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

Strange signals from outer space.

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

That's the kind of thing we're looking for.

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

The building blocks of life traveling on a meteorite.

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

You're looking at a speck of water in a meteorite.

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

This is extraordinary.

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

And otherworldly presence found in our atmosphere.

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

So this is a titanium sphere with life inside and life on the outside.

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

Now what on earth is it?

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

Absolutely amazing. It's blown my head off.

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

For more than a decade,

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

ancient aliens has followed investigators across the globe

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

as they've gone directly to the sites where signs of alien life have been found.

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00:00:39,000 --> 00:00:45,000

Now we take a look back at some of the most incredible evidence we've seen.

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

Evidence that according to ancient astronaut theorists

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

provides undeniable proof that we are not alone in the universe.

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00:00:58,000 --> 00:01:04,000

The Earth's Greatest

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

The Earth's Greatest

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00:01:11,000 --> 00:01:14,000

On ancient aliens, we have traveled the globe

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00:01:14,000 --> 00:01:20,000

investigating everything from tiny microbes to massive megaliths

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00:01:20,000 --> 00:01:24,000

all in the quest to find proof of extraterrestrial life.

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

And one of the most incredible places we've ever visited

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00:01:28,000 --> 00:01:32,000

is a field study site for an organization called SETI

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00:01:32,000 --> 00:01:36,000

or the search for extraterrestrial intelligence.

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00:01:36,000 --> 00:01:41,000

In 2016, I got the rare opportunity to tour the grounds

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00:01:41,000 --> 00:01:47,000

and learn about how they listen for signs of intelligent life in the universe.

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00:01:47,000 --> 00:01:53,000

Shasta County, Northern California, March 2016

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00:01:53,000 --> 00:02:00,000

Ancient astronaut theorist, Georgiosuchlos, travels to the Allen Telescope Array in Hat Creek

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

to meet with the director for SETI research, Seth Shostak.

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

This is truly amazing. What can you tell me about this place?

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00:02:07,000 --> 00:02:11,000

Well, this place is an observatory, but it's a radio observatory.

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00:02:11,000 --> 00:02:15,000

So these things around us, these 42 antennas, they pick up radio waves.

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00:02:15,000 --> 00:02:18,000

And we're trying to pick up very special sort of radio waves,

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

namely some that would tell us somebody's out there.

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00:02:21,000 --> 00:02:25,000

By having lots of these dishes here, we can look at more of the sky at once.

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00:02:25,000 --> 00:02:28,000

We can look at multiple star systems at once.

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00:02:28,000 --> 00:02:33,000

Why radio waves? What's so significant about radio waves?

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00:02:33,000 --> 00:02:35,000

Radio waves go at the speed of light.

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00:02:35,000 --> 00:02:39,000

And they also, by the way, go through all the gas and dust that's between the stars.

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00:02:39,000 --> 00:02:44,000

So, you know, if you want to communicate from one part of the galaxy to another,

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00:02:44,000 --> 00:02:46,000

radio waves are a great way to do it.

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00:02:46,000 --> 00:02:49,000

So the way this works is actually kind of simple.

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00:02:49,000 --> 00:02:52,000

I mean, the cosmic radio static, it comes in from the sky,

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00:02:52,000 --> 00:02:55,000

and it bounces off that big reflector there, that first one.

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00:02:55,000 --> 00:02:58,000

Okay? That's a mirror for radio waves.

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00:02:58,000 --> 00:03:02,000

And that redirects them to this secondary reflector on the end, on the nose there.

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00:03:02,000 --> 00:03:06,000

And then they're directed to the receiver, and that's inside.

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00:03:06,000 --> 00:03:10,000

That information goes through a fiber optic over to the control room.

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

So this is where the data coming through the fiber optic kind of ends up

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00:03:15,000 --> 00:03:18,000

after it's been processed in a display like this.

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00:03:18,000 --> 00:03:20,000

And what are we looking at right here?

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00:03:20,000 --> 00:03:23,000

So we're looking, in this case, at three star systems at once.

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00:03:23,000 --> 00:03:25,000

Okay? So that speeds up the search.

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00:03:25,000 --> 00:03:29,000

It also allows us to determine whether we're really seeing ET or just interference.

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

The data from one of these star systems is being displayed over on this part of the screen here.

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00:03:33,000 --> 00:03:35,000

This is called a waterfall plot.

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00:03:35,000 --> 00:03:39,000

That. Can you see that line of brighter dots there?

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00:03:39,000 --> 00:03:44,000

Yeah, that's a slightly more static at that frequency, slowly going down the dot.

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00:03:44,000 --> 00:03:46,000

That's the kind of thing we're looking for.

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00:03:46,000 --> 00:03:51,000

So then if this here were an actual ET signal, how would it differentiate itself?

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00:03:51,000 --> 00:03:56,000

Would it be a bit thicker, a bit more pronounced, a bit longer, or what are you looking for?

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00:03:56,000 --> 00:03:58,000

It could be all of those things.

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00:03:58,000 --> 00:04:01,000

So what you do is when you find a signal like this, you make a test,

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

you'll just move the antennas a little bit and see if the signal goes away.

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

And then point it back up the star and see if it comes back.

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00:04:07,000 --> 00:04:09,000

You say, well, that's looking promising.

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00:04:09,000 --> 00:04:11,000

You do that again, go off, go on, go off, go on.

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00:04:11,000 --> 00:04:15,000

If you do that five or ten times, you start to get excited.

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

I hope that that day will come very soon.

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

Although the SETI Institute formally came into existence in 1984,

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00:04:25,000 --> 00:04:32,000

the practice of listening for extraterrestrial life has been underway since the 1960s.

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00:04:32,000 --> 00:04:36,000

Astronomers based at various universities throughout the U.S.

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00:04:36,000 --> 00:04:43,000

have pointed their radio telescopes into the cosmos in hopes of capturing signals of intelligent life.

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00:04:43,000 --> 00:04:48,000

And sometimes they receive a transmission they can't explain.

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

Delaware, Ohio, August 15, 1977.

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00:04:55,000 --> 00:04:59,000

At Ohio State University's Big Ear Radio Telescope,

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

astronomer Jerry R. Eyman conducts research for SETI.

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00:05:04,000 --> 00:05:09,000

While reviewing recorded data, he detects a highly unusual signal

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00:05:09,000 --> 00:05:13,000

originating from the constellation Sagittarius.

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00:05:13,000 --> 00:05:22,000

They were looking for a 72-second signal that would be coming from extraterrestrials.

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00:05:22,000 --> 00:05:31,000

And as Dr. Jerry Eyman monitored the output of the pages that were coming from space,

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00:05:31,000 --> 00:05:36,000

he suddenly found a signal that matched exactly what they were looking for.

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00:05:36,000 --> 00:05:43,000

And so he circled the page of data that had that 72-second window on it

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00:05:43,000 --> 00:05:46,000

and wrote, wow, next to it.

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00:05:46,000 --> 00:05:49,000

And this became known as the wow signal.

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00:05:49,000 --> 00:05:54,000

And it essentially was the kind of extraterrestrial SETI signal

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00:05:54,000 --> 00:06:00,000

that they were all looking for and had suddenly, briefly, found it.

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

While there are various theories as to what may have caused the now famous wow signal,

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

from terrestrial radio broadcasts to comet trails,

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00:06:09,000 --> 00:06:18,000

SETI has not ruled out the possibility that it may represent modern man's first radio contact with extraterrestrials.

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00:06:20,000 --> 00:06:23,000

The wow signal continues to intrigue people.

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00:06:23,000 --> 00:06:28,000

So we are going to use the Allen Telescope Array to re-observe the wow signal,

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00:06:28,000 --> 00:06:32,000

look in the same spot on the sky, look over a wider range of frequencies.

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00:06:32,000 --> 00:06:36,000

And if there's something up there and it's still broadcasting, of course, we would find it.

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00:06:38,000 --> 00:06:46,000

Might the discovery of the wow signal bring us one step closer to discovering that we are not alone in the universe?

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00:06:47,000 --> 00:06:57,000

Perhaps further clues can be found by examining life forms on Earth that are capable of surviving inside a comet.

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00:07:02,000 --> 00:07:09,000

The possibility of finding evidence of alien life by receiving a message from space is a thrilling prospect.

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00:07:09,000 --> 00:07:13,000

But many scientists are looking for clues right here on Earth.

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00:07:13,000 --> 00:07:18,000

And in 2019, I got the incredible opportunity to meet with a scientist

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00:07:18,000 --> 00:07:26,000

who believes he may have found extraterrestrial life in one of the most inhospitable environments on the planet.

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00:07:27,000 --> 00:07:29,000

Whistler, Canada.

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00:07:29,000 --> 00:07:33,000

April 17th, 2019.

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00:07:33,000 --> 00:07:40,000

Ancient astronaut theorist George Osuclos and retired NASA scientist Dr. Richard Hoover

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00:07:40,000 --> 00:07:46,000

are about to board a helicopter bound for a massive ice cave in the Canadian wilderness.

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00:07:46,000 --> 00:07:47,000

All right, you ready for this?

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00:07:47,000 --> 00:07:48,000

Yes, absolutely.

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00:07:48,000 --> 00:07:49,000

All right.

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

Dr. Hoover spent most of his career studying fossils for signs of extraterrestrial microscopic life

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00:07:57,000 --> 00:08:06,000

and is a leading proponent of panspermia, the idea that life on Earth originally rained down from comets in outer space.

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00:08:09,000 --> 00:08:14,000

He has invited George to accompany him while he investigates the Whistler Ice Cave

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00:08:14,000 --> 00:08:15,000

I always loved it.

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00:08:15,000 --> 00:08:24,000

where he is confident that they will find the glacial ice teeming with microbial and perhaps even more sophisticated life forms.

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00:08:24,000 --> 00:08:27,000

Life forms that may be thousands of years old.

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00:08:27,000 --> 00:08:30,000

This is just absolutely magnificent.

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00:08:30,000 --> 00:08:32,000

It really is.

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00:08:32,000 --> 00:08:42,000

If alien microbes are reaching Earth, Dr. Hoover suggests that they could survive within such an environment for long periods of time.

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00:08:43,000 --> 00:08:48,000

Today, he'll examine the glacier for the perfect samples to analyze in his laboratory.

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00:08:48,000 --> 00:08:53,000

So Richard, how excited are you to be here to conduct this experiment?

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00:08:53,000 --> 00:08:55,000

Well, I'm tremendously excited.

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00:08:55,000 --> 00:09:02,000

This is absolutely a marvelous opportunity to do more studies of life than ice.

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

After a 20-minute helicopter ride, the team arrives at the Whistler Ice Cave in the Pemberton Glacier.

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00:09:10,000 --> 00:09:13,000

Wow, this is incredible.

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00:09:13,000 --> 00:09:15,000

Yeah, amazing.

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00:09:17,000 --> 00:09:18,000

Look at that.

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00:09:18,000 --> 00:09:22,000

There must be a thousand shades of blue in this ice cave.

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00:09:22,000 --> 00:09:24,000

It's absolutely fantastic.

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00:09:26,000 --> 00:09:33,000

And here we see all of these magnificent shades of blue and up there you see big streaks of black.

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00:09:33,000 --> 00:09:35,000

Glaciers like to eat rocks.

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00:09:35,000 --> 00:09:43,000

And as they eat rocks, the rocks gather inside and when the sun shines through the ice and hits the rocks,

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00:09:43,000 --> 00:09:47,000

it can cause it to melt and form nice little pools of water.

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00:09:47,000 --> 00:09:54,000

And then when bacteria and algae grow in there and respire and produce their photosynthetic products,

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00:09:54,000 --> 00:09:56,000

they make their own atmosphere.

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00:09:56,000 --> 00:10:04,000

So around every tiny rock in this glacier, there is a tiny planetary system with its own biology, its own atmosphere,

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

its own soil in effect, and its own oceans.

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00:10:08,000 --> 00:10:15,000

The ice here is tens of thousands of years old, but Dr. Hoover believes it is teeming with life.

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00:10:15,000 --> 00:10:17,000

Wow, I mean this is spectacular.

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00:10:17,000 --> 00:10:22,000

So you just described basically our environment on a microscopic level.

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00:10:22,000 --> 00:10:23,000

Exactly.

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00:10:23,000 --> 00:10:30,000

There is an enormous amount of biology above us and throughout this wonderful glacier.

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00:10:34,000 --> 00:10:39,000

And what we are about to do is take a core sample of this beautiful blue ice.

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00:10:39,000 --> 00:10:42,000

So what are you looking for specifically right now?

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00:10:42,000 --> 00:10:47,000

What I want to do first is chop away an outer layer and get into the inner ice.

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00:10:47,000 --> 00:10:52,000

And we'll be looking inside of the ice for the ice microorganisms.

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00:10:52,000 --> 00:11:01,000

Now we know there can't possibly be any contamination because this ice has been in the glacier

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00:11:01,000 --> 00:11:06,000

and now is only freshly exposed and now we take the core.

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00:11:10,000 --> 00:11:12,000

Now we're into the ice.

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

I'll pull the ice core out.

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

It's okay.

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00:11:26,000 --> 00:11:28,000

And that's enough, right?

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00:11:28,000 --> 00:11:29,000

That's enough, yeah.

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

Now for that first sample, you have to cap that.

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

Okay.

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00:11:33,000 --> 00:11:37,000

All the microorganisms that grow in ice typically grow very, very slowly.

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00:11:37,000 --> 00:11:44,000

So in fact there are some microorganisms that only reproduce once every half a century or once a century.

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00:11:44,000 --> 00:11:50,000

So the microbes that are found in here, are they in suspend animation or are they moving around?

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00:11:50,000 --> 00:11:51,000

Probably both.

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00:11:51,000 --> 00:11:57,000

So essentially what you're saying is that this entire cave is filled with life.

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00:11:57,000 --> 00:11:59,000

Yes, but not just that.

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00:11:59,000 --> 00:12:02,000

This entire ice cap is filled with life.

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00:12:02,000 --> 00:12:14,000

There is this enormous amount of microorganisms that live and thrive and love to live in these low temperatures of the ice cave that we have here

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00:12:14,000 --> 00:12:23,000

and ice caves and icy glaciers all over the planet Earth and probably all over icy regions within our entire solar system

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00:12:23,000 --> 00:12:27,000

and maybe widely distributed throughout the entire universe.

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00:12:27,000 --> 00:12:32,000

Are we essentially inside the interior of a comet?

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00:12:32,000 --> 00:12:34,000

Is this what it looks like?

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00:12:34,000 --> 00:12:35,000

Yes.

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00:12:35,000 --> 00:12:41,000

Microorganisms can live in ice and ice is the dominant component of comets.

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00:12:41,000 --> 00:12:50,000

It's the process that organisms can remain alive and protected by the icy material of the comet until it arrives into another solar system

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00:12:50,000 --> 00:12:57,000

and blows off chunks of material that can find a planet that it can consider a wonderful home.

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00:12:57,000 --> 00:13:01,000

And so this basically ties into the whole idea of panspermia.

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00:13:01,000 --> 00:13:04,000

Water is a wonderful radiation shield.

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

And when you have a comet that is a few miles in diameter, on the inside of that cometary crust there is all of this magnificent ice that has been frozen

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00:13:15,000 --> 00:13:18,000

and then reworked with material going in and out.

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00:13:18,000 --> 00:13:22,000

So comets are not just a magnificent place for panspermia.

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

I am convinced that comets are an absolutely wonderful place for the origin of life.

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00:13:29,000 --> 00:13:35,000

Has Giorgio and Dr. Hoover take their samples to a lab to be analyzed?

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00:13:35,000 --> 00:13:40,000

What kind of lifeforms might they find within the Pemberton Glacier?

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00:13:40,000 --> 00:13:47,000

Could it support the theory that life on comets is more common than we ever thought possible?

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00:13:47,000 --> 00:13:50,000

First sample that we got.

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00:13:50,000 --> 00:13:57,000

Now back in the lab they are hoping to observe microorganisms that remain dormant within the glacial ice

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00:13:57,000 --> 00:14:02,000

and are just now returning to life for the first time in thousands of years.

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00:14:02,000 --> 00:14:03,000

Do you see anything?

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00:14:03,000 --> 00:14:06,000

Oh yes, yes, we've got bacteria.

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

This is fantastic. I mean, look at this one spinning right here.

183

00:14:10,000 --> 00:14:13,000

Yeah, this one just moves straight across the screen.

184

00:14:13,000 --> 00:14:18,000

And this one is tumbling. And notice there's a cell that has just undergone cell division.

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00:14:18,000 --> 00:14:20,000

Another one that's just undergone cell division.

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00:14:20,000 --> 00:14:21,000

Okay.

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00:14:23,000 --> 00:14:29,000

The quest for extraterrestrial life to me has been a lifelong one, as it has been with you.

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00:14:29,000 --> 00:14:35,000

So I've traveled around the world climbing pyramids, I've looked at statues, I've been to hundreds of museums,

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00:14:35,000 --> 00:14:44,000

I've read countless ancient texts and here we are looking at something that shows extraterrestrial life

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00:14:44,000 --> 00:14:47,000

that may have come here millions of years ago.

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00:14:47,000 --> 00:14:55,000

The fascinating thing is that a far more extraordinary hypothesis than the existence of extraterrestrial life

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00:14:55,000 --> 00:15:00,000

is the hypothesis that life exists on the planet Earth and nowhere else in the universe.

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

If that were to turn out to be what really is the case, then we would be completely unique

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00:15:07,000 --> 00:15:14,000

and we would be different from everywhere else in the universe and that would be an amazing discovery.

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00:15:14,000 --> 00:15:22,000

It's much more amazing than finding out that bacteria or ice worms are crawling around on the surface of Europa today.

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00:15:22,000 --> 00:15:30,000

This is incredibly fascinating, you know, and it's also refreshing to hear an actual NASA scientist telling me these things.

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00:15:30,000 --> 00:15:38,000

If, as Dr. Hoover's research indicates, icy comets are ideal incubators for extraterrestrial life

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00:15:38,000 --> 00:15:48,000

and if microorganisms are incredibly common in the universe, is the Earth being regularly bombarded by tiny alien life forms?

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00:15:48,000 --> 00:16:00,000

Perhaps further clues can be found by examining recent scientific evidence that supports the once-bringed theory that life on Earth was seeded from outer space.

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00:16:01,000 --> 00:16:08,000

On ancient aliens, we have found abundant evidence that alien life has made its way to Earth.

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

But what if these life forms were deliberately sent out into the universe and possibly even directed right at our planet?

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

In 2018, Andrew Collins met with researchers who believe that they have found proof that Earth is being regularly bombarded by microbial life forms.

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00:16:30,000 --> 00:16:35,000

South Yorkshire, England, March 2018.

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00:16:35,000 --> 00:16:42,000

Author and researcher Andrew Collins travels to Sheffield to witness a remarkable demonstration.

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00:16:42,000 --> 00:16:45,000

Hi guys, I'm Andrew Collins.

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00:16:45,000 --> 00:16:53,000

He is meeting with microbiologist Milton Wainwright and engineer Chris Rose, two members of the research team,

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00:16:53,000 --> 00:17:01,000

who are convinced that life on Earth may have originated in space through a process known as panspermia.

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00:17:01,000 --> 00:17:05,000

I understand you've made some incredible discoveries. Please tell me all about it.

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00:17:05,000 --> 00:17:15,000

In the early 2000s, my colleague Chandra Wicker-Ramasinghi, we were launching balloons from India and these were sampling the air at 41 kilometres

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00:17:15,000 --> 00:17:19,000

and that they show that organisms are continually arriving all the time.

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00:17:19,000 --> 00:17:25,000

Panspermia is an extremely simple idea. Basically, it's the idea that life came from space.

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00:17:25,000 --> 00:17:28,000

Instead of being formed on this planet, it came from space.

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00:17:28,000 --> 00:17:35,000

My findings relate to panspermia simply in that they show that organisms are coming in at this very moment from space.

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00:17:35,000 --> 00:17:38,000

Tell me how you actually collect these samples.

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00:17:38,000 --> 00:17:43,000

This is our balloon that's going to give us the buoyancy from the hydrogen gas here.

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00:17:43,000 --> 00:17:46,000

Now, our capture mechanism is right here. Let me show you this.

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00:17:46,000 --> 00:17:50,000

This exposes little metal stubs to the environment.

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00:17:50,000 --> 00:17:57,000

And you're looking to see if you can get microbes coming from the upper atmosphere and not from the Earth itself.

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00:17:57,000 --> 00:18:01,000

That's right. All the critics say they're coming from Earth because we're surrounded by life.

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00:18:01,000 --> 00:18:07,000

But we have lots of evidence that this material is not coming from Earth, it's incoming from space.

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00:18:07,000 --> 00:18:10,000

I mean, it sounds incredible. Have you ever lost any of these?

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00:18:10,000 --> 00:18:13,000

No, we're not about to start today. So fingers crossed, guys.

223

00:18:13,000 --> 00:18:14,000

Brilliant.

224

00:18:14,000 --> 00:18:23,000

The team moves the balloon into launch position, from which it will ascend more than 37 kilometers, or 23 miles, into the air.

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00:18:23,000 --> 00:18:26,000

Okay, guys. Ready? Andrew, on you. Count down, please.

226

00:18:26,000 --> 00:18:31,000

Okay. Five, four, three, two, one. Let it go.

227

00:18:31,000 --> 00:18:33,000

Oh, there you go.

228

00:18:35,000 --> 00:18:40,000

Once the balloon reaches its target altitude within the Earth's stratosphere,

229

00:18:40,000 --> 00:18:46,000

the capture mechanism will hopefully collect samples of non-Earth-based microbial life.

230

00:18:46,000 --> 00:18:50,000

After the sampling is complete, the balloon bursts,

231

00:18:50,000 --> 00:18:56,000

and the capture mechanism descends back to Earth under the safety of a parachute.

232

00:18:58,000 --> 00:19:02,000

The team uses GPS tracking to locate where the mechanism lands.

233

00:19:02,000 --> 00:19:07,000

Once retrieved, the sample is quickly secured in a sealed container,

234

00:19:07,000 --> 00:19:11,000

so that it does not become contaminated with microbes from Earth.

235

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

Moments later, Andrew joins Milton and Chris at a nearby laboratory.

236

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

Here, they will extract the microbes inside a sterilized clean room,

237

00:19:23,000 --> 00:19:29,000

and then analyze them to make sure no Earth microbes have contaminated the sample.

238

00:19:30,000 --> 00:19:34,000

A clean room? How can you ensure the sterilization?

239

00:19:34,000 --> 00:19:37,000

What are the protocols behind this process?

240

00:19:37,000 --> 00:19:40,000

It's really all about sterilizing the air inside,

241

00:19:40,000 --> 00:19:45,000

to make sure the air inside contains all the microorganisms, so all the air is filtered.

242

00:19:45,000 --> 00:19:48,000

Milton and Chris remove the carbon tabs from the capture mechanism,

243

00:19:48,000 --> 00:19:51,000

and place them into vacuum sealed containers.

244

00:19:51,000 --> 00:19:54,000

This will further prevent contamination,

245

00:19:54,000 --> 00:19:58,000

while they view the samples with a scanning electrical device.

246

00:19:58,000 --> 00:20:02,000

The sample is then collected and then collected.

247

00:20:02,000 --> 00:20:06,000

The sample is then collected and then collected.

248

00:20:06,000 --> 00:20:09,000

The sample is then collected and then collected.

249

00:20:09,000 --> 00:20:12,000

The sample is then collected and then collected.

250

00:20:12,000 --> 00:20:14,000

They're now able to do the sterilization,

251

00:20:14,000 --> 00:20:18,000

while they view the samples with a scanning electron microscope.

252

00:20:19,000 --> 00:20:21,000

Wow, what on Earth is that?

253

00:20:21,000 --> 00:20:24,000

I can tell that this is biological.

254

00:20:24,000 --> 00:20:28,000

If you analyze this, I'm pretty certain this will show as carbon, oxygen,

255

00:20:28,000 --> 00:20:30,000

and a little bit of nitrogen.

256

00:20:30,000 --> 00:20:33,000

Now that's the signature for life.

257

00:20:33,000 --> 00:20:39,000

We're saying that this piece of biological life could potentially be extraterrestrial in origin.

258

00:20:39,000 --> 00:20:41,000

There's nothing from Earth around it.

259

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

It's pristine, so it's incoming.

260

00:20:44,000 --> 00:20:47,000

Now if we do a bit of modeling studies,

261

00:20:47,000 --> 00:20:52,000

we come to the conclusion that nothing bigger than six microns can't go out.

262

00:20:52,000 --> 00:20:53,000

Okay.

263

00:20:53,000 --> 00:20:54,000

And this is 200.

264

00:20:54,000 --> 00:20:58,000

So it's a very large particle, and it's coming in.

265

00:20:58,000 --> 00:21:04,000

What we actually could be looking at here is a genuine alien life form.

266

00:21:04,000 --> 00:21:07,000

What you're looking at there is an organism,

267

00:21:07,000 --> 00:21:11,000

or a clump of organisms that is incoming from space to Earth.

268

00:21:12,000 --> 00:21:17,000

Nothing bigger than six microns can go from the surface of the Earth

269

00:21:17,000 --> 00:21:19,000

to these altitudes that we sampled.

270

00:21:19,000 --> 00:21:24,000

And yet we are finding particles all the way up to 200.

271

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

They can't be coming up from Earth.

272

00:21:27,000 --> 00:21:28,000

Absolutely amazing.

273

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

It's blown my head off.

274

00:21:30,000 --> 00:21:36,000

Biological organisms, not from Earth, but from somewhere in space,

275

00:21:36,000 --> 00:21:41,000

could we be looking at actual evidence of a living organism from a world

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00:21:41,000 --> 00:21:43,000

other than our own?

277

00:21:43,000 --> 00:21:51,000

We've actually found evidence of what could be extraterrestrial biological entities.

278

00:21:51,000 --> 00:21:54,000

To see those images was extraordinary,

279

00:21:54,000 --> 00:22:00,000

and it convinced me that the Earth is surrounded by life

280

00:22:00,000 --> 00:22:04,000

that almost certainly came from outer space.

281

00:22:04,000 --> 00:22:07,000

This is what we took earlier, as they say.

282

00:22:09,000 --> 00:22:12,000

This is the most amazing image I've ever seen in my life.

283

00:22:12,000 --> 00:22:14,000

It's got biological material here,

284

00:22:14,000 --> 00:22:19,000

and this material we know contains carbon, oxygen, and nitrogen.

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00:22:19,000 --> 00:22:21,000

So this is biological.

286

00:22:21,000 --> 00:22:24,000

When we analyzed the ball, we found it contained titanium

287

00:22:24,000 --> 00:22:26,000

and a small amount of vanadium.

288

00:22:26,000 --> 00:22:30,000

So this is a titanium sphere with life inside and life on the outside.

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00:22:30,000 --> 00:22:32,000

Now what on Earth is it?

290

00:22:33,000 --> 00:22:37,000

One possibility is that this is directed panspermia.

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00:22:37,000 --> 00:22:41,000

Some civilization has put biological material inside

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00:22:41,000 --> 00:22:44,000

and just on the outside of this thing, and then spewed it out.

293

00:22:44,000 --> 00:22:49,000

And this suggests that some alien civilization is seeding planets.

294

00:22:49,000 --> 00:22:55,000

This smoking gun of panspermia, or even directed panspermia,

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00:22:55,000 --> 00:23:02,000

could give us the best evidence yet that aliens, in some form,

296

00:23:02,000 --> 00:23:07,000

seeded life on this Earth, which is an incredible form.

297

00:23:10,000 --> 00:23:13,000

Is it possible that extraterrestrial lifeforms

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00:23:13,000 --> 00:23:16,000

are being deliberately sent to planet Earth?

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00:23:16,000 --> 00:23:20,000

Ancient astronaut theorists say yes,

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00:23:20,000 --> 00:23:25,000

and suggest that archeologists may have actually found physical remains

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00:23:25,000 --> 00:23:28,000

of the beings who are sending them.

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00:23:33,000 --> 00:23:36,000

On ancient aliens, we have traveled around the world

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00:23:36,000 --> 00:23:41,000

looking for definitive evidence to prove that we are not alone in the universe.

304

00:23:41,000 --> 00:23:45,000

And what could be more definitive than a human-like skull

305

00:23:45,000 --> 00:23:48,000

that appears to be something other than human?

306

00:23:48,000 --> 00:23:53,000

In 2017, I got to examine an elongated skull up close,

307

00:23:53,000 --> 00:23:57,000

and what I discovered was absolutely mind-blowing.

308

00:24:01,000 --> 00:24:03,000

New York City.

309

00:24:04,000 --> 00:24:07,000

February 2017.

310

00:24:07,000 --> 00:24:09,000

At New York University,

311

00:24:09,000 --> 00:24:13,000

Giorgio Succos meets with art collector Jared Collins,

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00:24:13,000 --> 00:24:17,000

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

313

00:24:18,000 --> 00:24:22,000

Oh, wow. That is fantastic.

314

00:24:23,000 --> 00:24:26,000

The skull is incredibly well-preserved,

315

00:24:26,000 --> 00:24:29,000

and Jared is having it tested at the university

316

00:24:29,000 --> 00:24:33,000

to find out if it might possibly contain abnormalities

317

00:24:33,000 --> 00:24:36,000

that indicate it is something other than human.

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00:24:36,000 --> 00:24:40,000

He agreed to meet Giorgio outside of the Anthropology Lab

319

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

for a first look at the skull.

320

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

So how did this come to be in your possession?

321

00:24:45,000 --> 00:24:48,000

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

322

00:24:48,000 --> 00:24:51,000

Me and one of my colleagues contacted a museum,

323

00:24:51,000 --> 00:24:52,000

and we asked them,

324

00:24:52,000 --> 00:24:55,000

do you have an elongated skull in your collection?

325

00:24:55,000 --> 00:24:58,000

And they said they have just one. This one.

326

00:24:58,000 --> 00:25:01,000

And have they told you anything about it?

327

00:25:01,000 --> 00:25:03,000

Actually, like the provenance?

328

00:25:03,000 --> 00:25:06,000

Strangely, this has been in storage for decades.

329

00:25:06,000 --> 00:25:08,000

They have never tested it.

330

00:25:08,000 --> 00:25:10,000

They had very little information on it.

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00:25:10,000 --> 00:25:13,000

They know it's absolutely paracus.

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00:25:13,000 --> 00:25:17,000

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

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00:25:17,000 --> 00:25:20,000

That's right, but no real modern testing

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00:25:20,000 --> 00:25:21,000

has ever been done on this.

335

00:25:21,000 --> 00:25:24,000

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

336

00:25:24,000 --> 00:25:26,000

Okay.

337

00:25:29,000 --> 00:25:34,000

NYU professor of anthropology, Dr. Todd Disatel,

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00:25:34,000 --> 00:25:38,000

agreed to conduct a forensic evaluation of the elongated skull.

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00:25:38,000 --> 00:25:42,000

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

340

00:25:42,000 --> 00:25:44,000

Okay.

341

00:25:44,000 --> 00:25:46,000

Wow.

342

00:25:46,000 --> 00:25:49,000

That is freaky.

343

00:25:49,000 --> 00:25:52,000

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

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00:25:52,000 --> 00:25:54,000

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

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00:25:54,000 --> 00:25:55,000

because I agree with you.

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00:25:55,000 --> 00:25:57,000

Wow, I mean, look at it.

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00:25:57,000 --> 00:26:00,000

It's quite bizarre.

348

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

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

349

00:26:05,000 --> 00:26:07,000

Wow.

350

00:26:07,000 --> 00:26:11,000

So it's very fascinating, besides the shape.

351

00:26:11,000 --> 00:26:17,000

The sagittal suture looks like it has completely fused.

352

00:26:17,000 --> 00:26:19,000

I'm holding it. I'm looking at it,

353

00:26:19,000 --> 00:26:22,000

and it's just been completely obliterated.

354

00:26:22,000 --> 00:26:25,000

The sagittal suture is the scene

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00:26:25,000 --> 00:26:30,000

where the two parietal bones of the skull come together.

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00:26:30,000 --> 00:26:32,000

Although the markings may be faked,

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00:26:32,000 --> 00:26:35,000

due to fusing over time,

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00:26:35,000 --> 00:26:40,000

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

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00:26:40,000 --> 00:26:44,000

So it is curious that this skull does not.

360

00:26:44,000 --> 00:26:48,000

Nor do the skulls of a number of other mysterious specimens

361

00:26:48,000 --> 00:26:53,000

that have been collected and examined by various experts.

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00:26:53,000 --> 00:26:59,000

One of the great enigmas of planet Earth is that all over the world,

363

00:26:59,000 --> 00:27:06,000

we find skeletons with people having these elongated skulls.

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00:27:06,000 --> 00:27:13,000

For centuries, various native cultures have engaged in the ritual practice

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00:27:13,000 --> 00:27:16,000

of artificially elongating their skulls

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00:27:16,000 --> 00:27:21,000

by tightly wrapping the heads of their children through infancy.

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00:27:21,000 --> 00:27:28,000

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

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00:27:28,000 --> 00:27:35,000

Okay, let's move on to extracting some tooth and bone powder to get DNA out of that.

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00:27:35,000 --> 00:27:38,000

Okay, excellent.

370

00:27:38,000 --> 00:27:42,000

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

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00:27:42,000 --> 00:27:50,000

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

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00:27:50,000 --> 00:27:56,000

The analysis of the material will determine the sex, ancestral lineage of both the father and the mother,

373

00:27:56,000 --> 00:28:04,000

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

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00:28:05,000 --> 00:28:08,000

Looks pretty good.

375

00:28:08,000 --> 00:28:14,000

We will pack this up and send it off, and in four to six weeks, they should have the result.

376

00:28:14,000 --> 00:28:16,000

Four to six weeks, okay.

377

00:28:16,000 --> 00:28:19,000

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

378

00:28:19,000 --> 00:28:20,000

Take care.

379

00:28:20,000 --> 00:28:21,000

You got it.

380

00:28:21,000 --> 00:28:26,000

Los Angeles, California, April 2017.

381

00:28:26,000 --> 00:28:29,000

All right, Todd, you got the results?

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00:28:29,000 --> 00:28:30,000

Yeah.

383

00:28:30,000 --> 00:28:32,000

And they're very, very interesting.

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00:28:32,000 --> 00:28:35,000

In the last months after their initial examination,

385

00:28:35,000 --> 00:28:43,000

Giorgio is online with Dr. Disaptel to receive the results of the DNA test they performed on the elongated skull.

386

00:28:43,000 --> 00:28:50,000

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

387

00:28:50,000 --> 00:28:56,000

So this particular specimen is actually not found in the New World,

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00:28:56,000 --> 00:29:03,000

but it's found amongst Native Americans, and it's typically found amongst Europeans and Middle Easterners.

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00:29:03,000 --> 00:29:07,000

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

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00:29:07,000 --> 00:29:10,000

This makes no sense whatsoever.

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00:29:10,000 --> 00:29:11,000

Really?

392

00:29:11,000 --> 00:29:13,000

In a South American skull?

393

00:29:13,000 --> 00:29:15,000

This is all very strange.

394

00:29:15,000 --> 00:29:27,000

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

395

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

That's amazing.

396

00:29:28,000 --> 00:29:37,000

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

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00:29:37,000 --> 00:29:47,000

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

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00:29:47,000 --> 00:29:52,000

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

399

00:29:52,000 --> 00:30:03,000

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

400

00:30:03,000 --> 00:30:05,000

Unfortunately, we're missing that.

401

00:30:05,000 --> 00:30:07,000

Right.

402

00:30:07,000 --> 00:30:17,000

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

403

00:30:17,000 --> 00:30:20,000

Is that a possibility?

404

00:30:20,000 --> 00:30:25,000

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

405

00:30:25,000 --> 00:30:31,000

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

406

00:30:31,000 --> 00:30:33,000

This is extraordinary.

407

00:30:33,000 --> 00:30:38,000

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

408

00:30:38,000 --> 00:30:43,000

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

409

00:30:43,000 --> 00:30:48,000

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

410

00:30:48,000 --> 00:30:51,000

Number two, it has European DNA.

411

00:30:51,000 --> 00:30:57,000

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

412

00:30:57,000 --> 00:31:02,000

So I do think that that is an extraterrestrial skull.

413

00:31:03,000 --> 00:31:14,000

Could the elongated skull, analyzed by Dr. Disotel, provide evidence that a human-like species won't planet Earth that wasn't entirely human?

414

00:31:14,000 --> 00:31:25,000

Perhaps further clues can be found by examining recent scientific evidence that supports the theory that life can exist where we least expect it.

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00:31:26,000 --> 00:31:30,000

The World of Scientists

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00:31:30,000 --> 00:31:41,000

Many of the scientists we've spoken to on ancient aliens believe that the best place to search for evidence of alien life is on meteorites that have crashed to Earth.

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00:31:41,000 --> 00:31:56,000

A few years ago, I met with a planetary scientist in England who showed me incredible evidence that these space rocks could be delivering microbial extraterrestrial life forms right here to our planet.

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00:31:57,000 --> 00:31:59,000

Milton Keynes, England.

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00:31:59,000 --> 00:32:03,000

March 2019.

420

00:32:03,000 --> 00:32:13,000

Ancient astronaut theorist, George Osuclos, travels to the open university to meet with planetary scientist, Dr. Queenie Chan.

421

00:32:13,000 --> 00:32:14,000

Dr. Chan?

422

00:32:14,000 --> 00:32:15,000

George!

423

00:32:15,000 --> 00:32:16,000

Hello!

424

00:32:16,000 --> 00:32:17,000

Great pleasure to meet you.

425

00:32:17,000 --> 00:32:19,000

Welcome here. Nice to meet you too.

426

00:32:19,000 --> 00:32:21,000

Thank you so much for bringing me here.

427

00:32:21,000 --> 00:32:31,000

Dr. Chan recently analyzed two meteorites recovered in 1998 and discovered something incredibly unexpected.

428

00:32:31,000 --> 00:32:35,000

A salt crystal containing liquid water.

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00:32:35,000 --> 00:32:47,000

George is eager to find out what the implications of this discovery could be and if it might provide further evidence that life on Earth was seeded by extraterrestrials.

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00:32:48,000 --> 00:32:53,000

Within a stone-y meteorite, we've got something called the chondritic meteorite.

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00:32:53,000 --> 00:32:57,000

They are interesting because they have organic materials in it.

432

00:32:59,000 --> 00:33:08,000

The meteorite that I found extremely interesting, special, two meteorites actually, Zach and Monaghan's meteorite.

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00:33:08,000 --> 00:33:13,000

They are both ordinary chondrites, but they are not ordinary.

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00:33:14,000 --> 00:33:24,000

They both fell to Earth in 1998 and what's more interesting is both of these meteorites have salt crystals.

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00:33:24,000 --> 00:33:36,000

That stunning blue coloration to them, more interesting is within these salt crystals, we found water, liquid water inclusion within them.

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00:33:37,000 --> 00:33:44,000

I'm trying to wrap my mind around this, so you're telling me that you found meteorites that actually contain liquid water in them.

437

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

Should we have a look at it in the clean lab?

438

00:33:46,000 --> 00:33:48,000

Yes, please. That would be amazing. Absolutely.

439

00:33:50,000 --> 00:33:59,000

Before they can examine the meteorite sample, George and Dr. Chan change into protective gear that will keep the laboratory sterile.

440

00:34:01,000 --> 00:34:02,000

Alright.

441

00:34:04,000 --> 00:34:05,000

And so this is it?

442

00:34:05,000 --> 00:34:08,000

This is it. Should we have a look at it in my microscope?

443

00:34:12,000 --> 00:34:16,000

Trying to move that in focus now. There it is.

444

00:34:17,000 --> 00:34:19,000

I'm going to enlarge it on my screen.

445

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

This is it. You're looking at a speck of water in a meteorite.

446

00:34:25,000 --> 00:34:29,000

This is the first time that we've found amino acids with water.

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00:34:30,000 --> 00:34:31,000

This is extraordinary.

448

00:34:32,000 --> 00:34:42,000

Amino acids? These organic compounds are the building blocks of life, so finding them within liquid water on a meteorite is extraordinary.

449

00:34:44,000 --> 00:34:48,000

Could alien proteins like these have started life on Earth?

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00:34:50,000 --> 00:34:57,000

One of the exciting things about the discovery of the blue salt crystals and the asteroids that crash to Earth is really the amino acids.

451

00:34:58,000 --> 00:35:07,000

Amino acids are the building block of protein, and so it really shows that Earth isn't the only place where the right chemistry exists for which you can get life.

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00:35:08,000 --> 00:35:16,000

In another laboratory, Dr. Chan shows Georgia the machine that analyzed the meteorite samples on a nanometer scale.

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00:35:17,000 --> 00:35:26,000

The results are then displayed on a computer screen, showing a comparison between amino acids found on Earth and those that arrived here from space.

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00:35:27,000 --> 00:35:38,000

It's very interesting because first of all, we're seeing a bunch of amino acids that are common in terrestrial life, and over here we've got other extraterrestrial amino acids.

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00:35:39,000 --> 00:35:55,000

This is a revolutionary discovery. I immediately go to the idea of panspermia that life has been brought through the entire galaxy by means with which we can't even fathom how it was done.

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00:35:55,000 --> 00:36:05,000

The building blocks of protein that we know to be necessary for life, these very building blocks, the same amino acids that we found on Earth, is ubiquitous in the universe.

457

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

It's everywhere. It's found on asteroid. It's found on comets too.

458

00:36:11,000 --> 00:36:17,000

So in your estimation, what is the likelihood of life having begun elsewhere?

459

00:36:17,000 --> 00:36:25,000

We've got so many different galaxies, and there are so many Earth-like planets, and we could have water elsewhere.

460

00:36:26,000 --> 00:36:32,000

We know that amino acids are building blocks of life, are ubiquitous. So I think it's totally possible.

461

00:36:35,000 --> 00:36:42,000

Could these incredible findings be proof that the seeds of life traveled to Earth from other planets in our galaxy?

462

00:36:42,000 --> 00:36:54,000

Ancient astronaut theorists say yes, and believe that further evidence can be found in the recent NASA discovery that there might be life on Mars.

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The search for evidence of extraterrestrial life has taken ancient aliens from deep in the jungle all the way up to a remote mountain cave.

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But perhaps one of the most compelling places to look is not on our planet at all.

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In recent years, new research has suggested that Mars may actually support life.

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And in 2018, aerospace engineer Dr. Travis Taylor traveled to NASA to learn about an exciting new discovery, and to see a piece of the red planet right here on Earth.

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Houston, Texas, June 2018.

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Scientist and aerospace engineer Dr. Travis Taylor travels to Johnson Space Center and meets with NASA exploration mission scientist Dr. Elizabeth Rampey.

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Dr. Rampey analyzes data obtained by the Mars Curiosity rover, which six years into its mission is sending back some of its most extraordinary findings yet.

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So there was very late breaking news recently from the Curiosity rover, and some interesting information came out of the sample analysis at Mars or SAM instrument.

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So SAM can measure gases in the atmosphere, and it can also measure gases that are evolved from samples.

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So basically we drill a rock, deliver that powder to the instrument, and then that instrument heats up the sample and measures the gases that are coming off.

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Whatever out-gases, it can tell you what that is, right?

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Exactly. So a big piece of information from the atmosphere is that we've been tracking nothing over the last few Martian years, and what we see is that there is a cycle to it where it spikes late summer, early autumn, and then dips again.

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Wow.

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Yeah, so the big question is why is that happening?

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So that could possibly be due to an organic material, right? A biological source.

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Exactly. So that's right. I know. So huge.

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It's not the only hypothesis out there, but you know, there is the possibility that there is extant life on Mars that is creating this methane.

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Wow.

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The fact that NASA has now released information that they've measured a cycle of methane that goes up in the summer and down in the winter, it sounds very similar to how biological processes create methane here on Earth.

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That could be evidence that there's life right now on Mars.

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Life on Mars?

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According to NASA, such a profound notion is the distinct possibility, and other discoveries made by the space agency could reveal something even more incredible, that life on Earth actually originated on Mars.

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So what is this? Tell me what this is.

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Okay, so this is a Martian meteorite. So this is a rock that came from Mars.

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How long ago?

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The rock itself is about 180 million years old. So that's what it crystallized on Mars.

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And to give you some context, 180 million years ago dinosaurs were roaming the Earth.

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Right. Well, we know that this rock came from Mars. So if there was organic material on Mars three and a half billion years ago, something could have caused that organic material to go from there to here, right?

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Right. And what's interesting about three and a half billion years ago is that's when life was taking hold on Earth.

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And Mars was once very Earth-like with rivers and lakes. So why not Mars? We've got all the building blocks for life on Mars, so why couldn't it happen there?

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So it's very possible that we're descendants of Martians.

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I'm not going to rule that out.

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When you look at all of the evidence that's out there, from microbes in the stratosphere, to strange signals coming from space, and even ancient bones that defy explanation, you have to ask, have we already discovered alien life?

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The answer is a resounding yes. And I have no doubt that far more incredible proof is yet to come.

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Thank you.