:00:08,000 --> 00:00:11,000

I have never seen one in person.

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

Wow. Incredible.

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

That is...

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

Freaky.

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

Odd, right?

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

Are extraterrestrial artifacts being dismissed by scholars?

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00:00:23,000 --> 00:00:29,000

This object had a date of 140 million years.

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

Is our scientific process flawed?

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

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

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

and this is a problem.

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

Will we be forced to rewrite our history books?

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00:00:43,000 --> 00:00:45,000

The findings are undeniable.

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

We are not alone.

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00:00:46,000 --> 00:00:51,000

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

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

Looks amazing.

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00:00:59,000 --> 00:01:04,000

New York City

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00:01:04,000 --> 00:01:11,000

New York City

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00:01:11,000 --> 00:01:20,000

February 2017

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00:01:20,000 --> 00:01:27,000

At New York University

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00:01:27,000 --> 00:01:29,000

New York City

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00:01:29,000 --> 00:01:33,000

February 2017

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00:01:33,000 --> 00:01:35,000

At New York University

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00:01:35,000 --> 00:01:39,000

Georgiosuchelos meets with art collector Jared Collins,

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00:01:39,000 --> 00:01:44,000

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

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00:01:44,000 --> 00:01:49,000

Oh, wow. That is fantastic.

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00:01:49,000 --> 00:01:52,000

The skull is incredibly well-preserved,

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00:01:52,000 --> 00:01:55,000

and Jared is having it tested at the university

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

to find out if it might possibly contain abnormalities

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

that indicate it is something other than human.

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

He agreed to meet Georgio outside of the anthropology lab

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00:02:06,000 --> 00:02:09,000

for a first look at the skull.

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00:02:09,000 --> 00:02:11,000

So how did this come to be in your possession?

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00:02:11,000 --> 00:02:14,000

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

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00:02:14,000 --> 00:02:16,000

Me and one of my colleagues contacted a museum,

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00:02:16,000 --> 00:02:18,000

and we asked them,

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00:02:18,000 --> 00:02:21,000

do you have an elongated skull in your collection?

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00:02:21,000 --> 00:02:24,000

And they said they have just one. This one.

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00:02:24,000 --> 00:02:27,000

And have they told you anything about it?

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

Actually, like the provenance?

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00:02:28,000 --> 00:02:32,000

Strangely, this has been in storage for decades.

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00:02:32,000 --> 00:02:34,000

They have never tested it.

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00:02:34,000 --> 00:02:36,000

They had very little information on it.

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

They know it's absolutely paracus.

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00:02:39,000 --> 00:02:42,000

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

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00:02:42,000 --> 00:02:44,000

That's right.

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00:02:44,000 --> 00:02:47,000

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

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00:02:47,000 --> 00:02:50,000

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

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00:02:50,000 --> 00:02:52,000

Okay.

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00:02:52,000 --> 00:02:56,000

NYU professor of anthropology, Dr. Todd Disotel,

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00:02:56,000 --> 00:03:00,000

agreed to conduct a forensic evaluation of the elongated skull.

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

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

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00:03:03,000 --> 00:03:05,000

Okay.

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00:03:05,000 --> 00:03:07,000

Wow.

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00:03:07,000 --> 00:03:10,000

That is freaky.

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00:03:10,000 --> 00:03:13,000

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

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00:03:13,000 --> 00:03:15,000

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

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00:03:15,000 --> 00:03:17,000

because I agree with you.

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00:03:17,000 --> 00:03:19,000

Look at it.

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00:03:19,000 --> 00:03:21,000

It's quite bizarre.

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00:03:21,000 --> 00:03:25,000

I can see that this is a relatively young individual.

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00:03:25,000 --> 00:03:27,000

How did you determine that, for example?

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00:03:27,000 --> 00:03:29,000

Well, so by looking at the teeth,

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00:03:29,000 --> 00:03:33,000

we have some deciduous or some baby teeth remaining.

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00:03:33,000 --> 00:03:36,000

It doesn't yet have its third molar,

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00:03:36,000 --> 00:03:40,000

which typically comes in around 18 years old or so.

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So I would guess that this is somewhere

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00:03:43,000 --> 00:03:46,000

maybe 12 to 14 years old.

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00:03:46,000 --> 00:03:48,000

Really?

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00:03:48,000 --> 00:03:52,000

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

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00:03:52,000 --> 00:03:54,000

Wow.

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00:03:54,000 --> 00:03:58,000

So it's very fascinating, besides the shape.

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00:03:58,000 --> 00:04:05,000

The sad little suture looks like it has completely fused.

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00:04:05,000 --> 00:04:07,000

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

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00:04:07,000 --> 00:04:10,000

isn't that quite young to have a fusion?

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00:04:10,000 --> 00:04:12,000

It is, but I'm holding it.

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00:04:12,000 --> 00:04:14,000

I'm looking at it.

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00:04:14,000 --> 00:04:17,000

And it's just been completely obliterated.

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00:04:17,000 --> 00:04:20,000

The sagittal suture is the scene

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00:04:20,000 --> 00:04:25,000

where the two parietal bones of the skull come together.

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00:04:25,000 --> 00:04:30,000

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

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

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So it is curious that this skull does not.

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00:04:39,000 --> 00:04:42,000

Nor do the skulls of an adult.

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00:04:42,000 --> 00:04:46,000

Nor do the skulls of a number of other mysterious specimens

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00:04:46,000 --> 00:04:51,000

that have been collected and examined by various experts.

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00:04:51,000 --> 00:04:54,000

One of the great enigmas of planet Earth

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is that all over the world,

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00:04:57,000 --> 00:05:06,000

we find skeletons with people having these elongated skulls.

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00:05:06,000 --> 00:05:09,000

For centuries, various native cultures have engaged

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00:05:09,000 --> 00:05:14,000

in the ritual practice of artificially elongating their skulls

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00:05:14,000 --> 00:05:19,000

by tightly wrapping the heads of their children through infancy.

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00:05:19,000 --> 00:05:24,000

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

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00:05:24,000 --> 00:05:30,000

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

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00:05:30,000 --> 00:05:33,000

and the artificial elongation anyway.

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Why were they doing that?

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00:05:35,000 --> 00:05:38,000

They wanted to have these elongated skulls,

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00:05:38,000 --> 00:05:44,000

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

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00:05:44,000 --> 00:05:49,000

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

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00:05:49,000 --> 00:05:55,000

with these elongated heads and were they extraterrestrials?

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00:05:55,000 --> 00:06:00,000

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

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

to get DNA out of that.

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00:06:03,000 --> 00:06:05,000

Okay, excellent.

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00:06:05,000 --> 00:06:10,000

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

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

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

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The analysis of the material will determine the sex,

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00:06:21,000 --> 00:06:24,000

ancestral lineage of both the father and the mother,

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00:06:24,000 --> 00:06:33,000

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

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00:06:33,000 --> 00:06:35,000

Looks pretty good.

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00:06:35,000 --> 00:06:38,000

So we will pack this up and send it off,

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00:06:38,000 --> 00:06:42,000

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

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

Four to six weeks, okay.

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

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

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00:06:46,000 --> 00:06:47,000

Take care.

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00:06:47,000 --> 00:06:48,000

Thanks a lot.

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00:06:48,000 --> 00:06:49,000

You got it.

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

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But traditional science is often intolerant of evidence

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that doesn't fit neatly within accepted frameworks.

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Because of these prejudices,

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

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00:07:15,000 --> 00:07:18,000

I think scientists need to look at these things

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00:07:18,000 --> 00:07:22,000

and instead of just dismissing it offhand right away,

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00:07:22,000 --> 00:07:26,000

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

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00:07:26,000 --> 00:07:29,000

maybe another civilization did exist.

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00:07:29,000 --> 00:07:32,000

Perhaps there is an extraterrestrial connection,

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00:07:32,000 --> 00:07:35,000

because clearly we have a mystery there,

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00:07:35,000 --> 00:07:37,000

and everybody is looking the other way.

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00:07:42,000 --> 00:07:44,000

Glen Rose, Texas.

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00:07:45,000 --> 00:07:50,000

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

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00:07:50,000 --> 00:07:58,000

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

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

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

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The hammer itself was found in the Travis Formation.

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It's a concretion of sandstone,

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

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00:08:21,000 --> 00:08:24,000

That would put it at 140 million years old.

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

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

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

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The Creation Science Foundation based in Australia,

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and the Battelle Memorial Laboratory in Columbus, Ohio.

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

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

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

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

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00:09:12,000 --> 00:09:16,000

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

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

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

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00:09:20,000 --> 00:09:24,000

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

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

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

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

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00:09:48,000 --> 00:09:53,000

2.6% chlorine, and less than 1% sulfur.

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

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

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

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00:10:14,000 --> 00:10:20,000

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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00:10:21,000 --> 00:10:27,000

This object may be as old as 140 million years.

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00:10:27,000 --> 00:10:33,000

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

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00:10:33,000 --> 00:10:39,000

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

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00:10:39,000 --> 00:10:48,000

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

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00:10:49,000 --> 00:10:56,000

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

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00:10:56,000 --> 00:11:03,000

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

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00:11:04,000 --> 00:11:12,000

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

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00:11:12,000 --> 00:11:16,000

that is far older than mainstream archaeologists propose.

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The Great Pyramid of Giza.

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Giza, Egypt.

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

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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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by British explorer Richard Howard Weiss.

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

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00:12:15,000 --> 00:12:25,000

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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00:12:27,000 --> 00:12:35,000

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

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00:12:35,000 --> 00:12:38,000

because that's when they believed Khufu reigned.

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00:12:39,000 --> 00:12:49,000

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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00:12:49,000 --> 00:12:53,000

this date has stood relatively unchallenged.

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

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

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

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00:13:22,000 --> 00:13:25,000

there was nothing in the chamber that looked like hieroglyphics.

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00:13:26,000 --> 00:13:32,000

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

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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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00:13:49,000 --> 00:13:52,000

and had it analyzed by a German laboratory.

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

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

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

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00:14:08,000 --> 00:14:18,000

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

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

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00:14:29,000 --> 00:14:39,000

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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thereby establishing an inaccurate date for the structure?

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

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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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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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00:15:19,000 --> 00:15:25,000

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

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Could the dating of the entire Giza site be wrong?

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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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00:15:48,000 --> 00:15:53,000

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

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

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

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But if so, just who built it?

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

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

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

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

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He was told by the angels of a coming cataclysm.

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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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Perhaps these were otherworldly beings, described as angels.

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

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

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The Great Pyramid

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00:18:24,000 --> 00:18:27,000

Hizarlik, Turkey, 1870.

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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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00:18:38,000 --> 00:18:46,000

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

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

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00:18:58,000 --> 00:19:07,000

Heinrich Schliemann, a German businessman and pioneer, read Homer's Odyssey and the Iliad.

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

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

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

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00:19:30,000 --> 00:19:37,000

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

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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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The Mediterranean Sea, 2000.

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00:19:53,000 --> 00:20:04,000

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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00:20:04,000 --> 00:20:12,000

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

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

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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00:20:21,000 --> 00:20:33,000

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

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In India in the year 2001, something similar happened.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Dunedin, New Zealand, February 2017.

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

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00:22:46,000 --> 00:23:01,000

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

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

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

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Could this be the lost continent of Atlantis?

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Ancient astronaut theorists say that it is a distinct possibility.

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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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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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00:24:03,000 --> 00:24:05,000

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

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00:24:15,000 --> 00:24:19,000

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

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00:24:22,000 --> 00:24:23,000

Wow.

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This is a human skull.

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00:24:34,000 --> 00:24:40,000

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

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00:24:40,000 --> 00:24:43,000

There, it will be subjected to a CT scan.

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00:24:43,000 --> 00:24:45,000

Yeah, let's see what's inside.

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00:24:45,000 --> 00:24:53,000

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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00:24:54,000 --> 00:25:04,000

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

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00:25:11,000 --> 00:25:12,000

It looks amazing.

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00:25:12,000 --> 00:25:13,000

It is incredible.

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00:25:13,000 --> 00:25:14,000

Isn't it incredible?

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00:25:14,000 --> 00:25:15,000

Yeah.

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00:25:15,000 --> 00:25:18,000

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

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00:25:18,000 --> 00:25:23,000

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

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00:25:23,000 --> 00:25:24,000

Okay.

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00:25:24,000 --> 00:25:31,000

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

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

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00:25:35,000 --> 00:25:38,000

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

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00:25:38,000 --> 00:25:43,000

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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00:25:43,000 --> 00:25:50,000

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

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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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00:25:59,000 --> 00:26:02,000

We can look at it this way on these images.

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00:26:02,000 --> 00:26:07,000

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

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00:26:07,000 --> 00:26:09,000

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

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00:26:09,000 --> 00:26:14,000

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

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00:26:14,000 --> 00:26:19,000

Have you seen many skulls that have missing sutures?

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I've never seen anything like this skull.

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

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

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

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00:27:05,000 --> 00:27:10,000

150 feet underground on an island off Nova Scotia.

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00:27:10,000 --> 00:27:20,000

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

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

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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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Well, how is that possible?

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00:27:47,000 --> 00:27:55,000

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

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00:27:55,000 --> 00:28:08,000

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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00:28:08,000 --> 00:28:12,000

However, there are known flaws in the science.

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

the dates dramatically.

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

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

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00:28:55,000 --> 00:29:03,000

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

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Irvine, California, April 2017

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00:29:09,000 --> 00:29:24,000

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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00:29:24,000 --> 00:29:27,000

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

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00:29:27,000 --> 00:29:28,000

How are you doing?

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

Pleasure to meet you.

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

I'm here to learn about carbon dating.

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00:29:31,000 --> 00:29:33,000

Let me show you how this thing works.

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00:29:33,000 --> 00:29:34,000

Follow me.

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00:29:35,000 --> 00:29:49,000

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

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00:30:00,000 --> 00:30:07,000

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

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00:30:08,000 --> 00:30:17,000

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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00:30:19,000 --> 00:30:20,000

Pull up a chair.

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00:30:20,000 --> 00:30:21,000

All right.

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00:30:24,000 --> 00:30:26,000

So what are we looking at here?

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00:30:26,000 --> 00:30:29,000

Okay, so this is our result here.

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

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

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00:30:36,000 --> 00:30:37,000

Okay.

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00:30:37,000 --> 00:30:49,000

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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00:30:50,000 --> 00:30:51,000

Really?

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00:30:51,000 --> 00:30:52,000

Okay.

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00:30:52,000 --> 00:31:01,000

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

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00:31:02,000 --> 00:31:03,000

This is amazing.

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00:31:03,000 --> 00:31:16,000

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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00:31:16,000 --> 00:31:18,000

If it was really close, yes.

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Okay.

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00:31:19,000 --> 00:31:26,000

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

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I think that's so incredibly fascinating.

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

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

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

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Right up along the border of Libya.

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

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

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It turns the desert into glass.

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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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00:32:47,000 --> 00:32:51,000

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

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

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00:33:03,000 --> 00:33:09,000

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

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00:33:10,000 --> 00:33:17,000

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

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00:33:18,000 --> 00:33:22,000

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

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00:33:25,000 --> 00:33:31,000

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

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00:33:32,000 --> 00:33:36,000

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

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

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But that too has its limitations.

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00:33:52,000 --> 00:33:57,000

Myanmar, Southeast Asia, December 8th, 2016.

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00:33:59,000 --> 00:34:05,000

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

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00:34:06,000 --> 00:34:11,000

Believed by mainstream scientists to be 99 million years old.

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00:34:14,000 --> 00:34:23,000

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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00:34:24,000 --> 00:34:26,000

Some actually had feathers.

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00:34:28,000 --> 00:34:32,000

But how could archaeologists have gotten it so wrong?

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00:34:32,000 --> 00:34:37,000

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

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00:34:37,000 --> 00:34:42,000

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

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00:34:42,000 --> 00:34:47,000

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

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00:34:49,000 --> 00:34:56,000

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

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

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00:35:02,000 --> 00:35:06,000

Vertebrate bones are very difficult to turn into fossils.

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00:35:07,000 --> 00:35:12,000

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

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00:35:12,000 --> 00:35:18,000

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

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00:35:18,000 --> 00:35:25,000

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

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00:35:26,000 --> 00:35:30,000

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

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

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

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00:35:36,000 --> 00:35:43,000

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

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00:35:44,000 --> 00:35:53,000

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

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00:35:53,000 --> 00:35:59,000

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

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00:36:06,000 --> 00:36:10,000

Los Angeles, California, April 2017.

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00:36:12,000 --> 00:36:22,000

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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00:36:24,000 --> 00:36:29,000

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

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All right Todd, you got the results?

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

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

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00:36:43,000 --> 00:36:47,000

Los Angeles, California, April 2017.

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00:36:48,000 --> 00:36:50,000

All right Todd, you got the results?

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00:36:50,000 --> 00:36:53,000

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

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00:36:54,000 --> 00:37:04,000

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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00:37:05,000 --> 00:37:11,000

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

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00:37:11,000 --> 00:37:20,000

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

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00:37:21,000 --> 00:37:25,000

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

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00:37:26,000 --> 00:37:29,000

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

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This makes no sense whatsoever.

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

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

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

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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00:37:50,000 --> 00:37:51,000

That's amazing.

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00:37:52,000 --> 00:37:59,000

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

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00:37:59,000 --> 00:38:10,000

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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00:38:11,000 --> 00:38:15,000

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

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00:38:16,000 --> 00:38:25,000

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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00:38:26,000 --> 00:38:28,000

Unfortunately, we're missing that.

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00:38:29,000 --> 00:38:40,000

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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00:38:41,000 --> 00:38:42,000

Is that a possibility?

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00:38:43,000 --> 00:38:48,000

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

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00:38:49,000 --> 00:38:54,000

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

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00:38:55,000 --> 00:38:56,000

This is extraordinary.

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

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

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00:39:01,000 --> 00:39:07,000

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

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00:39:08,000 --> 00:39:15,000

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

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00:39:18,000 --> 00:39:22,000

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

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00:39:22,000 --> 00:39:27,000

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

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00:39:28,000 --> 00:39:30,000

Number two, it has European DNA.

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00:39:31,000 --> 00:39:36,000

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

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00:39:37,000 --> 00:39:41,000

So I do think that that is an extraterrestrial skull.

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00:39:43,000 --> 00:39:50,000

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

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00:39:50,000 --> 00:39:51,000

Valuable data.

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00:39:52,000 --> 00:40:03,000

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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00:40:07,000 --> 00:40:09,000

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

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00:40:10,000 --> 00:40:16,000

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

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00:40:17,000 --> 00:40:19,000

And we try to kind of paper those over.

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00:40:20,000 --> 00:40:23,000

We want certainty. We want everything to fit.

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00:40:24,000 --> 00:40:27,000

But new knowledge always changes that.

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00:40:28,000 --> 00:40:36,000

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

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00:40:37,000 --> 00:40:43,000

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

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00:40:44,000 --> 00:40:50,000

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

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00:40:51,000 --> 00:40:57,000

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

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00:40:58,000 --> 00:41:03,000

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

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00:41:04,000 --> 00:41:09,000

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

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00:41:10,000 --> 00:41:17,000

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

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00:41:18,000 --> 00:41:20,000

And the findings are undeniable.

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00:41:21,000 --> 00:41:25,000

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

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00:41:28,000 --> 00:41:34,000

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

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00:41:35,000 --> 00:41:43,000

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

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00:41:44,000 --> 00:41:52,000

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