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

This design has been taken from a text that's at least 1,800 years old.

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Our vehicle was showing positive lift like an aircraft would.

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So the information contained in the ancient texts is indeed accurate.

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Now this is a vast medical text and it's considered the foundation of traditional Indian medicine.

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Oh so this is the basis for Ayurvedic medicine.

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

Yes, this book was written more than 100 years before Hippocrates, the father of modern medicine.

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Incredible. There is information about science, technology and medicine preserved in ancient India.

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Where did the ancestors receive this information?

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

Aliens. People from other planets.

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00:00:58,000 --> 00:01:18,000

Music

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00:01:19,000 --> 00:01:21,000

India.

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Home to over 1.3 billion people.

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00:01:24,000 --> 00:01:28,000

It is the second most populous nation in the world.

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Although it is home to some of mankind's oldest civilizations,

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India has in recent years also undergone rapid modernization.

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The city of Bangalore for example is the headquarters of literally thousands of information technology companies

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and has been ranked as one of the most high tech cities in the world.

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But these advancements also coexist with the country's ancient origins.

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Roughly 80% of the Indian population practices Hinduism.

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And for the Hindu faithful, their gods are not mythological creatures,

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00:02:12,000 --> 00:02:18,000

but are real flesh and blood beings that have at times been present here on earth.

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00:02:19,000 --> 00:02:25,000

For the Indian people, the basis of their religion is essential to the fabric of their lives.

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Many of the faithful to this day see these accounts not as fanciful, but as history.

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They take it literally that the gods walked among human beings and conveyed knowledge.

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In the Hindu tradition, these ancient gods are not considered just symbolic or mythical beings.

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00:02:46,000 --> 00:02:53,000

They are considered as flesh and blood beings that came down from the sky and existed in real life.

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The foundation of Hinduism is carefully preserved in India's most ancient texts.

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And according to their traditions, these texts are accounts given directly by the gods themselves

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and only transcribed by humans.

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This collection includes the Vedas or Hindu scriptures, as well as other manuscripts written in the early Sanskrit language.

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Vedic scholars suggest knowledge pertaining to architecture, science, technology, weaponry and medicine

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are preserved in meticulous detail in these works.

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The origins of the Vedic text goes back to cosmic time.

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They have been around for thousands of thousands of years.

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It is believed that the knowledge came directly from gods.

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00:03:49,000 --> 00:03:52,000

We are seeing a handbook of the gods.

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00:03:52,000 --> 00:03:59,000

We are looking at an endowment from some superior intelligence that appears to have been given to us as a very practical guide

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00:03:59,000 --> 00:04:03,000

in ways that benefit humankind all across the board.

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But if the ancient texts of India are truly attributable to extraterrestrial gods,

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just what information do they contain?

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Sirpur, India, the Sarang Tila temple.

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This structure, which dates back to the 7th century AD,

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was recently unearthed after being buried by a powerful earthquake that occurred in the 11th century.

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Although the rest of the area was completely leveled, the structure itself remained largely intact.

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Archaeologists suggest that this is due to the advanced construction techniques

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known as Ayurvedic, or Vedic architecture, utilized by its builders.

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The principles they used are derived from the ancient science of design

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that can be traced back to the ancient Indian texts.

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In March 2017, researcher and ancient astronaut theorist, Jorjio Sukhlos,

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traveled to India to meet with archaeologist Dr. Arun Sharma, who headed the dig.

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00:05:22,000 --> 00:05:24,000

This is beautiful.

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00:05:24,000 --> 00:05:26,000

These are the steps.

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00:05:26,000 --> 00:05:29,000

The steps are not straight.

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00:05:29,000 --> 00:05:33,000

On the two corners, they have uplifted, got uplifted.

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00:05:33,000 --> 00:05:39,000

This is the effect of the earthquake that happened here in the 11th century AD.

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00:05:39,000 --> 00:05:43,000

But the rest of the township was totally destroyed.

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00:05:43,000 --> 00:05:48,000

Really? Now is this considered Ayurvedic architecture right here?

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00:05:48,000 --> 00:05:50,000

Yes, Vedic architecture.

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00:05:50,000 --> 00:05:55,000

The temple is built of heavy stones and joined by Ayurvedic paste.

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00:05:55,000 --> 00:06:01,000

It is so strong that even after 1600 years, it is not dead.

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00:06:01,000 --> 00:06:03,000

That's amazing.

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00:06:03,000 --> 00:06:07,000

Now I will show you the original mortar places.

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00:06:07,000 --> 00:06:09,000

Okay.

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00:06:09,000 --> 00:06:14,000

Although much of the site has been renovated using modern concrete,

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00:06:14,000 --> 00:06:19,000

blocks held together by the Ayurvedic paste can still be found.

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Here you see between the two stones, there is no gap.

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So here Ayurvedic paste was applied.

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It seems to be almost like some type of glue.

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Yes, it is a glue.

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00:06:31,000 --> 00:06:33,000

They have not moved from their place.

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00:06:33,000 --> 00:06:36,000

It is such a form of joining.

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00:06:36,000 --> 00:06:42,000

If you want to make it live long, you follow the ancient pattern, not the cement.

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00:06:42,000 --> 00:06:45,000

Cement has got the life of 70 years.

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The glue-like substance is said to form a bond that is at least 20 times stronger than concrete.

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But modern builders have been unwilling to entertain the notion

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00:06:56,000 --> 00:07:02,000

that such an ancient concoction could be superior to today's building materials.

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

Wow, look at this.

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

Beautiful.

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00:07:05,000 --> 00:07:12,000

The detailed instructions for making this paste can be found in an ancient Indian text known as the Maya Matam,

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a manuscript dedicated to construction techniques.

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The information contained within the document is understood to have been passed down to humans from Maya Suram,

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the ancient king of the demigods who was said to oversee various construction projects on Earth,

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including cities in the sky.

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00:07:34,000 --> 00:07:39,000

Now we are in front of one sanctum centurum.

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00:07:39,000 --> 00:07:44,000

And just at the entry point, here is the slit.

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00:07:44,000 --> 00:07:49,000

Curiously, there is a more astounding earthquake-proof feature at the site,

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which indicates that advanced knowledge was used in its construction.

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Located at key points within the Surang Tilak Temple are several 80-foot-long shafts

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designed to form air pockets that can dissipate the impact of seismic events.

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The book in which all this is described, I will show you.

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00:08:13,000 --> 00:08:14,000

Just please.

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

This is the book.

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00:08:16,000 --> 00:08:17,000

All right.

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00:08:17,000 --> 00:08:18,000

It is in two volumes.

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00:08:18,000 --> 00:08:19,000

Wow.

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00:08:19,000 --> 00:08:20,000

Two volumes. Every detail is given.

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Oh, wow, this is big. It's a huge book.

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And this text has been around for 4,500 years.

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00:08:28,000 --> 00:08:30,000

Which travelled from mouth to mouth.

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00:08:30,000 --> 00:08:33,000

When the writing started, then it was written down.

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00:08:33,000 --> 00:08:37,000

In your opinion, where did this knowledge come from?

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00:08:37,000 --> 00:08:44,000

Those who are more advanced in other planets used to visit the Earth.

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And I think they must have given some knowledge to the local people.

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00:08:49,000 --> 00:08:54,000

And you think that this knowledge originated from the stars?

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00:08:54,000 --> 00:08:58,000

I think there was a part played by these aliens.

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It's amazing.

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

According to the Hindu faithful, the construction techniques used at the Surang Tilak Temple

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00:09:06,000 --> 00:09:12,000

are just one example of advanced technology detailed in the ancient Sanskrit texts.

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Other works are said to contain information far beyond the scope of early man.

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Perhaps even providing concrete proof of extraterrestrial activity on Earth.

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The Indus Valley, Northwest India and Pakistan, June 2011.

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Paleontologists discovered a 4,300-year-old skull featuring multiple drilled holes in it.

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00:09:45,000 --> 00:09:51,000

Remarkably, they conclude these are signs that brain surgery was performed.

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00:09:51,000 --> 00:10:00,000

And it even appears that the operation was successful, as the wound showed signs of advanced healing.

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In ancient India, they performed incredible kinds of medicine and surgical procedures on people.

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

Things like operating on the skull.

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What's fascinating about this is, is this kind of advanced medical knowledge goes way back.

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00:10:18,000 --> 00:10:24,000

And they were able to use those techniques to heal people.

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Vedic scholars suggest that not only were the ancient Hindus able to perform brain surgery,

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00:10:32,000 --> 00:10:36,000

but other advanced procedures as well.

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And much of this medical knowledge was sent to record in a Sanskrit text dating back to 800 BC,

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00:10:43,000 --> 00:10:48,000

known as the Sushruta Samhita.

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In 2017, at a local library in Mahabalipuram, India,

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00:10:55,000 --> 00:11:03,000

George Yosuklos meets with fellow ancient astronaut theorist Praveen Mohan to take a closer look at the text.

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00:11:03,000 --> 00:11:12,000

Now this is a vast medical text that contains information about more than 11,000 illnesses.

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It talks about 700 medicinal plants, 64 preparations from mineral resources, 57 preparations from animal resources,

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00:11:24,000 --> 00:11:29,000

and is considered the foundation of Ayurveda, the traditional Indian medicine.

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00:11:29,000 --> 00:11:32,000

Oh, so this is the basis for Ayurvedic medicine, right here?

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Yes. I was able to find a passage. I thought you might find it interesting.

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00:11:38,000 --> 00:11:45,000

Right here, as you can see, it says that surgical operations are of eight types.

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00:11:45,000 --> 00:11:58,000

They are incising, excising, scraping, puncturing, probing, extracting, secreting fluids, and even suturing.

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00:11:58,000 --> 00:12:02,000

So imagine we had suturing 2,600 years ago.

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00:12:02,000 --> 00:12:09,000

And this book was written more than 100 years before Hippocrates, the father of modern medicine.

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00:12:09,000 --> 00:12:15,000

That is amazing. And how was this information obtained? Like, what's the story behind this?

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00:12:15,000 --> 00:12:23,000

Well, the title Sushruta Samhita means that the author Sushruta is not really the author.

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00:12:23,000 --> 00:12:31,000

He did not write this book. He got this information from a character called Danvantri,

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00:12:31,000 --> 00:12:34,000

who was an otherworldly being.

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00:12:34,000 --> 00:12:42,000

Danvantri is believed to be the physician to the gods and the father of Ayurvedic medicine.

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Danvantri itself has a divine origin associated with the turning of the Milky Ocean.

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00:12:48,000 --> 00:12:54,000

The turning of the milk of sea refers to perhaps the Milky Way.

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00:12:54,000 --> 00:13:04,000

Danvantri came out of that, and then he was the god of medicine, and he then gave this knowledge of medicine to human beings.

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00:13:04,000 --> 00:13:15,000

Danvantri was said to have originated from the Milky Way, and so all of a sudden you have a connection with this deity arriving from the Milky Way.

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What more do you want the knowledge contained in this document known as the Sushruta Samhita?

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00:13:22,000 --> 00:13:28,000

Was brought here by an extraterrestrial visitor?

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00:13:28,000 --> 00:13:35,000

Ayurvedic medicine is considered one of the world's oldest and most detailed healing sciences.

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00:13:35,000 --> 00:13:41,000

Is it possible that it was really handed down to mankind by alien sources?

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Ancient astronaut theorists say yes, and suggest that other texts clearly reveal this extraterrestrial connection.

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00:13:56,000 --> 00:14:03,000

Mumbai University, Kalina, India, January 2015.

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

The Indian Science Congress presents talks on various technical disciplines to an audience of some of India's top engineers.

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00:14:15,000 --> 00:14:29,000

Included in the list of presentations is a lecture on ancient Indian aviation technology given by retired pilot and flight instructor Captain Anand J. Bodhas.

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

In his lecture, Captain Anand Bodhas told young engineers that they should recreate what is given in ancient Vedic texts,

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00:14:39,000 --> 00:14:48,000

because in the field of aviation there are much more advanced devices mentioned than what we have today.

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00:14:48,000 --> 00:14:58,000

This was a very controversial talk because you had one camp that thought that the ancient civilizations of India possessed incredible flying technology.

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00:14:58,000 --> 00:15:04,000

Yet you then had that other camp that said this is crazy, it's nonsense.

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00:15:04,000 --> 00:15:18,000

But something was going on many, many, many, many thousands of years ago, and they presented evidence and documented facts that they had flying machines that were capable of doing incredible things.

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How did they know this?

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00:15:24,000 --> 00:15:37,000

Captain Bodhas is just the latest in a long line of researchers to suggest that the ancient texts contained actual information about lost technology pertaining to aerial vehicles,

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00:15:37,000 --> 00:15:41,000

often referred to in the texts as Vimanas.

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In 1895, a full eight years before the Wright brothers successfully launched their flying machine, Sanskrit scholar Shivkar Tampade tested an aircraft he fashioned based solely on information

gleaned from the ancient Indian writings.

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

Tampade in India was a student of the Vedic scriptures and he decided to try and construct one of the Vimana flying craft that we're seeing in the Vedic scriptures.

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The first aircraft of Tampade was called Madhutstaka, which means friend of the wind.

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00:16:25,000 --> 00:16:32,000

He was able to fly this aircraft in front of thousands of people in Mumbai Beach.

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00:16:32,000 --> 00:16:41,000

The legend has it that he flew for like 30 seconds at 1500 feet. The Wright brothers only went 120 feet for 12 seconds.

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00:16:41,000 --> 00:16:46,000

If this is true, that changes aviation history dramatically.

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00:16:46,000 --> 00:16:57,000

But even more exciting is that he based his design on something written thousands of years before

mankind even though flying was possible.

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00:16:58,000 --> 00:17:10,000

In 2017, Kavya Vadadi, an aircraft design engineer in Delhi, India, was able to recreate the Maruth Saka as a digital 3D model,

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

utilizing the same information contained in the texts that Tampade studied.

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00:17:16,000 --> 00:17:22,000

She shared her digital file with aerospace systems engineer Travis Taylor,

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00:17:22,000 --> 00:17:28,000

so he could 3D print it in order to test its aerodynamic properties in a wind tunnel.

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00:17:28,000 --> 00:17:34,000

But just how would this ancient design hold up when put to the test?

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00:17:36,000 --> 00:17:42,000

University of California at Irvine, April 2017

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00:17:43,000 --> 00:17:49,000

Aerospace engineer Travis Taylor has obtained a model of an aircraft

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00:17:49,000 --> 00:17:55,000

whose design specifications are based solely on information gleaned from ancient Indian texts

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00:17:55,000 --> 00:18:01,000

that are believed to have been formally set to writing in 500 BC.

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00:18:01,000 --> 00:18:09,000

He is going to subject it to wind tunnel analysis to determine if it is a viable flying machine.

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00:18:10,000 --> 00:18:15,000

So, explain to me what we've set up here with that wind tunnel.

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00:18:15,000 --> 00:18:20,000

Okay, so this is our aerospace vehicle model. It's connected to this boom.

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00:18:20,000 --> 00:18:26,000

The armature has a force gauge on it. We're going to have air flow go past it at about 50 miles per hour or so.

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00:18:26,000 --> 00:18:32,000

And then we're going to measure forces against it to determine if it's going to fly or not.

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00:18:32,000 --> 00:18:39,000

And so what are the signs that you're looking for in order to determine whether this is in fact aerodynamically sound?

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00:18:39,000 --> 00:18:44,000

Right, so we're going to measure the normal force and the normal force is up or down.

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00:18:44,000 --> 00:18:50,000

If it starts to move up, then that'll be exciting because it's actually going to be rising and that's how you get flight.

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00:18:50,000 --> 00:18:54,000

You know, when an airplane turns up and starts to move, it's because it's getting lift.

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00:18:54,000 --> 00:19:01,000

The other thing is I don't want to see it going real bad side to side or real bad chatter up and down because that would mean it's unstable.

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00:19:01,000 --> 00:19:04,000

All right, well, let's do it. Let's fire her up and see what happens.

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00:19:12,000 --> 00:19:15,000

The flow is coming up to speed.

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

While being subjected to 50 mile an hour winds, the craft exhibits a slight lift upwards, yet remains relatively steady.

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00:19:24,000 --> 00:19:27,000

No side to side wobble.

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00:19:28,000 --> 00:19:38,000

Sensors record the measurements of various forces, as well as torque and pitch to determine just how aerodynamic the body is.

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00:19:38,000 --> 00:19:41,000

It looks very stable.

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00:19:47,000 --> 00:19:50,000

All right, so let's look at the results.

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00:19:50,000 --> 00:20:00,000

So what happened during the test was the normal force, which is where we measure the lift, it was positive between .03 and .06 pounds of force.

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

That means we were measuring lift.

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00:20:02,000 --> 00:20:09,000

So our vehicle in the wind tunnel experiment was showing positive lift like an aircraft would.

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00:20:09,000 --> 00:20:13,000

Did you expect these results from a shape that's like that?

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00:20:13,000 --> 00:20:19,000

Well, the shape looks like a lifting body to me, but you never know until you actually do the experiment.

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00:20:19,000 --> 00:20:24,000

And we have experimental results now that says it is. So that's the exciting part.

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00:20:24,000 --> 00:20:34,000

And what do you say to anyone who questions the idea that this information has been taken from a text that's at least 1,800 years old?

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00:20:34,000 --> 00:20:47,000

The only thing you can say is we performed a good scientific experiment, and the results were that the shape made from those texts is a viable aerodynamic structure.

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The aircraft model created using details garnered from the ancient Indian texts has proven to be flight worthy.

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Is it possible that by studying the ancient Indian texts, we may be able to recreate advanced technology that existed thousands of years ago in India?

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Ancient astronaut theorists suggest that the texts may also contain details for advanced spacecraft.

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Hindu scholars point out that stories of space travel can be found throughout the pages of the ancient Sanskrit texts.

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There are even detailed accounts of humans entering flying crafts and being transported to other solar systems.

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00:21:42,000 --> 00:21:53,000

In the ancient text of Vishnupurana, Lord Vishnu decides to take Dhruva, a human being, through an interstellar journey.

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00:21:53,000 --> 00:22:05,000

We know this because it is specifically stated that Dhruva would be taken beyond planets like Mercury, Venus, and even beyond some other stars.

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

According to the text, he went past seven planetary systems in a physical craft, and eventually he reached the solar system and planet of Vishnu Loka, the planet that Vishnu is said to have come from.

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So here we have the story of extraterrestrials taking a human to another solar system.

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00:22:31,000 --> 00:22:43,000

Although few details exist of the craft Dhruva was transported in, scholars have noted that highly specific descriptions of space vehicles can be found throughout the texts.

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In 2014, in an article in the Journal of Engineering and Innovative Technology titled, Vedic Ion Engine, a team of aerospace scientists post the theory that what is being described in a thousand-year-old text called the Samarangana Sutradara is a modern Ion Mercury Vortex engine used for space travel.

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00:23:09,000 --> 00:23:24,000

In the Samaranga Sutradara text, there's a description of an engine that uses Mercury, and the Mercury swirls on a vortex and it uses the heat from perhaps solar power to create some type of flying capability.

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00:23:24,000 --> 00:23:29,000

My thought on this is it sounds a lot like an Ion Engine.

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The concept for Ion Engines has actually been around for more than 100 years.

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Now the way it works is xenon gas, which is like helium or neon, but heavier, is introduced into a chamber here, and it's ionized, which means it's given an electric charge.

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And once it has an electric charge, a voltage applied between this grid and one just behind it causes the xenon to shoot out of the engine.

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Well, the action of the xenon going out this direction causes a reaction that pushes the spacecraft in the other direction, and that's how the ion thruster propels the spacecraft.

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00:24:04,000 --> 00:24:10,000

You heat the ions up, and then you accelerate them at the back end of the spacecraft.

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It puts out a small amount of thrust before a very long time, and that's why ion engines are uniquely perfect for interspace travel.

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In 2007, NASA launched the Dawn spacecraft, which used a conventional multi-stage chemical rocket to blast off from Earth, but then switched to an Ion Engine for its journey through deep space.

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Crucial to that mission was an ion thruster, and it gets its energy from solar panels.

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So here you have this solar-powered ion thruster with this vortex in the middle of it going out to the asteroid belt, and it's described in Sanskrit texts.

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If information detailing previously lost technology was purposely left for humans to rediscover, are we now sufficiently advanced to successfully replicate it?

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And if so, are there any other developments beyond ancient space travel that scientists have been able to exploit?

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Mahabali Puram, India

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While at a local library with fellow ancient astronaut theorist Praveen Mohan,

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Georgiosukhlos gets a first-hand look at early copies of some of India's most important ancient texts.

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And now let me show you the other book. This is the Bhagavad Gita.

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Among the most influential is the Bhagavad Gita, part of the 13,000-page epic called the Mahabharata, which contains 19 individual books.

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Historians think this text was written around 500 B.C., so this book is 2,500 years old.

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But according to quote-unquote mythology, this was supposed to be written at least 10,000 years ago.

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It's a very popular book, and some people even say atomic science is hidden in this book. Not just regular people, but modern physicists.

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So the argument can be made that the knowledge of, for example, the atom is contained in a book that is at least 2,500 years old.

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And some stories say that it was given by an otherworldly being.

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Yes.

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00:26:55,000 --> 00:26:56,000

Okay.

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00:26:56,000 --> 00:27:02,000

Even Robert Oppenheimer, who's the father of atomic bomb, was fascinated by this book.

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00:27:02,000 --> 00:27:04,000

Really? Wow.

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00:27:04,000 --> 00:27:05,000

Yes.

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00:27:05,000 --> 00:27:06,000

Okay, that's interesting.

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00:27:06,000 --> 00:27:08,000

The Bhagavad Gita

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Hornada del Muerto Desert, New Mexico, July 16, 1945.

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In the middle of the barren Alamogordo bombing and gunnery range,

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scientists detonate the first man-made nuclear weapon.

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The destruction was comparable to no other weapon known to man.

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00:27:43,000 --> 00:27:50,000

The father of the atomic bomb was J. Robert Oppenheimer, the leader of the Manhattan Project,

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00:27:50,000 --> 00:27:55,000

a secret government program created to develop such a weapon.

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00:27:55,000 --> 00:28:05,000

Oppenheimer, when he saw the successful nuclear test and realized what a terrible weapon he was unleashing,

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00:28:05,000 --> 00:28:10,000

he quoted the Bhagavad Gita, and became death the destroyer of worlds.

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00:28:16,000 --> 00:28:24,000

Oppenheimer's interest in ancient Sanskrit literature began while he was a professor at the University of California, Berkeley,

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and was introduced to the texts by renowned scholar, Arthur W. Reiner.

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Under Reiter's tutelage, Oppenheimer extensively studied the Vedic scriptures and became proficient in Sanskrit.

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According to his biographers, he kept a hard cover of the Bhagavad Gita on his bookshelf,

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and was known to give copies away to his friends as gifts.

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One of the ideas that's deep within the Vedic scriptures, the Bhagavad Gita, is the idea of duty.

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He felt it was his duty to do this, even though it would be a terrible thing, he realized, to develop this new nuclear weapon.

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So he believed he was part of a cosmic cycle, and we had to do this to advance.

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Perhaps he knew that by developing the atomic bomb, we were actually reconnecting with technologies that we had been exposed to many thousands of years before.

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One of the key ideas found within the Indian texts is the concept of the cyclical nature of existence,

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that once we complete a cosmic cycle, it just begins once more.

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Oppenheimer himself came to see that he was in a sense fulfilling some ancient destiny,

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and that this weapon could ultimately be used to stop a major war, which is exactly what happened.

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00:29:54,000 --> 00:29:57,000

It totally broke the momentum of World War II.

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00:29:57,000 --> 00:30:06,000

In that sense, he was seeing that he was in some way fulfilling a destiny that came to him from a seemingly supernatural source,

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i.e. extraterrestrial gods who influenced ancient India.

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If Oppenheimer's work on the atomic bomb was inspired by the ancient Indian texts,

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could this mean that similar weapons actually existed on Earth thousands of years ago?

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Tahr Desert, Rajasthan, India, 1992.

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Engineers conducting soil sampling at a site where a housing development was to be built

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discover a heavy layer of radioactive ash under the soil.

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Further examination reveals the contamination stretches across a three square mile area of the desert.

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After coordinating off the area, scientists unearthed a city with completely demolished buildings.

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Scientists have discovered a radioactive ash that they believe dates to 8,000 to 12,000 years ago

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that shows evidence of a nuclear blast in ancient times.

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This is very interesting because the Sanskrit texts describe exactly this type of occurrence in this area in ancient times.

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In the Ramayana, one of the major ancient Sanskrit epics, a mighty weapon of the god Brahma, called the Brahmastra,

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is described as a weapon of immense power intended to rain down destruction from above.

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Brahma provided this weapon to the hero Rama as a last resort after all conventional means of warfare failed in his battle against the demon king.

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The Brahmastra is the deadliest weapon there is in the history of humankind.

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It is like a nuclear device that can be detonated and then it will have a very devastating effect.

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Once it was fired, it would fall on a lot of animals and then they dropped dead.

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And also people started losing their nails, their hair and they could not breathe.

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Brahma fires the Brahmastra weapon upon the Drumatulia.

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It is commonly accepted that this is in Rajasthan in Pakistan.

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It's the 19th largest desert in the world.

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Does the layer of radioactive ash recently discovered in the Tard Desert of Rajasthan?

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Provide proof that the stories recorded in the ancient scriptures have merit.

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Nuclear warfare, space travel, flying craft.

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Might there be greater truth about our technological past revealed in the ancient Indian texts?

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And if so, are they simply a guide to move us forward?

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Or might they serve as a warning for mankind's impending fate?

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Rudnakpur, India, the Chamukha Jain Temple.

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Built in the 15th century AD, this place of worship is dedicated to the Jains' first teacher god, Rishabhanata,

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who is credited with the task of civilizing human beings and teaching them writing, mathematics, science and agriculture.

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Jainism is an ancient Indian religion that predates Hinduism.

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Jains and Hindus hold a similar belief system relating to the cyclical nature of the universe, karma and reincarnation.

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Yet worship different gods.

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For Jains, the quest for knowledge is essential for their spiritual liberation.

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And the iconography of the temple is meant to symbolize Rishabhanata's attainment of cosmic enlightenment.

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The most uncanny feature in the temple of Rannakpur is not on the ground, it's not on the walls, but it is on the ceiling.

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The ceiling is almost identical to images of the Large Hadron Collider, a particle accelerator in Switzerland.

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If you look at the carving on the ceiling, you're seeing something that has a curious radial structure.

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It's circular, there's bands within bands, and then you have all of these lines that go towards the center.

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Now there is a more than passing similarity between the carving and what we're actually seeing in the Large Hadron Collider.

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The 17-mile long Large Hadron Collider, or LHC, is the world's largest and most powerful particle accelerator.

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It was created to smash tiny protons together at speeds of nearly 670 million miles per hour, roughly the speed of light.

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The total energy produced by the collisions is believed to reproduce similar states to those that existed moments after the Big Bang.

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The event which many scientists believe was responsible for the creation of the cosmos.

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By examining these collisions, scientists can attempt to answer the question of just how the universe began.

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The Hadron Super Collider, its purpose is to duplicate basically the condition of the Big Bang when the universe was first created.

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But one of the concerns is that since we're recreating conditions like the Big Bang at the beginning of the universe,

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some of the things running around at the beginning of the universe we don't want to encounter.

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And this is a very difficult thing to face so many unknowns.

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Work on this subatomic realm, or quantum mechanics, can be traced to two scientific pioneers.

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Austrian physicist Erwin Schrödinger and German physicist Werner Heisenberg.

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According to biographers, both Schrödinger and Heisenberg were highly influenced by the ancient Indian texts.

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Heisenberg is on record saying quantum theory will not look so unusual to anyone who is a student of the Vedanta, the Hindu sacred scriptures.

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But why would he say something like that?

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The Hindus had a very interesting way of looking at the world including this concept of a quantum reality through what they called truities,

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which appear to be magnificently tiny particles that ultimately make up all of physical reality as we know it.

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It is fascinating how these very old texts are still relevant today and in fact may be largely responsible for the progress in quantum mechanics in the early 20th century.

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This suggests that the culture that wrote those texts has a very different meaning than the actual reality.

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This suggests that the culture that wrote those texts had knowledge of quantum mechanics.

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The Hindu texts in some ways mirrors or shadows things that will come later.

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Perhaps these people were being guided by extraterrestrials to protect that knowledge so that in our time we would look back at that and notice the similarity.

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And we have to look at the possibility that this is an endowment that has been given to us by these extraterrestrials for a greater divine purpose.

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The texts could serve as a window into our future and a warning.

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If we don't alter the course that we're on, it could be catastrophic.

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If extraterrestrials instructed our ancestors to record lost advanced technological knowledge and principles,

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00:38:54,000 --> 00:39:01,000

was it meant to serve as a guidebook to our scientifically enlightened age?

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00:39:01,000 --> 00:39:08,000

Or might it instead be a warning to prevent us from repeating the mistakes of the past?

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00:39:08,000 --> 00:39:14,000

If so, what do the texts say about where mankind is headed next?

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New Delhi, India

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Scholars at the National Mission of Manuscripts set out to translate and preserve what they estimate to be over 4 million rare ancient texts related to various disciplines,

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including ancient science.

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Many of these texts have been preserved on palm leaves and are believed to be scattered in obscure locations throughout the subcontinent.

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Currently, less than 10% of the ancient writings of India have been published,

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and no one is certain what secrets lie hidden in these remaining undeciphered manuscripts.

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Is it possible that the roadmap for our future is yet to be revealed by studying these ancient Indian texts?

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These texts should be consulted.

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As we evolve into a world that is full of so many unknowns and the Vedic scriptures are a vast storehouse of knowledge,

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and by not consulting them, who knows, we may be missing something vital.

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We would be well served to go back to the Hindu texts.

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To recognize that perhaps we've been here before.

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The Vedic texts offers the key to us to move forward.

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Conversely, it could well be that ignoring it will be at our own peril, and that we could in fact face our end.

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What I really think is important here is that we pay more attention to these ancient texts.

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And try to learn what we can from them because this is the gods, the extraterrestrials giving us this information.

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Do the voices of the gods, as written in the pages of India's ancient texts, really contain information left for us to discover?

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Or do they convey knowledge that we were meant to avoid?

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For ancient astronaut theorists, one fact is certain.

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That mankind's extraterrestrial past provides the key to its future.

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A future that will either see us successfully avoid the mistakes of our ancestors,

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00:41:43,000 --> 00:41:50,000

or warn us of the deadly mistakes we are destined to repeat.

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The Vedic texts offer the key to our future.