

1

00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:11,240

I'm in Tionakha Bolivia where the Inca say mankind was created.

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00:00:11,240 --> 00:00:16,940

Not far from here are the mysterious ruins of Puma Punku, which feature magnificent

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00:00:16,940 --> 00:00:19,240

megalithic blocks.

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00:00:19,240 --> 00:00:25,920

Today, most archaeologists believe that Puma Punku was part of an ancient temple complex.

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00:00:26,720 --> 00:00:33,840

But they are baffled by the uniformly shaped and sharp-edged stone blocks found all over the site.

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00:00:33,840 --> 00:00:37,640

They're also puzzled by an even bigger mystery.

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00:00:37,640 --> 00:00:42,240

What type of structure did these blocks actually form?

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00:00:42,240 --> 00:00:49,320

Could it be that the ruins of Puma Punku offer evidence of advanced, extraterrestrial technology

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00:00:49,320 --> 00:00:52,720

being used in the ancient past?

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00:00:52,720 --> 00:00:58,680

For an ancient astronaut theorist, there are a few sites on Earth more intriguing than this one.

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00:00:58,680 --> 00:01:05,440

And that's why I'm here investigating the incredible mystery of Puma Punku.

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00:01:05,440 --> 00:01:08,400

My name is Georgiyo Tsukaloz.

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00:01:08,400 --> 00:01:16,040

I explore the world that exists between reality and speculation, the known and the unknown.

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00:01:16,040 --> 00:01:21,560

What we've been taught by mainstream scholars is not the whole picture.

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00:01:21,560 --> 00:01:27,360

But I'm convinced that every day we are one step closer to the truth.

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00:01:34,880 --> 00:01:40,840

High in the Andes Mountains in the Altiplano Desert is Tiuanaku, one of the most rugged

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00:01:40,840 --> 00:01:44,360

and desolate places on Earth.

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00:01:44,360 --> 00:01:50,680

This region of Bolivia has seen its fair share of warfare, invasion and turmoil over the years.

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00:01:51,120 --> 00:01:57,080

But I'm here to see if it also experienced contact with extraterrestrials.

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00:01:59,080 --> 00:02:05,760

In 1549, while searching for the capital of the Inca Empire, Pedro César de Leon and

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00:02:05,760 --> 00:02:12,200

his Spanish conquistadors discovered the ruins of what looked like a massive temple complex

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00:02:12,200 --> 00:02:16,360

at what is now called Tiuanaku.

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00:02:16,360 --> 00:02:21,120

mainstream archaeologists suggest that these ruins were once the center of the Tiuanaku

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00:02:21,120 --> 00:02:26,360

civilization with approximately 40,000 inhabitants.

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00:02:26,360 --> 00:02:34,760

But little is known about the people who lived here or the structures they left behind.

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00:02:34,760 --> 00:02:41,360

Of special interest are the walls of this large square shaped courtyard, which features

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00:02:41,360 --> 00:02:49,360

numerous carved stone faces that suggest those of extraterrestrial visitors.

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00:02:49,360 --> 00:02:58,200

But located just a half a mile away from the temple of Tiuanaku lie the ruins of what is

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00:02:58,200 --> 00:03:04,960

thought to be yet another temple complex, the mysterious site known as Puma Punku, the

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00:03:04,960 --> 00:03:08,200

gateway of the Puma.

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00:03:08,200 --> 00:03:14,680

The name was given by the local Aymara people who found artifacts at the site depicting imagery

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00:03:14,680 --> 00:03:19,200

of warriors wearing masks made of Puma skulls.

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00:03:19,200 --> 00:03:26,640

But the Aymara have only inhabited the area for around 800 years and Puma Punku is believed

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00:03:26,640 --> 00:03:31,560

to have been built thousands of years ago.

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00:03:31,560 --> 00:03:33,400

But what was it?

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00:03:33,400 --> 00:03:34,400

A temple?

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00:03:34,400 --> 00:03:37,240

A meeting place?

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00:03:37,240 --> 00:03:39,680

Some elaborate monument?

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00:03:39,680 --> 00:03:45,640

All of these possibilities have been suggested, but to this day no one knows just what this

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00:03:45,640 --> 00:03:50,920

place was, who built it, or exactly how old it really is.

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00:03:50,920 --> 00:03:57,080

But what's even more intriguing is that the blocks here don't even look like those found

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00:03:57,080 --> 00:03:58,080

at Tiuanaku.

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00:03:59,080 --> 00:04:07,920

It is one of the places where logic no longer makes sense because the blocks that we have

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00:04:07,920 --> 00:04:13,360

here are unique on this entire planet.

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00:04:13,360 --> 00:04:19,760

This is the only place.

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00:04:19,760 --> 00:04:25,720

So check it out, here are the awesome, awesome H blocks.

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00:04:25,720 --> 00:04:31,000

They're made from solid blocks of precisely shaped andesite.

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00:04:31,000 --> 00:04:35,840

Whenever I see them, and it's just this feeling that you get at Puma Punku, I'm going to

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00:04:35,840 --> 00:04:43,640

lose for words because this here is something that can't be found anywhere else in the world.

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00:04:43,640 --> 00:04:48,160

Mainstream archaeologists believe that these H blocks were created by hand with primitive

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00:04:48,160 --> 00:04:51,200

stone and metal tools.

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00:04:51,200 --> 00:04:55,680

I should mention that they have never found examples of.

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00:04:55,680 --> 00:05:04,680

But what's so very interesting is that they seem as if they are part of a larger picture,

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00:05:04,680 --> 00:05:13,560

that if you put them together, they form a solid wall, which is very incredible.

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00:05:13,560 --> 00:05:18,840

If another block was placed on top, or this was placed on top of another rock, these are

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00:05:18,880 --> 00:05:26,400

features that make these two blocks fit together seamlessly.

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00:05:26,400 --> 00:05:31,480

Because the one thing that we have to remind ourselves with this particular construction

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00:05:31,480 --> 00:05:37,840

style, no mortar, no binding agent was ever used.

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00:05:37,840 --> 00:05:44,960

These pieces are so perfect that they fit together interlockingly in such a way that

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00:05:45,000 --> 00:05:52,360

you don't need anything with which to bind together the two or three or hundreds of pieces.

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00:05:52,360 --> 00:05:59,880

Other examples of this type of precise interlocking stonework can be found in Cusco, at Saxe Huaman,

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00:05:59,880 --> 00:06:02,400

and even Machu Picchu.

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00:06:02,400 --> 00:06:08,560

But nothing with the sophistication of this place right here.

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00:06:08,560 --> 00:06:14,040

I mean, it's incredibly enigmatic.

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00:06:14,120 --> 00:06:22,040

Where I turn, I see more and more incredible blocks that can't be explained by mainstream scientists.

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00:06:22,040 --> 00:06:23,040

This is pretty amazing.

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00:06:23,040 --> 00:06:24,680

I mean, check this out.

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00:06:24,680 --> 00:06:28,680

If you look at this groove right here, I mean, forget chicken bones.

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00:06:28,680 --> 00:06:32,720

You simply cannot do this with primitive tools.

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00:06:32,720 --> 00:06:40,280

And you've got these holes drilled at an equidistant, as if it's some type of a female

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00:06:40,280 --> 00:06:42,120

piece to a male piece.

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00:06:42,120 --> 00:06:45,800

So what was it that actually fit into this?

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00:06:45,800 --> 00:06:52,960

Because one thing to me is crystal clear that this here or any of these pieces, they have

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00:06:52,960 --> 00:06:56,520

nothing to do with any type of embellishments.

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00:06:56,520 --> 00:07:02,600

I mean, this here, these look like technical components, part of a larger, almost industrial

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00:07:02,600 --> 00:07:03,600

construction.

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00:07:03,600 --> 00:07:10,600

I've got a little paper clip, ordinary paper clip that I've just unfit for.

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00:07:12,120 --> 00:07:16,120

I've got a little bit of a drill to see how deep they go.

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00:07:16,120 --> 00:07:20,120

And they actually go equidistant all the way down.

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00:07:20,120 --> 00:07:28,120

I mean, that is something that cannot be achieved with chicken bones.

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00:07:28,120 --> 00:07:34,120

As far as I'm concerned, these stone blocks had to have been cut with some type of advanced

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00:07:34,120 --> 00:07:36,120

technology.

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00:07:36,120 --> 00:07:39,120

But what?

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00:07:39,120 --> 00:07:46,120

Back in 2012, I made up with machinist and toolmaker Chris Dunn at his workshop in Danville,

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00:07:46,120 --> 00:07:51,120

Illinois to put a Puma Punku stone sample through the ultimate test.

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00:07:51,120 --> 00:07:55,120

We've got a sample of the laser cut.

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00:07:55,120 --> 00:07:58,120

This is the diamond wheel cut.

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00:07:58,120 --> 00:08:04,120

And the top surface is the original cut surface from Puma Punku.

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00:08:04,120 --> 00:08:08,120

So now we can compare the difference between all three cuts.

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00:08:08,120 --> 00:08:14,120

Looking at an actual piece of precision cut stone from Puma Punku under a microscope,

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00:08:14,120 --> 00:08:20,120

Chris compared the two modern cutting techniques with the part of the stone cut thousands of

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00:08:20,120 --> 00:08:22,120

years ago.

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00:08:22,120 --> 00:08:29,120

Even taking into account centuries of time and weather, Chris' comparison revealed incredible

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00:08:29,120 --> 00:08:30,120

differences.

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00:08:30,120 --> 00:08:34,120

You've got vitrification on the laser cut side.

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00:08:34,120 --> 00:08:41,120

And then, of course, you've got circular tool marks on the side cut with the dinosaur.

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00:08:41,120 --> 00:08:48,120

And then whatever tool they used to cut the ancient surface must have been a different method.

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00:08:48,120 --> 00:08:55,120

Now, do you think it's possible that some type of a diamond precision tool was used on the

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00:08:55,120 --> 00:09:02,120

old surface, but because it was such a long time ago that over time, the surface became

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00:09:02,120 --> 00:09:03,120

a bit more rough?

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00:09:03,120 --> 00:09:07,120

And we're talking 10 or even 15,000 years ago.

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00:09:07,120 --> 00:09:09,120

That is a reasonable speculation.

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00:09:09,120 --> 00:09:19,120

I think we have to start examining a little more sophisticated tools that no longer exist.

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00:09:19,120 --> 00:09:25,120

The cuts from the diamond saw were the best comparison to those found on the stone blocks

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00:09:25,120 --> 00:09:26,120

at Puma Punku.

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00:09:26,120 --> 00:09:32,120

So we're talking about the sharpest, most sophisticated cutting tool we have today.

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00:09:32,120 --> 00:09:39,120

So how could a so-called primitive society have achieved such sophisticated stone carving

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00:09:39,120 --> 00:09:42,120

techniques?

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00:09:42,120 --> 00:09:44,120

Check out this block right here.

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00:09:44,120 --> 00:09:47,120

There's something really cool about this one.

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00:09:47,120 --> 00:09:56,120

First, I wanted to show you true north on my compass, which, as you can see, this is true north.

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00:09:56,120 --> 00:09:59,120

Now, watch what happens.

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00:09:59,120 --> 00:10:04,120

All of a sudden, true north is over there.

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00:10:04,120 --> 00:10:13,120

It's in the complete opposite direction, and here, even more so, down there.

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00:10:13,120 --> 00:10:15,120

This is wild.

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00:10:15,120 --> 00:10:18,120

So what is going on here?

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00:10:18,120 --> 00:10:23,120

Clearly, this rock has been somehow magnetized.

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00:10:23,120 --> 00:10:28,120

So was it exposed to some electromagnetic waves?

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00:10:28,120 --> 00:10:38,120

Or is it like this because at some point, these blocks underwent or came in contact with something strange?

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00:10:38,120 --> 00:10:43,120

I mean, this whole place is bizarre.

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00:10:43,120 --> 00:10:51,120

Below the plateau where the H blocks are located are the steps and walls marking the edges of the Puma Punku mound.

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00:10:51,120 --> 00:10:56,120

Now I can truly see the scale of the site.

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00:10:56,120 --> 00:11:02,120

If you look down all the way, you can see it's perfectly level.

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00:11:02,120 --> 00:11:04,120

It's perfectly level.

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00:11:04,120 --> 00:11:11,120

This is a newly excavated area that I haven't seen before, and again, it shows tremendous precision.

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00:11:11,120 --> 00:11:14,120

Check out this, for example, right here.

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00:11:14,120 --> 00:11:25,120

What's really interesting is that you can't even put a piece of paper in between the fittings, and no mortar was used.

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00:11:25,120 --> 00:11:31,120

So, I mean, this is really incredible stuff, and this is very, very, very old.

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00:11:31,120 --> 00:11:39,120

But at the same time, it is just utter perfection.

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00:11:41,120 --> 00:11:46,120

The Spanish conquerors were not able to move such gigantic blocks.

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00:11:46,120 --> 00:11:51,120

And then the Incarula said, it was not us who made Puma Punku.

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00:11:51,120 --> 00:11:54,120

It was the gods.

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00:11:56,120 --> 00:12:11,120

Located at Tewanaku, just a half a mile from the H blocks at Puma Punku, is a giant stone structure called the Gate of the Sun.

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00:12:11,120 --> 00:12:18,120

Here, you can find depictions of the god Viracocha and his winged children.

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00:12:19,120 --> 00:12:21,120

Look at those incredible carvings.

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00:12:21,120 --> 00:12:27,120

It's one giant piece, a monolith made of endosite.

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00:12:27,120 --> 00:12:35,120

It's incredibly difficult to carve this with any type of tool because it has to be harder than the current endosite.

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00:12:36,120 --> 00:12:48,120

In the 1960s, at this same location, a wall was excavated to reveal a fascinating array of stone heads.

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00:12:48,120 --> 00:12:52,120

But who do these strange heads represent?

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00:12:52,120 --> 00:12:57,120

There is one structure here that may provide a clue.

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00:12:58,120 --> 00:13:11,120

This is a place where the Bennett monolith was discovered and it's a representation of Pacha Mama, 21 feet tall, the largest monolith ever uncovered here.

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00:13:12,120 --> 00:13:20,120

Pacha Mama essentially means the cosmic mother because Pacha means cosmos and mama.

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00:13:20,120 --> 00:13:22,120

Well, I don't have to explain that.

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00:13:22,120 --> 00:13:27,120

And so the idea is that this is a place of creation.

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00:13:27,120 --> 00:13:39,120

And I find that interesting because if you look at the different heads that are built into the wall, some look very different than others.

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00:13:42,120 --> 00:13:48,120

So the question arises, are these heads representing different races of humans?

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00:13:48,120 --> 00:13:55,120

Or are they depictions of the so-called gods, alien visitors who came down from the sky?

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00:13:59,120 --> 00:14:05,120

It's fascinating to look around and see these ancient monuments at Tionaku and Puma Punku.

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00:14:05,120 --> 00:14:10,120

But I still wonder just how old these ruins really are.

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00:14:11,120 --> 00:14:19,120

Before I began my investigation, I made a trip to Switzerland to talk with my good friend and mentor Eric von Daniken,

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00:14:19,120 --> 00:14:26,120

who gave me some great insights into the history behind these incredible and mysterious sites.

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00:14:27,120 --> 00:14:37,120

Eric, tell me about Puma Punku because what I find interesting is according to some translations, somebody suggested there is a calendar there.

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00:14:38,120 --> 00:14:43,120

And this calendar goes back some 20,000 or so years.

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00:14:43,120 --> 00:14:49,120

Now this calendar, George, you're referring to, is clearly proven.

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00:14:49,120 --> 00:14:57,120

There are scientific books written by Dr. Edmund Krisch that's 50, 60 years ago by Dr. Professor Bellamy.

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00:14:57,120 --> 00:15:00,120

I knew him personally, brilliant explorers.

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00:15:00,120 --> 00:15:05,120

And they absolutely deciphered this calendar of Tionaku.

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00:15:05,120 --> 00:15:10,120

And it dates back at least 24,000 years in the past.

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00:15:10,120 --> 00:15:17,120

But our modern archaeology does not accept these dates because it contradicts our evolution.

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00:15:18,120 --> 00:15:30,120

In 1928, German explorer Edmund Kiss drew elaborately detailed recreations of what he believed once stood at both Tionaku and Puma Punku.

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00:15:30,120 --> 00:15:41,120

He became one of the first to suggest that the ancient structures were far older than the traditionally accepted date of 200 AD.

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00:15:42,120 --> 00:15:53,120

Another German researcher, Professor Hans Schindler Bellamy, dated Puma Punku to before 10,000 BC and theorized that it was destroyed by a flood.

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00:15:54,120 --> 00:16:06,120

The Spanish conquerors, when they arrived, they were up there with their soldiers and they took the Inca, the ruler of them, and they showed them these ruins of Puma Punku.

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00:16:07,120 --> 00:16:10,120

And they asked them, how did you make this?

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00:16:10,120 --> 00:16:16,120

Because we, from Spain, we were not able to move such gigantic blocks.

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00:16:16,120 --> 00:16:20,120

And then the Inca ruler said, it was not us who made it.

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00:16:20,120 --> 00:16:24,120

It was the gods who made it in one simple night.

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00:16:28,120 --> 00:16:42,120

Mainstream archaeologists who dismissed the local stories of gods constructing Puma Punku have long argued that ancient people could have moved these megalithic stones through sheer manpower alone.

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00:16:43,120 --> 00:16:56,120

During an experiment conducted in 1966, members of the Bolivian army attempted to drag a two-tonne megalithic block and raise it using only rope.

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00:16:56,120 --> 00:17:00,120

They barely managed to shift it by a few inches.

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00:17:01,120 --> 00:17:13,120

But assuming that the ancient people here really were able to somehow raise these giant blocks using nothing more than rope and manpower, how did they get them here in the first place?

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00:17:14,120 --> 00:17:25,120

Mainstream archaeologists say the massive stones were hewn at quarries over 60 miles away, and then they were rolled to Puma Punku on logs.

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00:17:25,120 --> 00:17:29,120

But there is one major problem with this theory.

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00:17:29,120 --> 00:17:40,120

We're in an altitude of over 12,000 feet, which means there are no trees, because trees only grow to a certain altitude.

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00:17:40,120 --> 00:17:49,120

And if somebody proposes that this whole place was deforested and they just cut down the trees in order to move around these blocks, then they don't know what they're talking about.

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00:17:49,120 --> 00:17:54,120

So the idea of wooden rollers falls by the wayside.

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00:17:59,120 --> 00:18:03,120

He said that we are sure that one day they were giants.

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00:18:05,120 --> 00:18:09,120

How do you say, watch here like that?

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00:18:10,120 --> 00:18:23,120

While I'm in Bolivia, I want to find out what the local people know and believe about both Puma Punku and Tionaku.

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00:18:23,120 --> 00:18:30,120

Right next to the ruins is the town of Tionaku, home to the native Imara people.

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00:18:31,120 --> 00:18:44,120

The Imara have inhabited Bolivia as well as Peru and Chile for at least 800 years, descending from other cultures in the area that go back as far as 5,000 years.

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00:18:44,120 --> 00:18:53,120

They continue to speak the native language of their ancestors and have kept alive the oral traditions of their people for centuries.

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00:18:54,120 --> 00:19:03,120

With the help of my translator and guide, Juan Carlos, I've arranged to meet René Kisper, an Imara elder and local historian.

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00:19:04,120 --> 00:19:12,120

So what can he tell me about the legends, how, for example, Tionaku was built?

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00:19:23,120 --> 00:19:29,120

For us, it's an invisible god who takes care of us every day.

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00:19:30,120 --> 00:19:35,120

The sun god Viracocha is the Andean creator and destroyer of worlds.

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00:19:37,120 --> 00:19:43,120

According to ancient legends, Viracocha was born on the Isle of the Sun on nearby lake Titicaca.

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00:19:44,120 --> 00:19:52,120

Eventually, Viracocha disappeared over the water as if it were land without sinking, never to return.

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00:19:53,120 --> 00:19:57,120

He was sitting near to the lake Titicaca.

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00:19:58,120 --> 00:20:01,120

Would you say, washer like that?

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00:20:03,120 --> 00:20:04,120

Yes.

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00:20:08,120 --> 00:20:09,120

I'm shocked to hear this.

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00:20:09,120 --> 00:20:16,120

Imara elder mentioned the term watchers because the watchers are a key component of the ancient Asthma theory.

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00:20:16,120 --> 00:20:22,120

So to hear this term associated with the ancient stories of Bolivia is pretty awesome.

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00:20:24,120 --> 00:20:36,120

According to the book of Enoch, an ancient Hebrew text found among the Dead Sea Scrolls, the watchers were a group of 200 angels sent to Earth to watch over the early humans.

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00:20:37,120 --> 00:20:48,120

But when they mated with human women and created a race of giant hybrids known as the Nephilim, they angered God and were banished from returning to heaven.

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00:20:50,120 --> 00:20:57,120

Now, what's really interesting is that the Inca also tell of Viracocha creating a race of giants.

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00:20:58,120 --> 00:21:08,120

So hearing Imara elder and historians say that Viracocha was also considered a watcher is incredibly fascinating.

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00:21:09,120 --> 00:21:13,120

Was there a particular reason why it was built?

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00:21:14,120 --> 00:21:16,120

This is what I'm interested in.

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00:21:20,120 --> 00:21:23,120

Yeah, also he said that, it's a mystery you say that.

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00:21:24,120 --> 00:21:29,120

But he said that we are sure that one day there were giants.

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00:21:30,120 --> 00:21:32,120

There was a darkness time.

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00:21:33,120 --> 00:21:36,120

Yeah, that the giants jump out from the lake.

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00:21:36,120 --> 00:21:38,120

Giants jump out of the lake.

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00:21:39,120 --> 00:21:48,120

He said that the giants hold big stones and then they were shaving off the stones.

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00:21:52,120 --> 00:22:03,120

The question I would like to ask is if we look at the gate of the sun with Viracocha in the center and all those winged beings, what is the significance of it?

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00:22:08,120 --> 00:22:13,120

Children of the sun with wings, the Huckas, the Eagle men.

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00:22:14,120 --> 00:22:18,120

They were, how do you say like, court of Viracocha in one time.

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00:22:18,120 --> 00:22:20,120

They were Viracocha's court.

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00:22:20,120 --> 00:22:26,120

He said that in big ceremonies, all people, they use special masks.

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00:22:26,120 --> 00:22:27,120

Yeah.

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00:22:27,120 --> 00:22:31,120

Their faces would never be seen by the rest of the population.

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00:22:32,120 --> 00:22:35,120

Also, you can see monoliths with the mask.

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00:22:36,120 --> 00:22:43,120

According to the analysis of Kua'u Titlan, a document from 1570, Viracocha said,

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00:22:43,120 --> 00:22:48,120

if my subjects were ever to see me, they would run away.

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00:22:48,120 --> 00:22:57,120

Now, when I hear that, I'm tempted to ask, did Viracocha need a mask because he didn't look anything like his subjects?

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00:22:58,120 --> 00:23:03,120

Could he have been a real flesh and blood extraterrestrial?

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00:23:05,120 --> 00:23:15,120

How does he react when people say, for example, that this place here could have been built more than 10,000 years ago?

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00:23:17,120 --> 00:23:23,120

He said that it's right with you because he's thinking about 15,000 years ago.

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00:23:23,120 --> 00:23:28,120

I agree that this place existed before the flood.

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00:23:28,120 --> 00:23:33,120

He said that post-Naske, it's really as the beginning.

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00:23:33,120 --> 00:23:36,120

It's really interesting to hear this.

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00:23:36,120 --> 00:23:41,120

Imara Elder mentioned Postnansky when talking about the date of Tionaku.

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00:23:43,120 --> 00:23:51,120

Arthur Postnansky spent over 40 years in Bolivia researching and writing about pre-Inca archaeological sites.

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00:23:52,120 --> 00:23:57,120

Postnansky proposed that Tionaku was around 17,000 years old,

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00:23:57,120 --> 00:24:07,120

and he developed his theory after examining the connections between the ancient temple complex and sophisticated astronomical alignments.

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00:24:08,120 --> 00:24:20,120

According to his theory, the structure at Tionaku called Kala Sasaia was built so that the sun would rise directly over the cornerstones on the summer and winter solstices.

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00:24:20,120 --> 00:24:28,120

And based on the changing tilt of the earth, you'd have to go back at least 17,000 years for that to happen.

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00:24:30,120 --> 00:24:38,120

Today, many people say that Postnansky's theories are miscalculations and that it was just fantasy.

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00:24:41,120 --> 00:24:47,120

He said that the archaeologists from different countries or from interior of Bolivia come here,

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00:24:47,120 --> 00:24:50,120

but they come with different mentality of the city.

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00:24:51,120 --> 00:24:56,120

Postnansky, he excavated, he worked too much in this archaeological site.

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00:24:57,120 --> 00:24:58,120

Right.

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00:24:58,120 --> 00:25:04,120

But another archaeologist, really they don't know about their traditions, about beliefs.

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00:25:04,120 --> 00:25:07,120

They try too much to the technology side.

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00:25:08,120 --> 00:25:15,120

What a great honor to meet Imara Elder, Rene Kresby, and to ask him about the Imara traditions.

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00:25:18,120 --> 00:25:22,120

The three things that stuck out were, one, the giants.

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00:25:22,120 --> 00:25:31,120

That is amazing stuff that they came out of Lake Titicaca and that they used stones with which to whittle down the giant blocks.

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00:25:31,120 --> 00:25:34,120

And then the second one was the stories about the watchers.

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00:25:34,120 --> 00:25:40,120

And that is interesting to me because the stories of the watchers exist worldwide.

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00:25:40,120 --> 00:25:47,120

And then the third one was that he completely agrees with the theories of Arthur Postnansky.

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00:25:49,120 --> 00:25:57,120

After coming here and seeing this place first hand once again, I'm more and more convinced that Postnansky was correct.

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00:25:57,120 --> 00:26:07,120

And that the local stories about Tionaku being built by some kind of extraterrestrial beings might be more than just mythology.

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00:26:07,120 --> 00:26:09,120

Much, much more.

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00:26:11,120 --> 00:26:18,120

I really do think that something really weird happened at Kuan Pung Kuan.

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00:26:18,120 --> 00:26:26,120

When you see the articulation of the stones, they're doing things that are way beyond. There was

nothing they couldn't do.

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00:26:27,120 --> 00:26:42,120

I'm in Peru meeting with author and ancient astronaut theorist David Childress, a prolific author on the topic of ancient technology.

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00:26:42,120 --> 00:26:51,120

He has spent most of his life traveling the world and challenging established assumptions about mankind's history.

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00:26:52,120 --> 00:26:59,120

He's just the person I need to help me sift through the evidence and connect all the dots.

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00:26:59,120 --> 00:27:10,120

I really do think that Puma Pung Ku is one of the few places in the world where common sense no longer applies.

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00:27:10,120 --> 00:27:14,120

Something really weird happened at some point at Puma Pung Ku.

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00:27:14,120 --> 00:27:17,120

I mean, when was the last time you were there?

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00:27:17,120 --> 00:27:23,120

I was there just about six months ago or so.

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00:27:24,120 --> 00:27:35,120

David has studied Puma Pung Ku for decades and he believes that it is the key to showing the connection between ancient civilizations and ancient space travelers.

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00:27:36,120 --> 00:27:48,120

One of the things that I enjoy you talking about is that when we look at these stones that have obviously been cut in a very precise fashion,

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00:27:48,120 --> 00:27:56,120

that in your opinion it had to have been done in an easy fashion with easy means. What do you mean by that?

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00:27:56,120 --> 00:28:05,120

One of the things is when you see the articulation of the stones at Puma Pung Ku and the H-blocks are such a good example,

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00:28:05,120 --> 00:28:13,120

the stone masons were getting very fancy and they're doing things that are way beyond what they need to do.

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00:28:13,120 --> 00:28:21,120

But it would seem as if with the power tools that I think they must have had, there was nothing they couldn't do.

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00:28:21,120 --> 00:28:27,120

They could be as fancy as they wanted because it was easy for them, exactly like this.

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00:28:27,120 --> 00:28:32,120

It's unnecessary elaboration and decoration.

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00:28:32,120 --> 00:28:39,120

You're thinking, oh, this must be so much labor and moving the stones and cutting the stones.

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00:28:39,120 --> 00:28:46,120

Yet it had to be easy for them and moving the stones too must have been easy for them.

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00:28:46,120 --> 00:28:54,120

It's not something that's so incredibly difficult as we would imagine that primitive architects and

engineers would be doing.

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00:28:55,120 --> 00:29:05,120

It has been suggested that some sort of anti-gravity technology may have been used at Puma Pung Ku to lift and place the massive stone blocks.

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00:29:06,120 --> 00:29:14,120

But if that were true, it would certainly suggest that some sort of highly advanced technology was in play here.

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00:29:16,120 --> 00:29:27,120

You have also the areas with keystone cuts and the poured clamps of molten metal that went into those cuts.

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00:29:27,120 --> 00:29:30,120

Yeah, just like these. Yeah, right.

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00:29:30,120 --> 00:29:35,120

And that's such an unusual way of fitting stones.

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00:29:35,120 --> 00:29:43,120

And that is something that you see at the Sun Temple, Kori Kansha, and Kuzco.

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00:29:43,120 --> 00:29:49,120

You'll find also these keystone cuts and at Oyante Tombow on the way to Machu Picchu.

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00:29:49,120 --> 00:29:51,120

That's Oyante Tombow right there.

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00:29:51,120 --> 00:30:00,120

Right, right. That's an indication that the same builders of Puma Pung Ku and Tioanako are also the builders of the Sun Temple in Kuzco

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00:30:00,120 --> 00:30:04,120

and at Oyante Tombow in Saqsehuaman, even Machu Picchu.

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00:30:04,120 --> 00:30:11,120

But then you can go around the world and find this unusual keystone cuts in Egypt, in Greece.

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00:30:11,120 --> 00:30:13,120

This is at the Giza Temple.

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00:30:14,120 --> 00:30:17,120

Okay, there at Giza and the Sphinx Temple.

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00:30:17,120 --> 00:30:29,120

You're also going to find these at Borobudur in Java, at Angor Wat in Cambodia, and at the megalithic site of my son in Vietnam.

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00:30:31,120 --> 00:30:38,120

These mysterious keystone cuts exist at a surprising number of ancient sites all over the world.

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00:30:39,120 --> 00:30:46,120

It's a building technique that involves pouring metal into cut rock on both sides of a joint.

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00:30:46,120 --> 00:30:56,120

And it has been suggested that the clamps that went inside them were made of copper, bronze, silver, or a mixture of silver and gold.

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00:30:57,120 --> 00:31:04,120

Curiously, in nearly every case where keystone cuts have been found, the clamps have been removed.

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00:31:05,120 --> 00:31:11,120

Or possibly the structures are so old that the metal has eroded completely.

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00:31:11,120 --> 00:31:21,120

But some still contain remnants of metal, which leaves no doubt that the architects had at least rudimentary knowledge of metallurgy.

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00:31:22,120 --> 00:31:29,120

You know, stuff like that is sensational because it would imply one of two things.

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00:31:29,120 --> 00:31:37,120

Either, as you say, they were the same builders or that they were the same teachers.

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00:31:37,120 --> 00:31:43,120

Because clearly it is not a similar construction style, it's identical.

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00:31:43,120 --> 00:31:47,120

It's not something that could really have been developed independently.

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00:31:47,120 --> 00:31:56,120

And so the mainstream archaeologists are basically just ignoring this because if they were to discuss this,

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00:31:56,120 --> 00:32:04,120

it would completely wreck their whole theories that these people are isolated from each other.

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00:32:04,120 --> 00:32:10,120

I mean, they had to be made by the same kind of engineers and architects.

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00:32:13,120 --> 00:32:18,120

Here we have blocks that some have estimated to be 100 metric tons.

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00:32:18,120 --> 00:32:22,120

How would you move a 100-ton block with a crane?

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00:32:22,120 --> 00:32:24,120

I don't know.

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00:32:27,120 --> 00:32:34,120

I'm in Peru with fellow ancient astronaut theorist David Childress.

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00:32:34,120 --> 00:32:40,120

We've been discussing the precision cut stone blocks found all over Puma Punku.

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00:32:40,120 --> 00:32:47,120

Many of the blocks contain keystone cuts, which are also found at other megalithic sites.

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00:32:47,120 --> 00:32:56,120

But these aren't the only striking similarities that exist between Puma Punku and other ancient sites found throughout the world.

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00:32:56,120 --> 00:33:03,120

There's so many similarities, including the monolithic doors that you have at Puma Punku and Tijuanaqa,

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00:33:03,120 --> 00:33:09,120

where these doors are just cut out of one solid piece of granite.

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00:33:09,120 --> 00:33:14,120

And you find that too at Persepolis in Iran, for instance.

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00:33:14,120 --> 00:33:19,120

And then on top of all that, you've got the Fuente Magna Bowl,

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00:33:19,120 --> 00:33:24,120

that's now in the Precious Metals Museum in La Paz.

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00:33:25,120 --> 00:33:35,120

Thought to be over 5,000 years old, the Fuente Magna Bowl was discovered near Lake Titicaca by a local farmer in the 1950s.

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00:33:35,120 --> 00:33:44,120

It features hundreds of triangular carvings that are strangely similar to the cuneiform text used by the ancient Sumerians.

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00:33:44,120 --> 00:33:54,120

But what is a bowl featuring Sumerian text doing more than 8,000 miles from Sumeria, or as we know it today, Iraq?

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00:33:54,120 --> 00:34:02,120

Could it be further evidence that what ancient astronaut theorists have been saying for decades might be true?

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00:34:02,120 --> 00:34:09,120

Could early humans at one time really have been influenced by visitors from another planet?

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00:34:10,120 --> 00:34:18,120

That bowl has two forms of Sumerian writing on it, Sumerian hieroglyphs and Sumerian cuneiform.

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00:34:18,120 --> 00:34:25,120

It's been authenticated by Bolivian archaeologists, and all that mainstream archaeologists can do at this point is ignore it.

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00:34:25,120 --> 00:34:33,120

It's not something they could ever address because it would completely blow all of their theories out of the water.

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00:34:33,120 --> 00:34:40,120

What makes a Bolivian archaeologist less mainstream than all the other mainstream archaeologists?

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00:34:40,120 --> 00:34:48,120

In my opinion, nothing. So why aren't they confirmed by the rest of archaeologists?

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00:34:48,120 --> 00:34:49,120

It would change history.

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00:34:49,120 --> 00:35:04,120

The Fuente Magna Bowl is basically proof that the Sumerian Anunnaki, coming to South America, I believe that Tijuana and Pumapunku were mining centers.

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00:35:04,120 --> 00:35:12,120

The idea of Sumerian writings being discovered near Lake Titicaca would relate to the theories of author Sakurai Isichin,

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00:35:12,120 --> 00:35:21,120

and his proposal that the Sumerians were interacting with a highly advanced extraterrestrial race known as the Anunnaki.

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00:35:23,120 --> 00:35:28,120

History has to be rewritten. Eventually they'll have to address these things.

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00:35:28,120 --> 00:35:32,120

I look forward to whatever results you come up with.

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00:35:32,120 --> 00:35:35,120

I'll definitely keep you posted on my findings.

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00:35:35,120 --> 00:35:45,120

After speaking with David Childress, I'm more convinced than ever that Pumapunku was constructed with the assistance of extraterrestrials.

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00:35:45,120 --> 00:35:54,120

But my questions of what these blocks actually formed and how the structure was destroyed still remain unanswered.

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00:35:55,120 --> 00:36:06,120

To get a better picture of just what this incredible site might have looked like when it was first built, I returned home to meet with Casey Hematjar,

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00:36:06,120 --> 00:36:10,120

a forensic structural engineer based in Los Angeles.

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00:36:11,120 --> 00:36:17,120

With more than 30 years of experience investigating all types of structures and building materials,

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00:36:17,120 --> 00:36:28,120

I knew that Casey would be the perfect person to analyze what Pumapunku was built to be and what violent forces might have led to its destruction.

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00:36:28,120 --> 00:36:29,120

Mr. Hematjar?

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00:36:29,120 --> 00:36:30,120

Yes.

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00:36:30,120 --> 00:36:31,120

Hello.

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00:36:31,120 --> 00:36:32,120

How are you?

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00:36:32,120 --> 00:36:34,120

I'm George Yeo. Great pleasure to meet you.

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00:36:34,120 --> 00:36:40,120

So in your opinion, how do you think something like this was cut?

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00:36:40,120 --> 00:36:56,120

The first thing is that how these people several thousand years ago had this ability and this precision and the knowledge to create such a structure.

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00:36:56,120 --> 00:37:03,120

Is it impossible to use a copper tool in order to create these?

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00:37:03,120 --> 00:37:07,120

Probably yes.

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00:37:07,120 --> 00:37:16,120

Because you need a material that has a much higher hardness in order to achieve this goal.

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00:37:16,120 --> 00:37:21,120

In modern days, we do these type of structures. We call them tilt-up.

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00:37:21,120 --> 00:37:28,120

Let's say this wall is three-story, okay? So what we do, we come right next to that particular site.

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00:37:28,120 --> 00:37:32,120

We place wood forms all around it.

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00:37:32,120 --> 00:37:42,120

Once we place the reinforcing, then we pour concrete into this and we flatten the surface and we let it stay there to cure for several days.

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00:37:42,120 --> 00:37:47,120

Then we have a special grain that comes and then we lift them, they bring them.

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00:37:47,120 --> 00:37:50,120

Now, we're doing this at the same time on four sides.

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00:37:50,120 --> 00:37:57,120

So what you're telling me is that the way it works is that the whole thing is raised by a crane like this.

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00:37:57,120 --> 00:37:58,120

Yes.

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00:37:58,120 --> 00:38:07,120

So in reference to Puma Punku with all of this, I mean, here we have blocks that some have estimated to be around 100 metric tons.

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00:38:07,120 --> 00:38:13,120

And we're also at an altitude of almost 13,000 feet, so the air is rarefied.

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00:38:13,120 --> 00:38:18,120

You know, it's kind of a dicey place up there if you're not in physical shape.

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00:38:18,120 --> 00:38:25,120

So how would you move a 100-ton block without a crane?

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00:38:25,120 --> 00:38:29,120

I don't know.

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00:38:30,120 --> 00:38:41,120

Even to an expert like Casey Hemityar, the methods used to carve the stones at Puma Punku and then lift them into place remain a mystery.

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00:38:41,120 --> 00:38:49,120

But now I'm even more eager to find out not only how Puma Punku was built, but why?

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00:38:52,120 --> 00:39:00,120

I'm in Southern California in the offices of forensic structural engineer Casey Hemityar.

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00:39:00,120 --> 00:39:09,120

Using CGI technology, Casey has spent the last three weeks constructing a three-dimensional model of Puma Punku.

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00:39:09,120 --> 00:39:19,120

And now he's about to show me not only what he believes it might have looked like, but how it was ultimately destroyed.

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00:39:19,120 --> 00:39:28,120

Here we've got some visualization of what potential combination of putting this together to create the platform.

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00:39:28,120 --> 00:39:32,120

Man, I'm blown away by what Casey is showing me.

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00:39:32,120 --> 00:39:39,120

A three-dimensional model of what Puma Punku might have looked like more than 10,000 years ago.

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00:39:39,120 --> 00:39:42,120

It's unlike any other model I've ever seen.

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00:39:42,120 --> 00:39:50,120

It even has a large platform area that I can imagine being used as some kind of a launching pad.

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00:39:51,120 --> 00:39:56,120

Was Puma Punku some type of spaceport for ancient astronauts?

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00:39:57,120 --> 00:40:03,120

Or the headquarters for a team of alien engineers and scientists sent to explore the Earth?

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00:40:04,120 --> 00:40:08,120

This is cool looking. Really awesome.

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00:40:09,120 --> 00:40:18,120

But now I'm more puzzled than ever. How could such a large and magnificent structure have been so completely destroyed?

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00:40:19,120 --> 00:40:29,120

As a forensic structural engineer, do you think that an explosion might have been a reason for the destruction of Puma Punku?

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00:40:30,120 --> 00:40:39,120

The size of these stones, the weight of them, the mass, and the way I look at the pictures that remains of these,

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00:40:39,120 --> 00:40:45,120

it's my opinion that it would be very remote that that would have been the cause.

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00:40:45,120 --> 00:40:49,120

Okay, so then what does that leave us with?

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00:40:51,120 --> 00:40:57,120

The concept of flood would make more sense to me.

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00:40:58,120 --> 00:41:09,120

Casey's computer animation of Puma Punku is consistent with various theories which suggest that the enormous stone blocks were somehow lifted up and then dropped down.

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00:41:09,120 --> 00:41:20,120

It's also consistent with what I've been hearing from everyone I've spoken with so far, that Puma Punku was built sometime before the Great Flood.

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00:41:22,120 --> 00:41:35,120

This soil becomes almost liquid. Getting saturated by water, it loses its stability, and therefore it's not capable of providing support to this structure above anymore.

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00:41:35,120 --> 00:41:40,120

And with the movement of water itself, that can cause movement of those objects.

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00:41:41,120 --> 00:41:55,120

The idea that Puma Punku was destroyed by a flood makes perfect sense because seashells and fossils of fish have been found here even though the nearest body of water is more than 10 miles away.

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00:41:56,120 --> 00:42:05,120

The cataclysm or the flood is strong enough to jumble up the original place of these blocks right away.

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00:42:06,120 --> 00:42:12,120

Every legend, every mythology has a core of truth, and that is my quest.

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00:42:12,120 --> 00:42:15,120

Casey, thank you very much for your time.

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00:42:16,120 --> 00:42:36,120

There is now very little doubt in my mind that Puma Punku was built with some sort of extraterrestrial technology and that its destruction was probably caused by a great flood, perhaps the same flood that is described in the Old Testament.

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00:42:37,120 --> 00:42:48,120

This has been an amazing journey, and while I'm even more convinced that mankind had alien ancestors, I need to find more evidence.

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00:42:48,120 --> 00:42:54,120

And so this is why I'm off, once again, in search of aliens.