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Once it reaches its critical temperature,

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

it will actually levitate.

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

This to me looks like a flying saucer.

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

Could we have something that potentially people could ride in?

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

If you have enough magnetism, there's no limit to how big this can be.

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

Unbelievable.

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

We're seeing a very intriguing connection here.

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

At this ancient site of Teotihuacan,

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

there may be a location in which exotic technology was used

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

to create an electromagnetic field.

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00:00:31,000 --> 00:00:34,000

At a very low temperature, mercury would display the same behavior.

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

Mercury, in fact, was the first superconductor ever discovered.

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

Archeologists found copious amounts of liquid mercury at Teotihuacan.

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

So, there absolutely does appear to be an advanced ancient civilization that was here,

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

and this is the actual space port of this civilization.

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00:01:28,000 --> 00:01:34,000

Mexico City, beneath the current day capital of Mexico,

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00:01:34,000 --> 00:01:41,000

lie the ruins of the ancient Aztec metropolis known as Tenochtitlan.

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00:01:41,000 --> 00:01:49,000

The Aztecs dominated much of central Mexico from the 14th to the 16th century AD,

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00:01:49,000 --> 00:01:55,000

and Tenochtitlan is considered to be their first official settlement,

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00:01:55,000 --> 00:02:03,000

an incredibly sophisticated city featuring a grid system of canals and causeways.

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00:02:03,000 --> 00:02:11,000

But according to their historical texts, the Aztec civilization did not originate here.

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00:02:11,000 --> 00:02:17,000

The Aztecs say they started from this place up in the north called Chiquimostac.

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00:02:17,000 --> 00:02:22,000

It was a cave, and inside that cave it had seven different caverns,

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00:02:22,000 --> 00:02:26,000

and there were said to be seven different tribes,

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00:02:26,000 --> 00:02:34,000

and the Aztecs say they were part of the seven tribes that came from the seven chambers of Chiquimostac.

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00:02:34,000 --> 00:02:40,000

While Chiquimostac was once thought to be a mythological place,

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00:02:40,000 --> 00:02:46,000

some scholars believe archaeological evidence suggests that it really did exist,

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00:02:46,000 --> 00:02:56,000

and is located at the site of the ancient pyramid complex known today as Teotihuacan.

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00:02:56,000 --> 00:03:05,000

The place of seven caves, we think maybe that has actually been located archaeologically,

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00:03:05,000 --> 00:03:10,000

at the site of the main temple of Teotihuacan called the Pyramid of the Sun,

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

which sits just north of the Valley of Mexico.

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00:03:15,000 --> 00:03:21,000

Underneath it is actually a cave with seven different spots that it extends out into,

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00:03:21,000 --> 00:03:26,000

and that's where the Aztecs said their original ancestors came from.

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00:03:30,000 --> 00:03:39,000

In the 16th century, Spanish chronicler Geronimo de Mendieta recorded the legends of the local native population.

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00:03:39,000 --> 00:03:48,000

According to their accounts, the Aztecs believed that they were fashioned by a group of stranded gods within these seven caves.

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

Mendieta wrote an account of Aztec legend.

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00:03:52,000 --> 00:03:58,000

In this report, he describes a giant flint knife landing on the earth,

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00:03:58,000 --> 00:04:06,000

and the earth was trembling and shaking as this enormous flint knife landed.

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00:04:06,000 --> 00:04:17,000

Then some 1600 gods disgorged from this thing, and they are responsible for launching Aztec civilization.

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00:04:17,000 --> 00:04:24,000

The Aztecs talk about the many gods coming down to earth and creating humans.

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00:04:24,000 --> 00:04:33,000

They create them out of bone, ash, and their own blood, and they make them somewhat in their own image,

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00:04:33,000 --> 00:04:39,000

but they make them specifically so that they will honor them and they will serve them.

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00:04:39,000 --> 00:04:46,000

All of a sudden, there is a description of a giant flint knife that descended from the sky,

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00:04:46,000 --> 00:04:49,000

and somebody emerged out of it.

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00:04:49,000 --> 00:05:00,000

One has to wonder whether or not our ancestors were witness to a landing of some type of a craft.

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00:05:01,000 --> 00:05:11,000

If so, then the Aztec story suggests that at some point in our history, extraterrestrials created mankind,

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00:05:11,000 --> 00:05:17,000

and something very strange was going on at Teotihuacan.

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00:05:17,000 --> 00:05:26,000

Located just 30 miles northeast of Mexico City, the Teotihuacan complex encompasses nearly eight square miles

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00:05:26,000 --> 00:05:30,000

and is dated to the first century AD.

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00:05:30,000 --> 00:05:34,000

It is the oldest and most sophisticated city of Mesoamerica,

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00:05:34,000 --> 00:05:42,000

an area that extends from northern Mexico down through Central America.

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00:05:42,000 --> 00:05:47,000

The civilization predated the Maya by at least a hundred years.

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00:05:47,000 --> 00:05:53,000

At its peak, it was said to have supported nearly 100,000 residents.

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00:05:53,000 --> 00:06:00,000

It was also the largest city in the entire western hemisphere prior to the 15th century

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

and served as the major commerce and religious center for the region.

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

The significance of Teotihuacan cannot be overstated.

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00:06:10,000 --> 00:06:14,000

It is the realm of Mesoamerica.

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00:06:14,000 --> 00:06:22,000

The things that Teotihuacan did set the pattern for all other city-states after it.

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00:06:22,000 --> 00:06:27,000

The central features of the complex are two large pyramids

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00:06:27,000 --> 00:06:33,000

known as the Pyramid of the Sun and the Pyramid of the Moon,

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00:06:33,000 --> 00:06:41,000

as well as a temple dedicated to Quetzalcoatl, the feathered serpent.

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00:06:41,000 --> 00:06:48,000

These structures stand alongside a thoroughfare referred to as the Avenue of the Dead.

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00:06:48,000 --> 00:06:56,000

Over 200 smaller buildings, platforms and pyramids are found adjacent to the Avenue.

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00:06:56,000 --> 00:07:01,000

And there are thousands of living quarters just outside the complex.

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00:07:01,000 --> 00:07:08,000

But as incredible as Teotihuacan is, no one knows exactly who built this metropolis

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00:07:08,000 --> 00:07:12,000

or what happened to its occupants.

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00:07:12,000 --> 00:07:18,000

Teotihuacan, despite its size, has no hieroglyphs whatsoever.

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

There are other cultures in Mesoamerica that were using writing systems.

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00:07:22,000 --> 00:07:25,000

There's nothing like that at Teotihuacan.

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00:07:25,000 --> 00:07:31,000

So we don't really have a clear history of what happened at Teotihuacan.

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

And we can't really find evidence of their rulers.

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00:07:36,000 --> 00:07:39,000

We don't know who were the original Teotihuacans.

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00:07:39,000 --> 00:07:43,000

We don't know where they came from.

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00:07:43,000 --> 00:07:50,000

We do not know how they were able to develop a complete, huge, complex citadel

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00:07:50,000 --> 00:07:57,000

in the middle of nowhere and able to sustain thousands of inhabitants.

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00:07:57,000 --> 00:08:03,000

We have such a sophisticated site that embodies engineering principles,

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00:08:03,000 --> 00:08:06,000

craftsmanship, art.

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

Where did it originate?

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

Where are the smaller versions of this?

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00:08:12,000 --> 00:08:14,000

Well, we don't find any.

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00:08:14,000 --> 00:08:21,000

So we don't have a progression, an evolution to show where this came from.

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00:08:21,000 --> 00:08:25,000

And so we have to ask, where did it come from?

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00:08:25,000 --> 00:08:29,000

We become conditioned to look at these awesome works of stone architecture

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00:08:29,000 --> 00:08:34,000

and think, oh, primitive people did that and they used primitive methods with primitive technology.

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00:08:34,000 --> 00:08:41,000

But we have to rethink the fundamental assumptions and come to a greater and greater level of understanding

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00:08:41,000 --> 00:08:51,000

that the technology required to build these artifacts, in fact, is greater than anything that they possessed.

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00:08:51,000 --> 00:08:56,000

But based on the local lore of the region, ancient astronaut theorists suggest

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00:08:56,000 --> 00:09:02,000

that the original builders of this site may not have been human at all.

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

All of the people in this area felt this city was a sacred site connected to a divine realm.

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

The population along the coast with the Totonac, they believe that the place was founded by a dozen

sky gods, the Lords of Thunder.

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

Other nearby Mesoamerican cultures had their own theories.

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00:09:28,000 --> 00:09:36,000

One associated the site with the feathered serpent god Quetzalcoatl, who was said to have come from Venus.

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00:09:41,000 --> 00:09:47,000

It was the Aztecs who gave the place its name, Teotihuacan, City of the Gods.

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00:09:48,000 --> 00:09:59,000

The name speaks for itself, so one has to ask the question, what gods?

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

Who were they? Were they just a figment of our ancestors' imagination or did they see someone?

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00:10:11,000 --> 00:10:17,000

Did somebody visit them to essentially jumpstart civilization?

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00:10:21,000 --> 00:10:30,000

If Teotihuacan truly was founded by extraterrestrial visitors in the remote past, just how old might the site be?

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00:10:32,000 --> 00:10:37,000

And could this ancient city still hold evidence of alien visitation?

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00:10:41,000 --> 00:10:47,000

Every year, millions of tourists visit the ancient ruins of Teotihuacan.

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00:10:47,000 --> 00:10:56,000

But most are unaware that many of the buildings they see throughout the complex have been erected upon much older structures.

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00:10:57,000 --> 00:11:08,000

The pyramid of the sun is believed to consist of a total of five layers of pyramids, one built on top of the next, like a Russian nesting doll.

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00:11:08,000 --> 00:11:15,000

Curiously, the oldest layers are said to exhibit the most advanced building techniques.

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00:11:16,000 --> 00:11:28,000

Evidence of this older stonework can still be found scattered in parts of the complex, including a largely off-limits area behind the pyramid of the feathered serpent.

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00:11:29,000 --> 00:11:37,000

This enormous stone has been very finely cut by the inhabitants of Teotihuacan.

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00:11:38,000 --> 00:11:44,000

Local researcher Marco Vigato has gained unprecedented access to this part of the site.

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00:11:45,000 --> 00:11:49,000

What is remarkable about these stone blocks is their enormous size.

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00:11:49,000 --> 00:11:55,000

Many of these stones weigh very well in excess of four, in some cases up to ten tons.

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00:11:56,000 --> 00:12:06,000

Another remarkable feature of these stone blocks is that the stone itself is a very hard undesired, which is an extremely strong volcanic rock.

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00:12:08,000 --> 00:12:15,000

Many of these stones have a very smooth surface, sharp edges and corners.

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00:12:16,000 --> 00:12:24,000

These are signs totally incompatible with the idea that simple stone tools could have been used to shape this giant one of these.

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00:12:25,000 --> 00:12:28,000

The provenance of these enormous stones is unknown.

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00:12:29,000 --> 00:12:40,000

Some people speculate that these stones would have belonged to an earlier megalithic construction that stood on this precise spot before the pyramid of the feathered serpent was built.

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00:12:41,000 --> 00:12:48,000

If you notice at the presence of several of these large megalithic stone blocks embedded within the structure of the pyramid itself,

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00:12:48,000 --> 00:12:58,000

these very tall tall evidence that these stones were reused must therefore have belonged to a much earlier and older layer of construction.

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00:12:59,000 --> 00:13:02,000

Very well be thousands of years earlier than the site itself.

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00:13:04,000 --> 00:13:10,000

When archaeologist Leopoldo Bontres started excavating the site in 1884,

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

he discovered the pyramids were buried in upwards of 12 feet of earth.

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00:13:16,000 --> 00:13:22,000

He surmised that only a catastrophic event could account for the devastation.

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00:13:24,000 --> 00:13:31,000

It was covered under a deep layer of earth and we have to ask why? How did it get covered in so much dirt?

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00:13:32,000 --> 00:13:40,000

It would require an enormous amount of time for nature to do it unless you have a catastrophic flood involved.

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00:13:41,000 --> 00:13:48,000

You have to ask yourself, was there some big cataclysm that occurred here in prehistory?

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00:13:49,000 --> 00:13:55,000

Possibly even the great flood that is spoken of in various mythologies around the world?

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00:13:56,000 --> 00:14:04,000

This could mean that T.O.T. Wakan is actually many, many thousands of years older than what archaeologists say.

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00:14:05,000 --> 00:14:13,000

According to the accounts recorded by Spanish chroniclers when they initially made contact with the locals,

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

the Aztec believed that they were one of seven tribes to be created by the gods at a time after the world had been wiped clean due to a catastrophic event.

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00:14:25,000 --> 00:14:33,000

They were the last group to leave the caves where they were created in order to repopulate the world.

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00:14:34,000 --> 00:14:44,000

T.O.T. Wakan is where they believed the gods had created humanity, had created all things, had created the sun which they referred to as the fifth sun.

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00:14:45,000 --> 00:14:56,000

The Aztecs had a cosmology that involved five ages. They were solar ages about 5,000 years long and each one terminates in a disaster.

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00:14:57,000 --> 00:15:04,000

The fourth age was called the Water Sun and it was presided over by the goddess Chauswitliko.

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00:15:05,000 --> 00:15:13,000

She was the goddess who at the end of the age poured the deluge on the earth and flooded everything.

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00:15:14,000 --> 00:15:24,000

If the origins of the site are thousands of years older than mainstream archaeologists suggest,

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00:15:25,000 --> 00:15:33,000

might this help explain why even after decades of excavations, they still haven't found evidence of who the site's rulers were

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00:15:34,000 --> 00:15:39,000

and could it also shed new light on recent perplexing discoveries?

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00:15:40,000 --> 00:15:44,000

October 2003

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00:15:47,000 --> 00:15:52,000

Torengial rains sweep through the ruins of this ancient pyramid complex,

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00:15:54,000 --> 00:16:03,000

leaving a three-foot wide sinkhole at the foot of one of the site's most important structures, the temple of the feathered serpent.

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00:16:04,000 --> 00:16:10,000

Archaeologists immediately began exploring the cavity.

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00:16:14,000 --> 00:16:21,000

What they found is a tunnel leading from outside the temple all the way to about centerline underneath the temple.

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00:16:22,000 --> 00:16:28,000

It was very filled in probably by the Teotihuacanos themselves, but it's been a slow process to excavate.

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00:16:29,000 --> 00:16:34,000

Halfway through down the tunnel, we find these two chambers on either side.

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00:16:39,000 --> 00:16:46,000

As they continued down, they found three more chambers at the end, and those hold some incredible things.

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00:16:48,000 --> 00:16:51,000

There were many jade statues in there,

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00:16:51,000 --> 00:16:55,000

and ceramics.

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00:16:59,000 --> 00:17:10,000

In April 2015, after nearly 12 years of excavations, archaeologists Sergio Gomez and his team make another shocking discovery.

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00:17:11,000 --> 00:17:18,000

Directly underneath the center of the pyramid, they have located a vast pool of liquid mercury.

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00:17:21,000 --> 00:17:29,000

What makes this so interesting is that the mercury cannot exist in its native form in nature.

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00:17:31,000 --> 00:17:38,000

There is a natural, mineralic material called cinnabar, and in order to get mercury, you have to extract it out of the cinnabar,

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00:17:39,000 --> 00:17:43,000

which requires a complex process involving high temperatures.

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00:17:44,000 --> 00:17:48,000

It's a highly toxic element. It is difficult to extract.

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00:17:48,000 --> 00:17:52,000

So the logistics behind this are incredible.

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00:17:53,000 --> 00:17:58,000

How was it transported there? Where did it come from? And for what purpose?

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00:17:59,000 --> 00:18:06,000

Also, how did our ancestors handle liquid mercury without them dying out?

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00:18:08,000 --> 00:18:15,000

Interestingly enough, the only other site that features liquid mercury is in China.

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00:18:16,000 --> 00:18:19,000

Inside the tomb of the first emperor.

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00:18:20,000 --> 00:18:24,000

How come there is liquid mercury in a tomb in China?

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00:18:27,000 --> 00:18:32,000

And now they've discovered liquid mercury in Teotihuacan.

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00:18:33,000 --> 00:18:36,000

One has to ask the question, what was it used for?

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00:18:38,000 --> 00:18:44,000

Liquid mercury is a superconductor, and in our modern technological age,

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00:18:45,000 --> 00:18:51,000

this class of elements is being used in revolutionary applications such as free energy generation,

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00:18:52,000 --> 00:18:58,000

advanced medical imaging, and cutting-edge transportation projects.

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

But why would there be vast amounts of mercury found under a nearly 2,000-year-old pyramid?

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00:19:06,000 --> 00:19:10,000

Could it have served a technological purpose?

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00:19:16,000 --> 00:19:24,000

May 2013. Just two years prior to the astounding discovery of liquid mercury at Teotihuacan.

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00:19:25,000 --> 00:19:30,000

Archaeologist Sergio Gomez and his team made another curious find.

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00:19:31,000 --> 00:19:38,000

Hundreds of gold-colored metallic spheres scattered in the same tunnel beneath the temple of the feathered serpents.

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

The spheres ranged in diameter from just one inch up to five inches.

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00:19:46,000 --> 00:19:51,000

There were hundreds of them. On the exterior, they were burned pyrite.

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00:19:52,000 --> 00:19:54,000

And on the interior, they're mostly clay.

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00:19:55,000 --> 00:20:01,000

In fact, the entire chamber seems to have flecks of this golden pyrite or fool's gold all over it.

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00:20:02,000 --> 00:20:08,000

I've never seen anything like it. I do not know what these things are, what their meaning is.

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00:20:08,000 --> 00:20:16,000

To my knowledge, we've never found a chamber like that anywhere in Mesoamerica, certainly nowhere in Teotihuacan.

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00:20:17,000 --> 00:20:21,000

It's an enigma, and neither I nor any of my colleagues know what to make of it.

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00:20:24,000 --> 00:20:32,000

One of the findings of the analysis of these golden spheres was that there are substances in them that can't be identified,

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00:20:33,000 --> 00:20:36,000

can't be related to other known earth substances.

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00:20:37,000 --> 00:20:48,000

The archaeologists themselves cannot explain how these were formed, why is there anomalous organic material within them, or what purpose did they serve?

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00:20:49,000 --> 00:20:57,000

We have to wonder what these pyramids and this whole structure is about. What are these golden spheres about?

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00:20:58,000 --> 00:21:09,000

And why is there mercury inside of this pyramid? It's almost like some kind of alien technology is being used at Teotihuacan, but we don't understand it.

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00:21:11,000 --> 00:21:18,000

The recent finds of mercury and the inexplicable golden spheres only add to the mystery of the site.

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00:21:19,000 --> 00:21:28,000

In 1906, archaeologist Leopoldo Bontres discovered layers of mica throughout the Teotihuacan complex.

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00:21:29,000 --> 00:21:42,000

The discovery of entire sheets of this material, which is used in electrical and thermal applications, has baffled researchers as it has not been found in any other ancient architecture.

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00:21:43,000 --> 00:21:49,000

In a couple of different places in Teotihuacan, we've discovered sheets of mica.

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00:21:50,000 --> 00:22:00,000

The first reports of them were supposedly that Leopoldo Bontres had found these large sheets of mica on top of the Temple of the Sun.

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00:22:01,000 --> 00:22:14,000

Since that first discovery, entire chambers lined with mica have allegedly been found at different locations along the Avenue of the Dead, but the areas are now off limits to visitors.

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00:22:16,000 --> 00:22:24,000

Ever since the late 1990s, the Mexican government has since sealed off this portion of the site.

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00:22:25,000 --> 00:22:31,000

So under these metal doors, you would be able to access this mica.

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00:22:37,000 --> 00:22:42,000

Here, as you can see, there are a number of channels that run just underneath the floor of this chamber.

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00:22:43,000 --> 00:22:49,000

All these drainage channels are likely used to carry water towards the mica chamber itself.

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00:22:49,000 --> 00:22:59,000

It is highly suggestive that this room might have had a technological use, which required a very intense heat.

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00:23:02,000 --> 00:23:10,000

In the 1970s, author and researcher Eric Von Daniken got a first-hand look into one of these mica chambers.

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00:23:11,000 --> 00:23:16,000

I was brought there by a local archaeologist who loved my books and he said he can show me a mystery.

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00:23:17,000 --> 00:23:22,000

And there is a room and the room has a ceiling and has of course four walls.

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

I mean the four walls, you see mica. This mica is put in artificially.

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00:23:29,000 --> 00:23:36,000

It's like an insulation. First you have stone, then you have a level of mica, about 10 cm, and then again stone.

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00:23:37,000 --> 00:23:44,000

From this chamber where the mica is, there is a hole and the hole is insulated with mica.

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00:23:45,000 --> 00:23:52,000

And I have been told that the hole goes inside the Great Pyramid, the Pyramid of the Sun in Teotihuacan.

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00:23:53,000 --> 00:23:55,000

That will be the next discovery.

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00:23:57,000 --> 00:24:03,000

Today, mica is used as a heat shield in electronic and aerospace industries.

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00:24:03,000 --> 00:24:09,000

It has the unique properties of being a good conductor of electricity as well as an insulator of heat,

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00:24:10,000 --> 00:24:15,000

since it is able to resist temperatures upwards of 1800 degrees Fahrenheit.

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

We use mica today with high technology.

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00:24:22,000 --> 00:24:27,000

So one has to wonder why is there a mica chamber at Teotihuacan?

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00:24:27,000 --> 00:24:33,000

It's very brittle, but it's incredibly, incredibly heat resistant.

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00:24:34,000 --> 00:24:38,000

Why was there any need for mica in the first place?

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00:24:41,000 --> 00:24:54,000

There seems to be a correlation though between mica, liquid mercury, and these orbs or spheres that all seem to point to some high technology usage.

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00:24:55,000 --> 00:24:59,000

What did they know? How did they know it? Is anybody's guess?

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

But it just sounds like they needed these materials for something and they used them.

207

00:25:06,000 --> 00:25:10,000

We have to wonder, are we looking at a technology?

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00:25:11,000 --> 00:25:15,000

We see components of it that don't make sense just for a primitive culture.

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00:25:16,000 --> 00:25:22,000

The pyramids and various components could have been part of a sophisticated system of technology.

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00:25:24,000 --> 00:25:33,000

Ancient astronaut theorists propose that the mercury, mica, and gold colored spheres may be somehow connected

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00:25:34,000 --> 00:25:37,000

and serve as components of a larger device.

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00:25:38,000 --> 00:25:46,000

They suggest that further evidence can be found at the site by examining the remnants of an ancient explosion.

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00:25:47,000 --> 00:25:50,000

Teotihuacan.

214

00:25:51,000 --> 00:26:02,000

Along the Avenue of the Dead, multiple structures show evidence of a catastrophic fire that consumed portions of the temple complex.

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00:26:03,000 --> 00:26:14,000

The damage has been attributed to an uprising at the end of the 6th century, just before the population entirely vanished without a trace.

216

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

This structure in particular, in spite of the many modern restoration, still shows evidence of the devastating fire that consumed the city.

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00:26:27,000 --> 00:26:35,000

The pattern of destruction seems to be mostly concentrated around areas along the Avenue of the Dead and around the main pyramid.

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00:26:36,000 --> 00:26:49,000

According to archaeologist Leopoldo Batres, who surveyed this site in the late 19th century, the damage seemed too extensive to be attributed to simple torch flames,

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00:26:50,000 --> 00:26:53,000

leading researchers to explore alternative explanations.

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00:26:54,000 --> 00:27:02,000

Many explanations included the possibility that the ancient inhabitants of Teotihuacan were harnessing energy.

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00:27:03,000 --> 00:27:08,000

This caused a sudden energy release that resulted in this devastating fire.

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00:27:12,000 --> 00:27:21,000

Could the curious finds of mica and mercury at the site help corroborate the theory that the burn marks we see along the Avenue of the Dead

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00:27:21,000 --> 00:27:24,000

are from some sort of mechanical explosion?

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00:27:25,000 --> 00:27:34,000

Ancient astronaut theorists say yes, and they suggest that like the great pyramid at Giza and other sites throughout the globe,

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00:27:35,000 --> 00:27:41,000

the structures at Teotihuacan may have once served as an electromagnetic power plant.

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00:27:44,000 --> 00:27:49,000

Researchers propose that the pyramids constructed around the world are in fact power plants.

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00:27:50,000 --> 00:27:58,000

This is based on our new knowledge that they in fact are designed to tap the resonant power of the earth and then to distribute it around the world.

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00:27:59,000 --> 00:28:08,000

Teotihuacan matches precisely this model. It's built over caverns, it had liquid mercury and mica incorporated into its design,

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00:28:09,000 --> 00:28:11,000

and we know that the gods came and left from this place.

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00:28:12,000 --> 00:28:20,000

So when we put all the pieces together, we're looking at Teotihuacan as yet another example of the power plants of the gods.

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00:28:21,000 --> 00:28:30,000

If it was a technological system that was generating a lot of energy at some point, there could have been a malfunction in it.

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00:28:31,000 --> 00:28:32,000

But there was energy.

233

00:28:32,000 --> 00:28:39,000

The mica found at the site was supposed to shield it, and mercury was also found at the site.

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00:28:40,000 --> 00:28:41,000

It seems to have been used.

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00:28:42,000 --> 00:28:46,000

Perhaps we had some kind of accident there at some point in time.

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00:28:54,000 --> 00:29:00,000

If Teotihuacan served as an ancient power plant generating electromagnetic energy,

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00:29:01,000 --> 00:29:07,000

just what role did the liquid mercury recently discovered at the site play in such a scenario?

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00:29:09,000 --> 00:29:12,000

There's stories of mercury being used in spacecraft,

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00:29:14,000 --> 00:29:21,000

and some of the ancient Indian epics talk about mercury as part of the vamanas and the mechanics of these crafts.

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00:29:22,000 --> 00:29:37,000

So here we have the idea that this mercury that's being found at archaeological sites is really part of the propulsion of some of the craft that the extraterrestrials were using here on Earth.

241

00:29:41,000 --> 00:29:43,000

Los Angeles, California.

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00:29:45,000 --> 00:29:47,000

February 2017.

243

00:29:48,000 --> 00:29:54,000

Physicist James Lincoln has been experimenting with superconductors like mercury,

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00:29:55,000 --> 00:30:00,000

and the levitation effects produced in the presence of strong electromagnetic fields,

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00:30:01,000 --> 00:30:05,000

such as those suspected of being generated by the ancient pyramid power plants.

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00:30:08,000 --> 00:30:16,000

Author and researcher David Wilcock visited his laboratory to see how electromagnetism creates an environment that allows mercury to generate energy.

247

00:30:17,000 --> 00:30:18,000

To levitate.

248

00:30:18,000 --> 00:30:19,000

Nice to meet you.

249

00:30:19,000 --> 00:30:26,000

The demonstration will utilize a conventional superconductor material in place of mercury due to its toxicity.

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

What am I about to see here?

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00:30:31,000 --> 00:30:42,000

Now, one of the signatures of a superconductor is that once it reaches its critical temperature, as it's cold enough, it will actually levitate over a magnetic field.

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00:30:43,000 --> 00:30:44,000

That is unbelievable.

253

00:30:45,000 --> 00:30:47,000

We can actually make it go around the track.

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00:30:48,000 --> 00:30:52,000

This is the signature behavior of any superconductor in the presence of a magnetic field.

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00:30:53,000 --> 00:30:59,000

It generates electricity flowing in loops inside of the superconductor. That's why it floats.

256

00:30:59,000 --> 00:31:00,000

Wow.

257

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

There's not really an upper limit to how fast this thing can go.

258

00:31:04,000 --> 00:31:08,000

So there's a flow of current in the disk as it's going?

259

00:31:08,000 --> 00:31:09,000

Yes.

260

00:31:09,000 --> 00:31:16,000

Once these electrocurrents are generated, it's free and permanent and can last as long as you can keep it cold.

261

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

Wow. Very, very cool.

262

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

So if you had mercury here and got it really, really cold, this same type of effect would occur or would we notice anything different?

263

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

We would be able to get the same effect if we managed to get this cold enough.

264

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

Okay.

265

00:31:32,000 --> 00:31:36,000

Mercury is also a superconductor. In fact, it was the first superconductor ever discovered.

266

00:31:36,000 --> 00:31:37,000

Okay.

267

00:31:37,000 --> 00:31:45,000

And this one can be anywhere, any orientation, whether I put it on forward or backwards or even upside down.

268

00:31:45,000 --> 00:31:46,000

It still works.

269

00:31:49,000 --> 00:31:55,000

And here we're seeing it held perfectly in place, zipping along on its own.

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00:31:56,000 --> 00:31:58,000

That is truly remarkable.

271

00:32:00,000 --> 00:32:03,000

This to me looks like a flying saucer.

272

00:32:03,000 --> 00:32:05,000

It does look a lot like a flying saucer.

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00:32:05,000 --> 00:32:10,000

In fact, you can get it to avoid obstacles like you would want from any hovering technology.

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00:32:10,000 --> 00:32:18,000

So here I'm placing some little debris on the track and let's see if it can get over this pile of sticks.

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00:32:18,000 --> 00:32:19,000

Sure.

276

00:32:21,000 --> 00:32:22,000

No trouble.

277

00:32:22,000 --> 00:32:23,000

No resistance.

278

00:32:23,000 --> 00:32:26,000

Yeah, so now you can imagine it flying over forests if it was large enough.

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00:32:26,000 --> 00:32:31,000

And if you manage to have enough magnetism on the surface for that to happen.

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

Unbelievable.

281

00:32:36,000 --> 00:32:46,000

If this technology could be scaled up, could we have something that potentially people could be able to ride in as they craft?

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00:32:47,000 --> 00:32:52,000

Yeah, if you keep the superconductor cold, you imagine it has to have a chamber of liquid nitrogen.

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00:32:52,000 --> 00:32:53,000

Right.

284

00:32:53,000 --> 00:32:58,000

And you have enough magnetism over a surface, then there's no upper limit to how big this can be.

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00:32:58,000 --> 00:33:11,000

So if there was some way to make this a self-contained, continuously cooling unit, theoretically at least would it be able to keep doing what it's doing right now indefinitely?

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00:33:11,000 --> 00:33:12,000

Well, yes.

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00:33:12,000 --> 00:33:15,000

It will last as long as it stays cold.

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00:33:15,000 --> 00:33:20,000

People have had superconductors lasting for years already with currents flowing in them.

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00:33:20,000 --> 00:33:24,000

And there's a lot of places that are cold enough that that would work.

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00:33:24,000 --> 00:33:26,000

For example, outer space.

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00:33:26,000 --> 00:33:27,000

Right.

292

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

We're seeing a very intriguing connection here.

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00:33:33,000 --> 00:33:41,000

Teotihuacan may be a location in which exotic technology was used to create an electromagnetic field.

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00:33:41,000 --> 00:33:53,000

And therefore, the area around the pyramid may have been an area in which levitation was much easier for flying saucer that involved liquid mercury as a fuel.

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00:33:54,000 --> 00:33:59,000

Teotihuacan may have been the Cape Canaveral of its day.

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00:33:59,000 --> 00:34:09,000

Today, most space facilities are built as close to the equator as possible to take advantage of the Earth's rotation.

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00:34:09,000 --> 00:34:13,000

And Teotihuacan is relatively near the equator.

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00:34:13,000 --> 00:34:21,000

And so it would be an ideal spot as a space port for extraterrestrial vehicles to land and take off.

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00:34:24,000 --> 00:34:30,000

Is it possible that Teotihuacan functioned as some sort of extraterrestrial space port,

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00:34:30,000 --> 00:34:39,000

one capable of generating electromagnetic power to support interstellar craft fueled by liquid mercury?

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00:34:39,000 --> 00:34:48,000

Perhaps further evidence can be found by examining a planetary map encoded in the city's layout.

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00:34:49,000 --> 00:34:54,000

March 2017.

303

00:34:54,000 --> 00:35:04,000

Archaeologists continue to dig under the pyramid complex in an attempt to answer the many mysteries of Teotihuacan.

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00:35:04,000 --> 00:35:14,000

The discoveries of liquid mercury, walls lined with mica, and strange artifacts like the golden spheres

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00:35:14,000 --> 00:35:20,000

point to the possibility that an advanced society once occupied the city.

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00:35:20,000 --> 00:35:29,000

But some researchers suggest even greater clues can be found by examining the layout of the entire complex.

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00:35:29,000 --> 00:35:39,000

Three of the major structures contained within Teotihuacan have been found to line up with the three belt stars of Orion,

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00:35:39,000 --> 00:35:47,000

a connection that is also mirrored in the layout of the pyramids at the Giza Plateau in Egypt.

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00:35:47,000 --> 00:35:57,000

And the positioning of the main thoroughfare, known as the Avenue of the Dead, is directed toward the Pleiades star cluster.

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00:35:57,000 --> 00:36:06,000

But perhaps the most intriguing connection was proposed in the 1970s by American engineer Hugh Harlston Jr.

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00:36:06,000 --> 00:36:19,000

In 1972, Hugh Harlston undertook a study of the site and he was trying to determine mathematically if he could break down or discover a standard unit of measure of Teotihuacan.

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00:36:19,000 --> 00:36:35,000

The conclusion that Harlston came up with and all his measurements, he found consistent numbers and he discovered that they reflected mathematical principles that involve units, intervals, and the spacing of the planets.

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00:36:35,000 --> 00:36:51,000

He found the actual derivation of the solar system with the planets, their correct distances from one another, actually laid out in the spacings of the monuments at this complex.

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00:36:51,000 --> 00:37:01,000

Harlston noted that the intervals between the major structures corresponded exactly to the distances between the various planets.

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00:37:01,000 --> 00:37:20,000

There is a very clear rationale for the positioning of these artifacts and it's only once you get into their measurements that you start to see compelling proof that this is intended to be an accurate map of our solar system.

316

00:37:20,000 --> 00:37:30,000

Even the distance of the asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter was correctly plotted by the diversion of the San Juan River through the site.

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00:37:30,000 --> 00:37:43,000

Harlston believed that a man-made canal that was cut through Teotihuacan represented the asteroid belt, which was not something known to ancient peoples.

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00:37:44,000 --> 00:37:53,000

Whoever built Teotihuacan, they had full knowledge of our solar system and knowledge that ancient people could not have had.

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00:37:53,000 --> 00:38:09,000

Three and a half miles away, on top of the Cerro Gordo mountain range, Harlston also located the ruins of the Temple of Soshito, which fell directly in sightline of the Avenue of the Dead.

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00:38:10,000 --> 00:38:25,000

Harlston believed that this temple was mathematically showing that there was a planet beyond Pluto, twice as far as Pluto, that was somehow orbiting around our solar system.

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00:38:26,000 --> 00:38:40,000

Curiously, in 2016, planetary scientists from the California Institute of Technology announced that they had found preliminary evidence of the existence of an unknown planet beyond Pluto.

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00:38:41,000 --> 00:38:54,000

Would such a revelation give further credence to the idea that the inhabitants of Teotihuacan had intimate knowledge of our solar system and that the sites serve as an ancient spaceport?

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00:38:54,000 --> 00:38:59,000

One that might still be active today.

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

May 4, 2015

325

00:39:05,000 --> 00:39:14,000

A tourist visiting the ancient pyramid complex of Teotihuacan takes a photograph featuring the pyramid of the Sun.

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00:39:14,000 --> 00:39:25,000

He thinks nothing of it until he later reviews the photo and notices two strange objects hovering over the pyramid.

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00:39:26,000 --> 00:39:34,000

Upon closer examination, they appear to be silver disc-shaped craft.

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00:39:34,000 --> 00:39:49,000

What's strange about the two UFOs photographed above the pyramid of the Sun at Teotihuacan is that only ten seconds later, a second photograph was taken and those two objects were gone.

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00:39:50,000 --> 00:40:04,000

So clearly, we're not talking about mylar balloons here. There's nothing floating in the sky anymore and if they would have been mylar balloons, well, they don't move that fast to just disappear.

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00:40:05,000 --> 00:40:21,000

There has been a long history of UFO sightings and unusual events in Teotihuacan, particularly around the pyramids, which perhaps are somehow attracting UFOs and extraterrestrials.

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00:40:21,000 --> 00:40:39,000

Is there more going on at Teotihuacan than archaeologists realize? Could there be secrets about our extraterrestrial past left for us to discover at this ancient city?

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00:40:40,000 --> 00:40:54,000

At Teotihuacan, so far only 10% has been excavated. That means there's 90% that remains to be dug up. How much more is there at the site?

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00:40:54,000 --> 00:41:12,000

We have no idea, but we have to ask if we continue and press on, might we find the artifacts, the components that start to put the pieces together and perhaps lead us to a much clearer concept of who these beings were that built this?

334

00:41:12,000 --> 00:41:19,000

We don't know what they will find in the future, but I suspect they'll make some startling discoveries.

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00:41:19,000 --> 00:41:28,000

There's many things in our past that we just don't understand, but it's possible that the answers, or some of them, are at Teotihuacan.

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00:41:29,000 --> 00:41:42,000

Is it possible that the ancient complex of Teotihuacan was an extraterrestrial spaceport? Might it still hold the very fuel that was used to power alien craft?

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00:41:42,000 --> 00:41:54,000

Perhaps the secrets of Teotihuacan will ultimately be revealed in time for mankind's alien ancestors to return.