

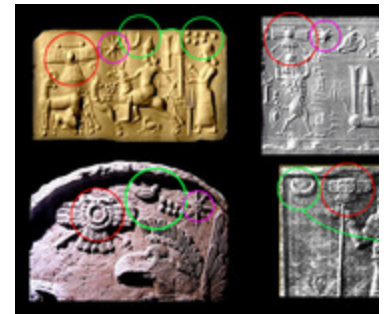
Intelligent extraterrestrials visited the Earth in ancient times and profoundly affected the development of human civilization. Alien life forms have influenced the development of human cultures , technologies , and religion. The Ancient Alien concept is decades old and was made popular in the late 50's and started reaching a fever in about 68' with the Chariots of the Gods...



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We will be looking into many curiosities of the distant past, some that scream Ancient Alien, others a tribute to what the ancient civilizations definitely created and may believed. We will be looking into the Nazca Lines , Stonehenge, Easter Islands, Olmec faces, Puma Punku, and for starters ... let's take a back step , to where many scholars believe was the beginning , OF the beginnings ancient Sumeria.

Sumeria~

Ancient Sumerians – The Cradle of Civilization

The Anicent Sumerians are thought to be one of the first urban societies. In 4000 B.C., human beings in many parts of the world still hunted their prey, tended sheep, and lived in caves or huts. The evidence of any ancient civilization was elusive.¹ In 1616, an Italian traveler, Pietro della Valla, identified the city of Babylon. Not only did he provide amazing descriptions of the Mesopotamian site, but he also brought back to Europe clay bricks bearing numerous wedge-shaped marks, that he had uncovered from great earth-mounds found at Nineveh and Ur.² Archeologists realized that each great mound, *tel*, held the ruins of a city rebuilt in a single place time and again. Each layer revealed the earlier remnants of older Mesopotamian buildings, temples, statues, and tools. Clay tablets contained wedge-marks identical to Della Valle's bricks. Since no one could interpret the marks, the clay tablets held onto their secrets. Over three centuries would pass before historians and archeologists would find the crucial clues which would unlock the deciphering symbol-key, not in Mesopotamia, but in ancient Persia (now Iran). After excavating down 25 meters to virgin soil, archeologists finally unearthed the mysteries of the Sumerians—the oldest known civilization on Earth (c4500–c1700 B.C.).

Ancient Sumerians – A Well-Documented Civilization

It's one thing to paint pictures onto rocks or images on cave walls. Combining written symbols that transmit ideas, however, establishes a tangible record of the world's first form of writing. By 3500 B.C., Sumerian people had developed an incredible tool for organizing and expressing their ideas, providing their people with an abundance of information.

The ancient Sumerians' knowledge included how to control the yearly flooding of the Tigris and Euphrates

rivers with levees and irrigation canals. Other teams of workers practiced advanced cultivation and harvesting techniques. Division of labor enabled the Sumerians to utilize their skills as craftsmen (carpenters, metalworkers, and sculptors), merchants, boatmen, priests, soldiers, even doctors. Keeping track of so many important things compelled them to create substantial documentation.

As their civilization grew, the Ancient Sumerians invented symbols to represent numbers, creating a system of arithmetic, based on two numerals—10 and 60. While we employ a base-10 system for our mathematical calculations and decimals, the Sumerians chose 60 as their base system. We still utilize the sexagesimal system (counting by 60) in some of our measurements—360° of a circle, minutes, and seconds of time.

It took the Sumerian scribes many hundreds of years to develop their system of writing. Their initial picture writings were clumsy and confusing. Soon their signs began to stand for words rather than objects. Pictures changed into wedge-shaped marks, which formed sentences when placed in a series, i.e. *Cuneform*. Eventually, each mark represented a sound instead of an idea or object. This significant step enabled Sumerians to convey in writing whatever they could convey by speaking.

Ancient Sumerians – A Mythical Civilization

As advanced as the Ancient Sumerians were in the areas of mathematics and communication, they lacked understanding of the forces of nature, causes for diseases, or famine. The Sumerians began to worship many of the forces of nature. Their whole world centered upon the power of deities, as well as countless demons, spirits, and ghosts. Their stories, some imaginative, others terrifying, helped the Sumerians explain their unpredictable and powerful gods.



Picture



- Creation of the World – Enlil, the god of heaven and the air separated heaven and earth. He did not like being caught in the darkness, so Enlil forced himself on Ninlil (“lady wind” or “lady air”) who gives birth to Nanna (or Sin), the moon-god. Nanna sails across the sky in a boat, bringing light to the firmament, scattering the “little ones” (stars) like grain, and the “big ones” (planets) that walked like wild oxen around them.

The Bible describes, “a formless and empty earth” touched by God’s light-giving, order-making, and life-creating Word (Genesis 1:1-14; John 1:1-5).

- The Creation of Man – The gods made clay from moist river mud and shaped it until arms and legs appeared, and then they gave the clay life. Sumerians believed that humans were created to serve the gods. Through worship and blind obedience to the desires of their gods, the Sumerians hoped to obtain protection from disasters such as diseases, droughts, and floods.

In the Bible, God creates man “in his own [God’s] image.” Like a potter, fashioning a vessel from clay, God formed man from the dust of the earth, giving him dominion over the rest of creation (Genesis 1:26-27; Genesis 2:7).

- The Great Flood – Long ago, there was a great multitude of people living long and fruitful lives. Because they made so much noise, the gods could not sleep. The irritated gods decided to destroy all of humanity by flooding the Earth. One god, Enki, pitied the humans and decided to warn one good man, Utnapishtim, who built a boat which held his family, possessions, and animals of the field. For

six days and nights, the flood covered the earth, turning the rest of mankind to mud. When the waters subsided, Utnapishtim gave thanks and the gods gave him eternal life. But the deities decided the rest of humanity should die younger.

In the Bible, Genesis 6-8 records the wickedness of man, prompting God to wipe mankind from the face of the earth. Noah's righteousness before the Lord saves his family from a watery death (Genesis 6-8).

In addition to the similar biblical accounts of God's creation, the ancient Sumerians' detailed writings contain The Paradise Myth, The Gardener's Mortal Sin, and Lord of Eridu's estrangement of one language (Tower of Babel). While the ancient Sumerian's writings offer interesting parallels for consideration, biblical authenticity does not rely upon cuneiform. As a faithful and forgiving God, He writes His promises upon the hearts of His children (Hebrews 8:10-12). God's rules become our inner principles, providing delight in doing His will, not as fearful servants, but as heirs of an intimate fellowship with Him for eternity.

1 *Civilization* is defined as "an advanced level of development in society that is marked by complex social and political organization, and material, scientific, and artistic progress." – *World English Dictionary*, North American Edition, Bloomsbury Publishing, 2009.

2 According to Genesis 10:11, Nineveh was one of the Northern cities founded by the warrior/hunter, Nimrod, after leaving Babylonia. Ur was the homeland of Abraham and the starting point of his migration to Canaan (Genesis 11:28, 32; 15:7). Sir Leonard Woolley's excavations of Ur (1922-1934) revealed a hilltop terraced pyramid or *ziggurat*, that served as the city's temple dedicated to its mythical god.

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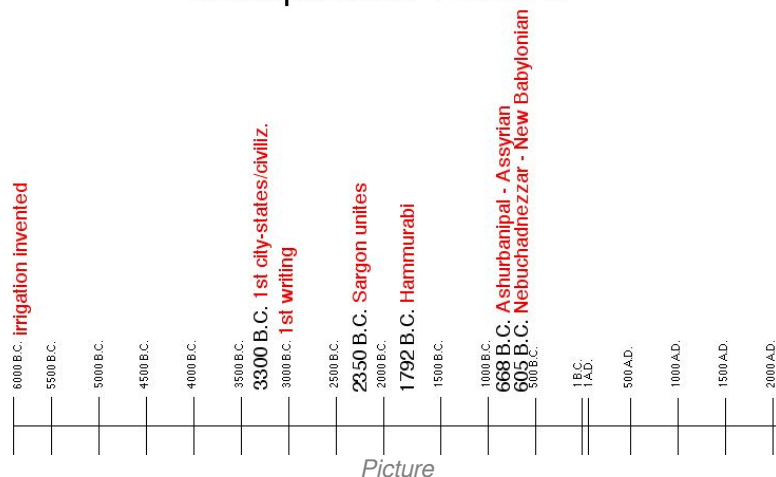
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Timeline of Important Events in Ancient Mesopotamia

Mesopotamia Timeline



Mesopotamia was important historically, as it was thought to have been the first place that humans developed civilization. Once settled, Mesopotamia had a long and

dominant history. There were many important events that took place in ancient Mesopotamia, and this timeline will highlight some of the more important events to have taken place.

5000 to 3500 BC It is believed that the Sumer people settled in Mesopotamia somewhere around 5000 BC. During this time several city states were founded. They include Ur, Lagash, Uruk, Kish, and Nippur. The Sumerians are known for their farming ability, as they knew how to irrigate their fields to get better crop yields. In addition, they were some of the first monument builders. The ancient Sumerians built step pyramid ziggurats throughout their lands.



Sumerian King wearing a God's headdress

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3300 BC to 2400 BC During this time period, the Sumerians made many great technological advances. They were the first culture to develop writing. Historians know that older civilizations existed, but little is known about them because they left no written records. Because of their ability to write and leave a written record, much more is known about the Sumerians. These amazing people also made great strides in mathematics and were thought to be one of the first civilizations to begin using math as well. In addition, during this time period the Sumerians invented the wheel, which made transportation much easier. Many animals were domesticated during this time period as well.

2330 BC 2330 BC marks an important turning point in ancient Mesopotamia's history. Up until this time, Mesopotamia had been settled by a collection of city states. In 2330 BC Sargon of Akkadia conquered the city states and founded the Akkadian Empire. This is the first empire that the world has ever seen, but the Akkadian Empire was short lived, and lasted only about 200 years. Once it fell, Mesopotamia was once again dominated by city states.

1792 BC This was the year that Hammurabi ascended to the throne of Babylon. Under his rule, Babylon grew to be a powerful nation, conquering most of Mesopotamia and the surrounding lands. Hammurabi is best known today for his code of laws. He was the first to introduce a set of laws for a civilization. Hammurabi died somewhere around 1750 BC. His empire began to fall apart upon his death. Parts of the empire were gradually lost over the next hundred years, and over the next millennia Mesopotamia was invaded and conquered by several other groups, including the Assyrians.

550 BC This is the year that Cyrus began his rise to power. Cyrus is today known as Cyrus the Great. He was the founder of the Persian Empire. Persia dominated Mesopotamia for several hundred years, and during this time the Persian Empire was the most powerful civilization in the world. It stretched from modern day Turkey all the way to India. Persia would attempt to invade Greece several times during the height of its power, but each time it was unsuccessful. The Empire came to its end when Alexander the Great invaded in 333 BC.

The ancient Mesopotamia timeline presented here includes the most important events that happened in ancient Mesopotamian history. Mesopotamia was a very fertile land, which supported a large population. It was also quite rich, and the rulers of Mesopotamia were quite powerful. They dominated ancient history for thousands of years.

The images from the sky, not seen from the naked eye, i find myself searching how and why...
have all of the answers all but died
matthew paul bowers november 7, 2014

The Nazca lines ~



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Nazca Lines, Evidence of Ancient Aliens?

The Nazca Lines are a series of ancient designs etched into a plateau in the Nazca Desert of Peru. The etchings extend about 50 miles, with some individual drawings measuring more than 600 feet across. Some of the drawings are of animals, birds and human beings, while others are simple lines and geometric shapes. The Nazca Lines of Peru, along with the Nazca people and culture have been studied by Archaeologists, ethnologists and anthropologists for years. These professional researchers are not clear as to how these enormous drawings were created or what the purpose of the lines, geometric shapes, and figures seems to have been.

Research confirms that the lines were created by the Nazca people of the Nazca desert, who lived between 300 B.C. and 800 A.D., which was not a time known to be knowledgeable in aviation. Many of these humongous glyphs need to be viewed from above in order to really view the images in their entirety. This suggests that the beings responsible for these ancient lines may have had knowledge or access to air crafts.

One **theory** of the **Nazca Lines** has been presented by Erich von Däniken, author of *Chariot of the Gods*. It is presented in the book that the **Nazca Lines** were created by the people who lived there in order to be seen by their Gods and to provide an airfield of runways to guide **ancient alien space crafts** as they come in for landing. Since this theory was published, many people have supported the idea because of the similarities between this supposed ancient airfield and one of modern day.

The Interest of South America and Ancient Aliens:

It is theorized that ancient aliens were gravely interested in planet Earth's minerals for the benefit of their own homeland's atmosphere. Ancient alien supporters believe that extraterrestrials were looking more specifically for gold. South American countries, such as Peru have been known for being rich in such minerals. It is unknown if extraterrestrials had the ability to detect a highly enriched geographic area before landing, however if these ancient astronauts were seeking a location to research planet Earth's resources, South America would be a prime venue. Further evidence of ancient aliens in the Peruvian desert has also been found. Archaeologists have discovered perfectly modeled ancient plane artifacts of the Peruvian Inca people, suggesting that they had knowledge of such existing flying crafts in their area.



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Stone Henge ~

Easter Islands Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument located in Wiltshire, England, about 2 miles (3 km) west of Amesbury and 8 miles (13 km) north of Salisbury. One of the most famous sites in the world, Stonehenge is the remains of a ring of standing stones set within earthworks. It is in the middle of the most dense complex of Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments in England, including several hundred burial mounds

How was this prehistoric monument built without advanced engineering knowledge nor sophisticated tools. How can we explain how a civilization without modern technology—or even the wheel—produced the mighty circle of upright megalithic stones. Stonehenge took nearly 1,500 years to build and was believed to be constructed between 3000 and 2000 BC. The construction of Stonehenge begins with the outer ring consisting of sarsen sandstone slabs excavated from local quarries in England's Salisbury Plain, while the inner ring being built with smaller bluestone rocks that scientists have tracked back to Preseli Hills in Wales, nearly 200 miles away from the construction site of Stonehenge. How were these neolithic peoples able to transport boulders weighing 4-tons over such a vast distance? While also taking into consideration that it's construction was nearly 5000 years ago. Some argue that they used brute muscle power to load the stones into boats and drag them overland, while another recent theory holds that an Ice Age glacier actually did the work of moving them. Believers in UFOs, however, offer a third possibility—that extraterrestrials with advanced technology may have done the dirty work for humans. Controversial Swiss author Erich von Däniken, author of the 1968 bestseller *Chariots of the Gods* and other books, has promoted the idea that alien astronauts who visited Earth in ancient times had a role in the creation of Stonehenge and other giant structures that otherwise would have been beyond the ability of humans. A number of other explanations have been offered for aliens' alleged hand in Stone Henge's creation, including that the stone circle served as a landing pad for spaceships or as an observatory for extraterrestrial activity in the skies.

Easter Islands~



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Easter Island, a very remote and mostly uninhabited location in the southern Pacific Ocean, holds over 800 massive megalith structures called **Moai**. These **Moai** were created as the heads and torsos of some kind of man or God without a clear purpose to modern scientists. The structures vary in size and stages of completion, but most of them weigh over 10 tons and some stand over 30 feet tall, seeming to many as an impossible work of art for ancient islanders to complete solely on their own with such primitive tools.

These **Moai** are so mysterious, not only because of their size and ancient years of creation, but also because of their location. **Easter Island** was almost uninhabited when it was discovered on Easter Day in 1722 by a Dutch captain. The island is claimed to be the most remote inhabited island in the world. It is small, only measuring 15 miles long and 10 miles wide with its closest island being 1,400 miles away which is uninhabited.

The main theory of the Easter Island mystery is that it was inhabited by Polynesians who discovered the island while traveling in their canoes around 400 A.D. These Polynesians settled and created a small civilization. According to oral traditions recorded by missionaries in the 1860s, the island originally had a strong class system, with a high chief, who had power over nine other clans and their respective chiefs. The people produced the **moai statues** to represent worshiped ancestors. The statues are believed by most to have been carved out of volcanic island rock and then rolled or dragged, and finally stood upright with ropes as some sort of pulley system.

There has been 887 statues discovered on the island. However, only some are totally completed, while others either look unfinished or destroyed. Some historians believe that the statues were toppled in some sort of civil war of the people. Others believe that because the process of standing the statue upright was so difficult, if a statue fell over while being moved, it was too heavy to try again and instead the islanders went back and carved another.

Another theory by Ron Fisher, who wrote *Easter Island Brooding Sentinels of Stone*, describes that there were two classes of people who lived on the island. One class had short ears and the other had long ears. The Short Ears were enslaved by the Long Ears, who forced the Short Ears to carve the Moai. One day many years later, the Short Ears killed all of the Long Ears in rebellion and this is why there are many uncompleted statues.

Ancient Alien theorists believe that ancient aliens may have had a role in the creation of the **Moai**. There are a couple of different theories of how these **extraterrestrials** came across **Easter Island** and why they built the **Moai**. Some believe that **aliens** came down to **Easter Island** to demonstrate or teach the colonizers how to carve and erect the structures. Then after the aliens left, the people tried to replicate what they had been taught, but failed to complete the statues. This explains why many are unfinished or pulled upright.

It is another **ancient alien theory** that a spacecraft crashed on **Easter Island** and the aliens created these statues with their advanced tools or lasers and then scattered them all over the island. However, they left before erecting some of the **Moai** because they had been rescued by another alien spacecraft. This explains why some of the Moai are left fallen.

Aside from the many theories, there has been quite a bit of scientific research and investigation regarding Easter Island's Moai and it has been widely understood that Polynesians built the island's statues by carving them in the local volcanic rock. An article entitled "Engineers of Easter Island," published in the November/December 1999 issue of *Archaeology*, describes the Polynesians as great transporters because they had to construct and move their boats from island to island. It is believed that these

Polynesians used the same perfected techniques to build and maneuver the massive Moai structures as well.

Like some other archaeological mysteries, **Easter Island's Moai** statues seem to have a plausible historical and scientific explanation, but for many **ancient alien** theorists, there still seems to be missing pieces of evidence as to how and why these massive monuments were created. We will let you decide for yourselves as "proof" is yet to be seen.

The Olmecs ~



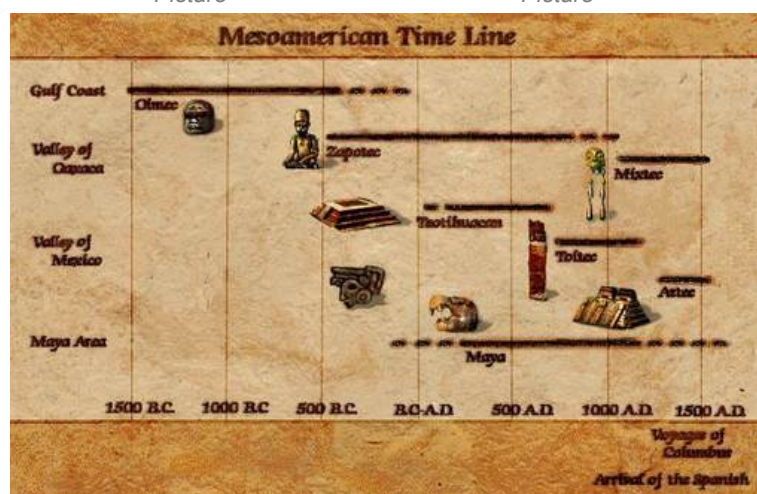
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The mysterious Olmec civilization prospered in Pre-Classical Mesoamerica from c. 1200 BCE to c. 400 BCE and is generally considered the forerunner of all subsequent Mesoamerican cultures such as the Maya and Aztecs.

The Olmec history also clearly shows evidence of Alien Contact.

The Olmecs centred in the Gulf of Mexico (now the states of Veracruz and Tabasco) their influence and trade activity spread from 1200 BCE, even reaching as far south as present-day Nicaragua.

Monumental sacred complexes, massive stone sculpture, ball games, chocolate drinking and animal gods were features of Olmec culture which would be passed on to all those who followed this first great Mesoamerican civilization.

Ancient Alien Contact The Olmec civilization presents something of a mystery, indeed, we do not even know what they called themselves, as 'Olmec' was their Aztec name and meant 'rubber people'. The actual translation can be read as "rubber clothed people" – an acknowledgement of alien space suits.

Due to a lack of archaeological evidence their ethnic origins and the location and extent of many of their settlements are not known. The Olmecs did, however, codify and record their gods and religious practices using symbols.

The precise significance of this record is much debated but, at the very least, its complexity does suggest some sort of organized religion involving a priesthood or otherworld being.

The Olmec religious practices of sacrifice, cave rituals, pilgrimages, offerings, ball-courts, pyramids and a seeming awe of mirrors, was also passed on to all subsequent civilizations in Mesoamerica until the Spanish Conquest in the 16th century CE.

The most striking legacy of the Olmec civilization must be the colossal stone heads they produced. These were carved in basalt and all display unique facial features so that they may be considered portraits of actual rulers. The heads can be nearly 3 m high and 8 tons in weight and the stone from which they were worked was, in some cases, transported 80 km or more, presumably using huge balsa river rafts. 17 have been discovered, 10 of which are from San Lorenzo. The ruler often wears a protective space helmet.

Puma Punku ~



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There are mysterious structures in many parts of the world that have caused mankind to wonder if aliens interacted with or guided human beings. One such place is Puma Punku. How did the ancients produce such work? Amazing precision and a deep understanding of mathematics are obvious but what about the tools that were used? How could they have had the technology and knowledge to manipulate stone like this?

Ancient alien theorists believe that extraterrestrials interacted with humanity to one degree or another and that they were responsible for many of the mysterious ancient structures such as Puma Punku.

Puma Punka Mystery of Bolivia

The Andes mountains are a majestic sight to behold, covering seven countries on the western coast of South America. The mountains spread into the country of Bolivia where, 12,500 feet above sea level, exists the ruins of the ancient city Tiahuanacu, or more commonly known as Tiwanaku. Among these ruins are the remains of a structure known simply as Puma Punku. This site has generated much controversy and debate almost from the time it was first stumbled upon by Spanish conquistadors in the 16th century.

Puma Punku, or "The Door of the Cougar" is a large part of a complex set of structures in the Tiwanaku site located in the South American country of Bolivia. The eastern court has a wall that remains standing, however the west court is unwallled. There is a stretch of open ground that is level on this otherwise slanted terrain along with a mound that makes a platform, sometimes called the Plataforma Litica. This platform is loomed over by a massive stone structure that is the largest on this particular site. Even at a first glance, it seems as though something cataclysmic struck this area, crushing through the massive stones. It stands there, a silent monument to a time long past with little clues as to how it came to be.

Puma Punku

The design of the structure shows a great deal of precision in cutting. The walls that remain standing are made of diorite, one of the hardest stones in the world to cut. How was this done with no evidence of tools in the area? How were the joints fitted so precisely that nothing can slip through the cracks? It has been speculated that only diamond tipped tools could have cut through the unforgiving diorite, however that subject also has much debate. Regardless, once again, there is a massive structure, appearing to be a temple of sorts for a people that we know very little about with nothing remaining to show how it was conceived or built.

The drawings and carvings on the ruins are fascinating as well, indicating at least a belief in gods of the sky. The Andean Sky God is represented here, as it is in another archaeological wonder, the Nazca lines in Peru. Many believe in the possibility of this “sky god” actually being a leading force in a race of extraterrestrials.

There are many theories about Puma Punku, the most controversial being that it predates the Stone Age. Carbon dating tests have claimed to irrefutably put the age of this structure at around 500 AD with the collapse of the city of Tiahuanacu happening around 1000 AD. There are those who say that it has been there much longer, often quoting the extensive studies done by Professor Arthur Posnansky (1873-1946). Posnansky spent more than half of his life studying the ruins of Puma Punku and came to some very controversial conclusions. He was convinced that the structure was intended to match certain astronomical points which he detailed in his final book, published in 1943: Tihuanacu, the Cradle of American Man.

The problem was... they didn't match any points at that time. However, the Earth shifts on its axis in phases, and Posnansky theorized these shifts were taking place thousands of years ago. By applying the “obliquity of the ecliptic” (the angle between the plane of the earth's orbit and that of the equator), he carefully studied how the earth's axis could have been at different points at one time. Presently the earth is tilted at approximately $23^{\circ}27'$, however this varies constantly. By astronomically stepping backward in time, Posnansky determined that the structures lined up to what the angle of the Earth would have been at that time in relation to the stars. Using this methodology, Posnansky was convinced that Puma Punku, along with the rest of the ancient city, were more than 10,000 years old.

It is important to note that the methods used by Posnansky were before carbon dating. Carbon dating is a way of measuring the age of something by how much of the radioisotope carbon-14 remains in samples of the area close to or underneath a structure. Carbon-14 has a half life of around 5700 years, and the accepted school of thought is that the age of something can be measured by how much carbon-14 remains in the samples. By this method, Posnansky's theories have in essence been thrown out by a majority of the present day scientific and archaeological groups. Quite simply, carbon dating tests indicate this structure is no more than 1500 years old. If this is true, it places the time of this city's habitation between 400 and 500 AD with the city being abandoned in 1000.

It would seem that after such scientifically obtained evidence, the speculation of Puma Punku being a pre-Neolithic monument in a city existing before civilized humankind is settled once and for all. There are still, however, many questions about these mysterious ruins that can't be wrapped up so neatly. What was it for? Why does it resemble so many other massive stone structures that have no visible means of being built? As with many of these megaliths, there is an indication of things being precisely set to line up with something. If the earth was tilted differently, would we see Posnansky's vision of the astronomy connection? Recent news of the astrological zodiac being off because of shifts in the Earth's axis suggest that significant alignments change throughout the course of time. Is it so far fetched that thousands of years ago, these megaliths would match up to exact measurements?

Even considering those possibilities (and it's important to note, with few written records, there is much conjecture in all of this), that doesn't change the fact that carbon dating places the construction of these ruins in the not so distant past. They are certainly ancient, but are they prehistoric? None of these tests and theories have given a definitive answer as to why the structure was built in the first place. It has been speculated that the city was a seaport, but it's location to nearby Lake Titicaca seems to be too high up to be a feasible stopping place. However, there are signs of a cataclysmic flood in the area such as geological shifts and limestone sediments on the artifacts. Is it possible that all real evidence of this structure and its true age were washed away in that flood? Indeed, why does it have the similarities of other ancient monuments throughout the world? Many of these structures such as Stonehenge and **Gobleki Tepe** have been dated before the dawn of civilization, and there are similarities in the design. Could the city itself have been abandoned long before the people now indigenous to the area arrived? Carbon dating only tells us the results from samples of organic materials around the site, not the stones themselves. As effective as it is in determining the age of any organic material, does it show the full answer?

The theories subscribed to by those who study the possibility of extraterrestrials often quote the studies done by Professor Posnansky, even though modern science has dismissed them. For those who believe, the tests done are not convincing enough, and the subject is still a matter of hot debate among experts and laymen alike. Speculations range from the structure being inspired by a belief in extraterrestrials passed down from generations to extraterrestrials themselves being responsible for the design. When looking at sites such as Puma Punku from the sky, as well as the other ancient structures throughout the world, there seems to be a common theme of circular patterns and precise points. What do they indicate?

The absence of tools and building materials along with the hoisting of stones from the nearest quarry (15 miles away and below the ruins) that weigh 130 tons or more have led some to believe that at the very least, an extraterrestrial race may have supplied materials and technology making this possible. Looking at the sites of these ruins from the sky, it seems as though they were built to be seen from above. Were they specifically placed to welcome visitors from outside Earth? Or were they built with a design in mind known only to a race of extraterrestrials? What of our perception of prehistoric human beings? Were they more advanced than we previously thought, and was this advancement lost to the ages? The fact that we cannot see how it could have been done, does not mean that it was impossible. Engineers have spoken up and said that while it would have been difficult and time consuming, it is not beyond possibility, even with the crude instruments of the time. Even so, that doesn't explain the absence of any construction materials.

For those who believe, there is not enough evidence to completely discount the interplanetary theories. For those who rely on tried and true scientific data, Puma Punku is simply a ruin of a once thriving city existing within the last 2000 years. The point where all can agree lies in the fact that Puma Punku and the nearby abandoned ruin of Tihuanacu are enigmatic pieces of an archaeological puzzle that is far from being complete.

Gobekli Tepe ~



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mankind in our distant past.

The “Ancient Aliens Theory” holds that at some point in our distant past extraterrestrials interacted with human beings. These ancient aliens taught humanity about medicine, mathematics, science, astronomy and much more. The evidence out there that extraterrestrials did in fact visit and interact with human beings is immense. The mysterious structures unearthed at Gobekli Tepe may have been planned and constructed with the help of ancient aliens or some as-of-yet forgotten/undiscovered technology used by

Gobekli Tepe is certainly an interesting place and whether you believe in ancient alien involvement or not this is a fascinating glimpse into our own ancient past. ~ David Slone

Gobekli Tepe: The Greatest Story Finally Told?

The beginning of civilized humankind has been studied by archaeologists, historians, and theologians for centuries. Generally though, it has been assumed that civilizations began to evolve long after the advent of the Neolithic Period (sometimes called the New Stone Age). There is evidence of human habitation during the Stone Age of course, but it has been believed to be a period of survival and self preservation. Civilizations, which consist of human beings living in societies of religious worship, scientific advancements, and a political process have previously been thought to go as far back as the Sumerians (around 5000 BC). In 1994 however, a chance discovery by a Kurdish shepherd and the forgotten notes of a previous archaeological survey led German archaeologist Klaus Schmidt to the find of a lifetime. A series of megaliths located in Southeastern Turkey known as Gobekli Tepe indicate civilization may have existed much earlier than previously thought.

Gobekli Tepe Megalith

These megaliths are not just random stones, but rather shaped and sculpted into pillars pointing toward the sky. Engravings and carvings depict animals both familiar and unknown, and there is some indication of cuneiform style writing. Carbon dating, a method that determines the age of something by measuring how much of the radioisotope Carbon-14 is remaining, places the earliest time of construction at 11000-12000

years ago. That being the case, civilization has quite possibly existed much longer than previously speculated.

Gobekli Tepe, which literally translates to “potbelly hill” is located on a mountain ridge just northeast of Sanliurfa, Turkey. Looking south, one can see the border of Syria, which was once part of ancient Mesopotamia, or the Fertile Crescent. Did humankind evolve from the top of this hill? More than fifteen years of excavation and study haven’t brought us much closer to the secrets of this structure that challenges every theory presented in modern history.

Gobekli Tepe Megaliths

Klaus Schmidt has been overseeing the excavation of this area since the German Archaeological Institute was contacted by the Sanliurfan Museum in 1994. A shepherd had discovered the tip of a buried stone structure, and upon seeing the extent of what appeared to be underneath, he informed the museum. It didn’t take long to see that this would be a major undertaking to dig and find what was underneath. Further investigation showed an American archeological survey had been done of the area in 1964, and had noted the stones underneath were not natural. For reasons unknown, there was no further attempt to find out what lay beneath, outside of a few speculations. Before that chance encounter by the shepherd who just happened to glance down at the right time, there was no further consideration given to the area.

Since the discovery, there have been many theories about what these megaliths have to tell us. Was it a temple of some ancient religion? Did the pillars that remain once support roofs to house the people in the area? What of the animal carvings on nearly every surface? Many of them show animals and humans interacting along with depictions of snakes and reptiles that appear menacing. Upon closer inspection, there is writing on the stones that grace the hilltop. This writing includes several dingirs, an ancient cuneiform sign of the star. Were the stones engraved with this writing at a time later than its construction, or has the writing been around longer than originally thought? Do the star signs in the carvings speak of the gods and goddesses this temple may have been built to worship? To take it even further, is it possible that the writing tells more of the Sumerian beliefs in extraterrestrials?

Ancient Structures Gobekli Tepe

As with other ancient structures such as Stonehenge and the Great Pyramid, there is the question of how the building could have possibly been done with what was available at the time. One theory has been that humans didn’t build these monuments, but rather a race of extraterrestrials that had marked certain areas of the Earth for habitation. The late Zechariah Sitchin believed he had translated the Sumerian texts to reveal that humans were created by the Annunaki or “those who came from the heavens” If the translations are correct, the Sumerians believed the Annunaki came to Earth to mine its resources. They created human beings for the purpose of doing the work and the building. Could this structure have been orchestrated by these beings, using humans as slave labor?

Schmidt believes that for this to have been done by human beings, it would have taken a minimum of 500 workers who would have had to have supplies brought in from elsewhere. There have been intact huts found inside Gobekli Tepe, which indicate possible housing for laborers working on the structure. It would have taken hundreds of years to complete, and the construction shows that time and intricacy was put into its creation. It is possible for humans to have built this monument, however it should be noted that at this time, no remains of tools have been found to show how it was constructed. It’s simply there, a testament to a time that changes everything we thought we knew about “how it all began”.

As the excavation continues, the question of why it was buried in the first place has also puzzled many.

Very shortly after the last of the structure was built, it seems that it was buried deeply enough to hide its very existence for thousands of years. What would cause the builders of this ancient temple that obviously took a lot of work and detail to bury it so far beneath the ground that it could not be seen? Theories range from the structure being hidden from the Annunaki out of fear of their return... or an attempt to preserve the site in case they did. Burying the temple certainly succeeded in preserving it. After 10,000 years, the pillars and engravings are still in very good condition.

In modern history, we have struggled to understand what these structures could possibly mean or who was responsible for building them. Our minds automatically look for what similarities and common threads they all have. They all seem to be built in circular patterns, and they are all built high above the ground, as if the intent was to be seen from the sky. Were these specific points possibly marking territories or energy grids? What of the possibility of landing strips? Such large structures with little evidence showing how they were built ask far more questions than they answer.

Many of these ancient monuments have carvings on them that indicate at the very least a belief in life outside the earthly realm. If that belief was a reality, perhaps the knowledge of physics that these beings may have possessed could actually reverse magnetics, nullifying gravity and thus making the enormous stones easily maneuvered. That is simply a theory of course, and the very discovery of this structure proves that previous theories were wrong. It may be we have underestimated what people of the Neolithic period were capable of doing.

Gobekli Tepe was the only one of these monuments that seemed to be deliberately hidden. Why? How did it remain undiscovered for so long? The survey that was done in 1964 by the University of Chicago (along with the University of Istanbul) did note that there was something underneath the ground, but they had no reason to suspect anything other than an ancient cemetery or a possible former monastery. For thirty more years, the mysteries of its existence stayed underground until a shepherd, a museum, and a dedicated archaeologist started the journey to unearth what could be the first religious oriented structure of civilized man. Or... another piece to the extraterrestrial puzzle.

It will be many years to come before the excavation of Gobekli Tepe is completed. Schmidt doubts highly he will see the end of it in his lifetime and has left some of it intentionally untouched for future archaeologists with more sophisticated equipment to work with. Perhaps when all is said and done, more answers will be revealed as to how humans evolved, and what (if any) connection there is to planets outside Earth.

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Monte Albán~

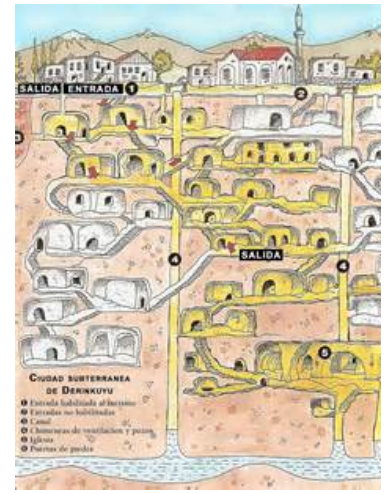
Derinkuyu ~



Picture



Picture



Picture

Derinkuyu Underground City is one of several underground cities in the Cappadocia region of Turkey. Cappadocia itself is a natural wonder that civilizations throughout history utilized for its landscape. The surreal vista of Cappadocia is dotted with stone volcanic chimneys known as “fairy chimneys.” People carved dwellings, churches and stables out of these chimneys and other stone in Cappadocia. There are even structures in the area that modern man refer to as castles, though they are very unlike European castles that the word typically brings to mind. In a way, wind, time, rain and construction techniques have rendered the structures of Cappadocia and the Derinkuyu Underground City something like an ancient above and belowground labyrinth with lines not unlike the homes of the Whos down in Whoville. Derinkuyu Underground City was discovered in 1963, when a modern, aboveground home in Derinkuyu was being renovated. The renovations led to the discovery of a cave that led to the underground city. It was an astonishing discovery, considering it is the biggest of all the excavated underground cities in Cappadocia. It goes 280 feet into the ground, contains thirteen stories and can fit roughly 20,000 individuals, according to a History Channel Ancient Aliens presentation. According to other sources, it could fit as many as 50,000 people. It contains wineries, storage space, living quarters and even stables for keeping livestock. Ventilation shafts bring air from above and roughly 15,000 smaller shafts distribute that air throughout the city.

The age of Derinkuyu is hard to determine, though the most popular estimates put the date of construction between 1,000 and 800 B.C.E. We do know of later civilizations staying in the Derinkuyu Underground City, particularly early Christians. However, there is no clue as to who built it and why. There are seemingly no artifacts from the time of its building. Furthermore, the structure itself cannot be dated as it is carved right out of the landscape. There is no quarry to investigate, apparently no contemporary texts on the subject and not even an oral record of its construction.

One theory regarding the age of the Derinkuyu Underground City is that the Phrygians built it around 800 B.C.E. They were there at that time, but there is not much more to go by than that. Another theory is that the Hittites built it. That would put the construction of Derinkuyu at least 200 years earlier, but possibly even a few hundred more than that. Another is that it was built by the Persian King Yima was ordered to build it by the god Ahura Mazda to protect his people from an ice age, as written in the Vendidad. The bottom line on this theory is that caves do not protect from ice ages. People still need food, fresh water and air, which might be difficult in deep snow and ice. Besides, the last glacial period was several thousand years before the earliest estimate for the city — from 110,000 to 10,000 years ago. That would put the construction of the Derinkuyu Underground City at roughly 7,000 years before the Hittites would have built it.

Winery in Derinkuyu

The very fact that it is underground suggests that the Derinkuyu Underground City was built as a shelter for residents of the homes aboveground. Its later use as just that only cements the theory. What is interesting about this theory is the sheer size of Derinkuyu. To construct such a massive shelter, there had to have been a good reason. War and other social turmoil could explain it. It could protect from certain natural disasters as well. Whatever the case, the amount of foresight and effort that went into Derinkuyu would rival even modern emergency shelters, if that was its use. Building an emergency space for tens of thousands of people that is specifically for that use is not modern practice.

Another argument for Derinkuyu mystery is that it was a type of emergency shelter that protected its occupants from other people is its security system. The entrances to the city have large stone doors that can only be closed and opened from the inside. Each level is also protected by such doors. Now, this does suggest it was built to keep other people out. However, modern homes have locks. If people lived down there permanently, they might have had similar security.

Thonis-Heracelion~



Picture



Picture

Thonis-Heracleion (the Egyptian and Greek names of the city) is a city lost between legend and reality. Before the foundation of Alexandria in 331 BC, the city knew glorious times as the obligatory port of entry to Egypt for all ships coming from the Greek world. It had also a religious importance because of the temple of Amun, which played an important role in rites associated with dynasty continuity. The city was founded probably around the 8th century BC, underwent diverse natural catastrophes, and finally sunk entirely into the depths of the Mediterranean in the 8th century AD. Prior to its discovery in 2000 by the IEASM, **no trace of Thonis-Heracleion had been found. Its name was almost razed from the memory of mankind, only preserved in ancient classic texts and rare inscriptions found on land by archaeologists.** The Greek historian Herodotus (5th century BC) tells us of a great temple that was built where the famous hero Herakles first set foot on to Egypt. He also reports of Helen's visit to Heracleion with her lover Paris before the Trojan War. More than four centuries after Herodotus' visit to Egypt, the geographer Strabo observed that the city of Heracleion, which possessed the temple of Herakles, is located straight to the east of Canopus at the mouth of the Canopic branch of the River Nile.

With his unique survey-based approach that utilises the most sophisticated technical equipment, Franck Goddio and his team from the [IEASM](#), in cooperation with the Egyptian Supreme Council of Antiquities, were able to locate, map and excavate parts of the city of Thonis-Heracleion, which lies 6.5 kilometres off today's coastline. The city is located within an overall research area of 11 by 15 kilometres in the western part of Aboukir Bay. Franck Goddio has found important information on the ancient landmarks of Thonis-Heracleion, such as the grand temple of Amun and his son Khonsou (Herakles for the Greeks), the harbours that once controlled all trade into Egypt, and the daily life of its inhabitants. He has also solved a

historic enigma that has puzzled Egyptologists over the years: the archaeological material has revealed that Heracleion and Thonis were in fact one and the same city with two names; Heracleion being the name of the city for the Greeks and Thonis for the Egyptians.

The objects recovered from the excavations illustrate the cities' beauty and glory, the magnificence of their grand temples and the abundance of historic evidence: colossal statues, inscriptions and architectural elements, jewellery and coins, ritual objects and ceramics – a civilization frozen in time.

The quantity and quality of the archaeological material excavated from the site of Thonis-Heracleion show that this city had known a time of opulence and a peak in its occupation from the 6th to the 4th century BC. This is readily seen in the large quantity of coins and ceramics dated to this period.

The port of Thonis-Heracleion had numerous large basins and functioned as a hub of international trade. The intense activity in the port fostered the city's prosperity. More than seven hundred ancient anchors of various forms and over 60 wrecks dating from the 6th to the 2nd century BC are also an eloquent testimony to the intensity of maritime activity here.

The city extended all around the temple and a network of canals in and around the city must have given it a lake dwelling appearance. On the islands and islets dwellings and secondary sanctuaries were located. Excavations here have revealed beautiful archaeological material such as bronze statuettes. On the north side of the temple to Herakles, a grand canal flowed through the city from east to west and connected the port basins with a lake to the west.

Thonis-Heracleion was the gateway to Egypt, the obligatory port of entry and customs point during the Egyptian Late Period (664 BC until 332 BC). It was a vital node in the trading network of the eastern Mediterranean through which goods flowed into and out of Egypt. The first traces of it were found 6.5 kilometres off today's coastline by the European Institute for Underwater Archaeology (IEASM) under the overall direction of Franck Goddio in 2000. In cooperation with the Egyptian Ministry for Antiquities and the support of the Hilti Foundation, the team has recovered important information on the city's ancient landmarks, such as the grand temple of god Amun and his son Khonsou and the city's harbours.

The TV documentary provides a fascinating insight into the work of underwater archaeologists and presents the most important discoveries that have been made in the last 13 years in Thonis-Heracleion. The scale and the diversity of the results has amazed experts: "The archaeological evidence is simply overwhelming," says Sir Barry Cunliffe, eminent archaeologist at Oxford University. "By lying untouched and protected by sand on the seafloor for centuries they are brilliantly preserved." Among the finds is the largest known statue of the Egyptian god of the Nile flood (Hapi) and one of the largest known concentrations of ancient ships. Additionally, there are well preserved shrines from the heart of the temple area, votive items and jewelry, coins and finely carved official inscriptions on stone documenting life in the city and exchange with other cultures.

Dwarka~



Picture



Picture



Picture

Dwarka, in modern days, is a city in Jamnagar district of Gujarat, India. As per Mahabharata, one of the two major Sanskrit epics of ancient India, Dwarka was city of Lord Krishna, the Hindu god. As further datelined by Indian historians, Lord Krishna lived around 3200 BCE. So, this means the ancient city of Dwarka, if existed, would have been at least five thousand years old. In 2001, scientists announced finding of ruins in the Gulf of Cambay (Khambhat). The ruins are located on the seabed off the coast stretched over about 80 miles in length. The man made objects discovered from this site are traced till around 7500 BCE. This is about 5000 years older than any city discovered by archaeologists anywhere in the world.

Graham Hancock, the author and narrator of this documentary, speculates that maybe we are dealing with one the civilizations lost due to floods following the ice age. To confirm this, Graham checks with Dr. Glen Milne, professor of Geology in Durham University who has created computer simulation to dateline submerging of the coasts over period of time. This confirms that the Gulf of Cambay submerged at around the similar timeline.

Graham Hancock has gone through numerous aspects of datelining the ruins and exploring its mysterious rise and fall. This made him think that we might be looking at a civilization as long as 12000 years old. Though not yet recognized in western world, the discovery at Dwarka has potential to re-write the history as we know today.

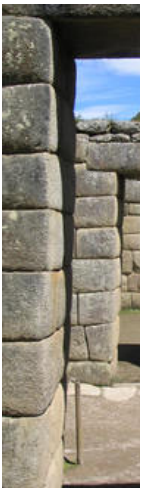
Machu Picchu, Peru~



Picture



Picture



The Incas started building the estate around AD 1400 but it was abandoned as an official site for the Inca rulers a century later at the time of the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. Although known locally, it was unknown to the outside world before being brought to international attention in 1911 by the American historian Hiram Bingham. Since then, Machu Picchu has become an important tourist attraction.

The ruins of Machu Picchu are divided into two main sections known as the Urban and Agricultural Sectors, divided by a wall. The Agricultural Sector is further subdivided into Upper and Lower sectors,

while the Urban Sector is split into East and West sectors, separated by wide plazas.

The central buildings of Machu Picchu use the classical Inca architectural style of polished dry-stone walls of regular shape. The Incas were masters of this technique, called ashlar, in which blocks of stone are cut to fit together tightly without mortar. The Incas were among the best stone masons the world has seen, and many junctions in the central city are so perfect that it is said not even a blade of grass fits between the stones.

Some Inca buildings were constructed using mortar, but by Inca standards this was quick, shoddy construction, and was not used in the building of important structures. Peru is a highly seismic land, and mortar-free construction was more earthquake-resistant than using mortar. The stones of the dry-stone walls built by the Incas can move slightly and resettle without the walls collapsing.

Inca walls show numerous design details that also help protect them from collapsing in an earthquake. Doors and windows are trapezoidal and tilt inward from bottom to top; corners usually are rounded; inside corners often incline slightly into the rooms; and "L"-shaped blocks often were used to tie outside corners of the structure together. These walls do not rise straight from bottom to top but are offset slightly from row to row.

The Incas never used the wheel in any practical manner. Its use in toys demonstrates that the principle was well-known to them, although it was not applied in their engineering. The lack of strong draft animals as well as terrain and dense vegetation issues may have rendered it impractical. How they moved and placed enormous blocks of stones remains a mystery, although the general belief is that they used hundreds of men to push the stones up inclined planes. A few of the stones still have knobs on them that could have been used to lever them into position; it is believed that after the stones were placed, the Incas would have sanded the knobs away, but a few were overlooked.

The space is composed of 140 structures or features, including temples, sanctuaries, parks, and residences that include houses with thatched roofs. There are more than one hundred flights of stone steps –often completely carved from a single block of granite –and a great number of water fountains that are interconnected by channels and water-drains perforated in the rock that were designed for the original irrigation system. Evidence has been found to suggest that the irrigation system was used to carry water from a holy spring to each of the houses in turn.

According to archaeologists, the urban sector of Machu Picchu was divided into three great districts: the Sacred District, the Popular District to the south, and the District of the Priests and the Nobility.

Located in the first zone are the primary archaeological treasures: the Intihuatana, the Temple of the Sun and the Room of the Three Windows. These were dedicated to Inti, their sun god and greatest deity. The Popular District, or Residential District, is the place where the lower class people lived. It includes storage buildings and simple houses. In the royalty area - a sector that existed for the nobility - is a group of houses located in rows over a slope; the residence of the Amautas (wise persons) was characterized by its reddish walls, and the zone of the Ñustas (princesses) had trapezoid-shaped rooms. The Monumental Mausoleum is a carved statue with a vaulted interior and carved drawings. It was used for rites or sacrifices.

As part of their road system, the Incas built a road to the Machu Picchu region. Today, tens of thousands of tourists walk the Inca Trail to visit Machu Picchu each year, acclimatizing at Cusco before starting on a two- to four-day journey on foot from the Urubamba valley, up through the Andes mountain range to the isolated city. Further evidence of Machu Picchu's role in long-distance trade comes from non-local artifacts found at the site. An example of long-distance transport is the presence of unmodified obsidian nodules

from the Chivay Obsidian Source that were found at the entrance gateway to Machu Picchu by Bingham. In the 1970s, Burger and Asaro determined that these obsidian samples were from the Titicaca or Chivay obsidian source, and that these samples from Machu Picchu represent the further transport of this obsidian type in prehispanic Peru.

The Guardhouse is a three-sided building with one of its long sides opening onto the Terrace of the Ceremonial Rock. This three-sided style of Inca architecture is known as the wayrona style.

The Ancient Walls~



Picture



Picture



Picture

Machu Picchu is one of the few places left unscathed by the conquering Spaniards. Searching for more gold, Pizarro marched his men up the Urubamba River and around the horseshoe bend at the base of the mountain.

Serenely perched 1500 feet above the thundering waters, Machu Picchu escaped the fate of most of the Inca empire.

At some point, for reasons that elude us, life in the city ended and the forest took dominion. It was rediscovered in 1911 by a young American named Hiram Bingham.

It is now generally thought that at the time of the conquest, knowledge of Machu Picchu had been lost by the Incas themselves. This hasn't stopped modern historians from somehow attributing its construction to Pachacutec, the 9th Inca who reigned in the mid 15th century, and gets credit for much of the achievements of that civilization.

Hiram Bingham was told of a plant whose juices softened rock so that the surfaces would join perfectly. There are reports of such a plant, including this one by one of the early Spanish Chroniclers: While encamped by a rocky river, he watched a bird with a leaf in its beak light on a rock, lay down the leaf and peck at it. The next day the bird returned. By then there was a concavity where the leaf had been. By this method the bird created a drinking cup to catch the splashing waters of the river. Considering the fact that lichen softens stone to attach its roots, and considering the ongoing extinction of plant species, perhaps this isn't really such a far-fetched notion.

Eric Von Daniken, in his series of books beginning with *Chariots of the Gods* theorized that the Andean stoneworks were built by Alien/Gods who visited the earth long ago, bringing civilization to primitive man. The scientific community simply snickered.

Whatever one thinks of his theories, he brought to the public an awareness of the many ancient monuments on earth that seem to defy rational explanation.

In his novel "Slapstick" Kurt Vonnegut quips:

"...there must have been days of light gravity in old times, when people could play tiddley winks with huge chunks of stone."

Pedro de Cieza de Leon wrote of an old Inca legend about the creator-god, Viracocha. Once to show his power he caused a huge fire, then extinguished it. As a result of having been burnt so, the stones were so light that even a large one could be picked up as though it were made of cork.

Because Machu Picchu was never discovered and ransacked by the Spanish Conquistadors, it is something of a time capsule. The stoneworks here show astonishing differences in quality of craftsmanship. In many places there are walls in the lower levels of the fine quality that is the hallmark of ancient Andean stoneworks. Then as the walls rise, the quality of work diminishes. The lower layers are always finer, always more precise, than those above. One gets the feeling that these are remnants of old walls that were discovered and built upon by later hands.

The structures at Machu Picchu are not as gigantic as those at Sacsahuaman, but some are surely finer. In a few cases, as in the "Temple of Three Windows" these walls stand among the most inspired structures created by man.

by Richard Nisbet

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