

They Came from the Pleiades

Ancient Aliens

Narrator: There is a doorway in the universe. Beyond it is the promise of truth. It demands that we question everything we have ever been taught. The evidence is all around us. The future is right before our eyes. We are not alone. We have never been alone.

Narrator: In numerous ancient cultures throughout the world, stories were told of ancestors who came to Earth from the Pleiades star cluster. Could new scientific findings reveal that it is possible that humankind's true origins lie not on Earth but 400 light-years away?

Leonard Kapahulehua: According to our traditions, we are all offspring of star people.
Narrator: Throughout the world, ancient people pointed to the Pleiades and called it home.

Michio Kaku: References to the Pleiades go back thousands of years into antiquity. In fact, the Kepler space telescope has found evidence of planets in the Pleiades.

Narrator: Now, a new discovery provides an intriguing link to this star system.

Bruce Fenton: This object seems to come from the Pleiades star cluster, which is quite astonishing.

Giorgio A. Tsoukalos: It's almost like a calling card of where the extraterrestrials came from. They came down from the Pleiades. Scientists at the University of Hawaii Haleakala Observatory detect a strange object traveling through our solar system. They initially catalog it as an asteroid, but after further examination, researchers observe that the object accelerated as it approached the Sun, acting more like a comet but without any other comet-like characteristics, forcing astronomers to reclassify it as something entirely new: an interstellar object.

Karen Meech: We'd never seen anything like this in the solar system before. We get an estimate of its size at about 800 meters or half a kilometer in length. Roughly a cigar-like shape. It was moving very fast, a little more than 195,000 miles per hour. You get a

chill sometimes when you understand something is very important or is really exciting, and that's what I felt with this object.

Narrator: Our Milky Way galaxy is estimated to consist of 100,000 million stars, each indicating the presence of a solar system. Because the distances between them are so vast, astronomers believed it was impossible for an object from another solar system to reach our own... until now. It just came from outside our solar system, meaning it wasn't material from our star being created. It's from a different star system somewhere else. That's historic that we've actually seen it. We now know objects can travel from one star system to another. Narrator: Researchers dubbed the interstellar visitor 'Oumuamua, a Hawaiian term meaning "a messenger from afar arriving first." Is it possible that the interstellar visitor was, in fact, a messenger? One sent on a mission to our solar system.

Michael Salla: Different scientists have analyzed the data and deduced that it's something very different from an asteroid or a comet. So, the scientific data does point to it actually being some artificial creation. We've had open speculation about how this thing might be an interstellar spacecraft. Talk from... from a Harvard professor.

Narrator: The chair of Harvard's astronomy department, Dr. Avi Loeb, noted that the object seemed to follow the propulsion patterns of a new technology that is currently being tested for future space missions, known as solar sail propulsion. Large reflective sails capture sunlight to propel a craft through the vacuum of space. You can design, essentially, photon sails. So, the idea has been to make material that reflects photons, which is light, very efficiently. You deploy this, and you basically accelerate under starlight. And then you just cruise. Narrator: Was similar alien technology used to propel 'Oumuamua? Fenton: It makes you wonder, was that a targeted mission, some sort of probe that has been sent in to look for life?

Taylor: Before man actually went to the Moon and walked on it, we sent a lot of probes around the Moon to look at it. And it's quite likely that some version of NASA from some other star system could send a probe here to Earth.

Narrator: The trajectory of the interstellar object took it past the Sun, where it made a turn and then ran parallel to Earth's orbit. It traveled between our planet and Mars before it began its journey out of our solar system. When 'Oumuamua arrived, nobody knew where it came from. Then, in 2018, an astronomer at the University of Hertfordshire retraced its movements and discovered that it came from the Pleiades. We have to ask, is it possible that it was actually sent from the Pleiades?

Narrator: For ancient astronaut theorists, the revelation that 'Oumuamua traveled to our solar system from the area of the Pleiades star cluster is highly intriguing. The Pleiades figures into the creation stories of many ancient cultures from all around the world, where it was taught that divine beings came from these stars to seed life on Earth. If we look at the mythologies of the Pleiades around the world, there's some indication that this star cluster is in some way related to a visitation in ancient times.

Narrator: Located over 400 light-years from Earth, near the constellation of Taurus, the Pleiades is commonly recognized as seven bright stars but actually consists of thousands.

Seth Shostak: The Pleiades. Everybody's heard of the Pleiades. They're also known as the Seven Sisters, because if you have really good eyesight, you can see seven stars in a very compact configuration in the winter sky. And in fact, there are a lot more stars than seven. There are actually 3,000 stars in the Pleiades.

Kaku: So, the Pleiades is a star cluster. They're not separated by huge distances, but they occur in a small area. That's different from a constellation, where the stars could be moving in all sorts of directions and are separated by huge distances.

Narrator: The importance of this massive star cluster to ancient peoples is revealed not only by their creation stories, but also in how they oriented their most important structures.

Fenton: All around the world, we find ancient structures that have alignments that infer a relationship to the Pleiades. Now, these can be found in places like Chaco Canyon, in Mesoamerica, and in various parts of the world. It's clear that the ancient people wanted to incorporate the rise of the Pleiades in some way with the building of these megastructures.

Narrator: Additionally, ancient artwork and artifacts pay homage to these same stars, with one depiction dating back an incredible 18,000 years. Kaku: Perhaps the earliest reference to the Pleiades is in the Lascaux caves in France. But these go back thousands of years into antiquity, even before the written language. The Pleiades constellation shows up in various artifacts, one of them even being a Sumerian tablet relief that shows what appears to be some type of a god coming out of the Pleiades constellation. An interesting artifact coming out of the 1600s is the Nebra sky disk, depicting the constellation of Pleiades.

Tsoukalos: Worldwide, we find hundreds of references having to do with the Pleiades. Not just on one continent, not just in one culture, but in multiple continents, in multiple cultures worldwide. That to me indicates that something happened here on Earth having to do with someone visiting from the Pleiades.

Andrew Collins: The seven stars making up the star cluster of the Pleiades are very often represented as human figures. Uh, in Greek mythology, they are the seven sisters. And in India, they are associated with the seven rishis. These are wise benefactors to humanity from some kind of astronomical place in the sky. We have to wonder, why are the Pleiades being so specifically picked out of the night sky? Is it possible that the Pleiades are the place where our sky gods have come from?

Narrator: With thousands of stars in the Pleiades, could it be a place that contains an Earth-like planet, one that could have been the home planet for our extraterrestrial ancestors? The Kepler space telescope has found evidence of planets in the Pleiades. So, Kepler works by finding dips in light as a planet passes in front of the star that it's orbiting relative to the Earth. Astronomers were able to see that there is some dimming of stars in the Pleiades, which is likely caused by planets.

Narrator: Could the Pleiades star system be the place where human life on Earth first originated? And, if so, could there be a connection between the Pleiades and the unusual interstellar object that came to our solar system in 2017? Perhaps the answer can be found by examining a culture that continues to call the Pleiades home. We are all offspring of star people. So, they consider themselves to be hybrids, genetic offshoots of Pleiadian visitors to the Earth. Narrator: Indigenous Hawaiians celebrate the annual Makahiki festival, a four-month-long period honoring the Hawaiian new year and the reappearance of the Pleiades star cluster in the sky. The celebration commemorates Lono, the god of rain and peace, and his arrival to Earth in a canoe.

Salla: It's a time of celebration and to acknowledge the Hawaiians' connection to the Pleiades star system, because this is how the Hawaiians consider their ancestors actually having first established their presence on the Earth. We have all kind of connections with the Pleiades, but we call it, uh, Ka po'e o ka lani, the people of the heave.

Narrator: The festivities incorporate the recitation of the Kumulipo, a sacred chant of over 2,000 lines passed down for centuries solely by oral tradition. Hugh Newman: The chant chronicles the creation of the first humans and is said to go back over 1,100 generations, back to the very beginning of their civilization.

Salla: In Hawaii, the Kumulipo is the genealogical record of the Hawaiians. And it goes back centuries, if not thousands of years. And according to the Hawaiians, the Kumulipo actually traces the ancestry of Hawaiians to the Pleiades. So, they consider themselves to be hybrids, or genetic offshoots of Pleiadian visitors to the Earth. Narrator: The Pleiades are the first stars ever mentioned in ancient literature, and play a prominent role in the creation stories of various cultures, including the Siberians, Southeast Asians, Pacific Islanders, Australians, and Indigenous Americans.

David Childress: Throughout the Pacific, in Japan and the Philippines, we have stories of gods coming from the Pleiades. And the Japanese emperor is said to have been descended from the Pleiades. Michael Carter: The Cherokee call themselves the original people. We say we were dropped here, the Great Spirit put us here, and that our true home, our ancestral home, is in this star system.

Jonathan Young: The Mayans believed the Pleiades were the home of the ancestors, and their language refers to the star system as seeds. The seed, the source of things; the egg from which something grows. So, they're seeing the star system as the source of their civilization. Steven Strong: The original people of Australia know so much about their sky heroes. They came from the stars. The elders tell me time after time, "The Pleiades, they are our people. They are our ancestors."

Newman: The similarities are astounding. We really have to question why there are so many similarities between these different cultures and the creation stories all around the world linked with beings from the Pleiades. Narrator: Among the many legends expressed by Native Hawaiians, one is that visitors from the Pleiades came to Earth and established the lost continent of Lemuria, also known as Mu. The Land of Mu, also called Lemuria, is one of these lost continent stories, like Atlantis. But this one is thought to be in the Pacific. A great civilization of high culture and technological achievement that vanishes under the sea. We humans were close to the gods and reached a very advanced stage of culture and civilization, and technology. And it slipped away. There were some ideas that the continent of Lemuria was where humanity began. This, then, would be the point of origin for humanity.

Nick Pope: Some of the tribal elders and other priests in the Hawaiian native religions believe that all Hawaiians are Lemurian. Henry: The belief that the Hawaiian Islands were originally part of Lemuria, or Mu, this great continent in the Pacific Ocean that suffered a terrible cataclysm and sank under the waters, is another connection with the Pleiades,

because it's thought that the Pleiadeans were the original settlers of Lemuria. Narrator: Hawaiian oral traditions say that Lemuria disappeared into the sea, but some ancient astronaut theorists propose another even more profound possibility.

Tsoukalos: The commonly accepted idea is that Lemuria, at some point, sank. I actually think Lemuria, in my opinion, was not a landmass. It was a craft that landed in the sea, and it was able to move around. Move around under its own propulsion. Somebody who has no idea about high tech... well, then, for all intents and purposes, that thing just disappeared, or it sank, because it's no longer there. It was another example of misunderstood technology. Could that have been ancient Lemuria? Narrator: Is it possible that Lemuria, described by the Native Hawaiians as a place of high technology, was an island made not of earth and rock, but of metal? Could it have been a massive spaceship that ascended into the sky and set a course for the Pleiades? Ancient astronaut theorists say yes and suggest that further evidence can be found embedded within human DNA. They compared the bone DNA, and there was no comparison with human DNA.

Salla: These groups shared this belief about the Pleiades being the origin point.

Narrator: Followers of Hindu, Buddhist, Jain, and Bon faiths consider this peak the earthly abode of their gods. Many pilgrims make their ascent to the peak and stop at the Saptarishi caves on the southern face of the mountain. Here, they pay their respects to the seven great sages, the divine benefactors of mankind. The Saptarishis are here on Earth to train, to impart their knowledge to human beings. And after they finished their job, and they went back to the sky, they went back to heaven, and the Pleiades are their wives. Salla: The Saptarishis are linked to the Pleiades star system. We actually have a connection between these ascended masters and the Pleiades star system. Narrator: Today, many people of India, Tibet, and Nepal claim that they can trace their genetic lineage to the Saptarishis... powerful cosmic beings associated with the Pleiades. Ancient astronaut theorists say intriguing new scientific evidence may actually help to prove these stories true. They point specifically to the region's native mountain people known as the Sherpas. The Sherpas are world-renowned for being able to survive at very high altitudes. This is no fluke. They found that the Sherpas carry a specific gene that enables them to survive in oxygen-starved environments. If we were up there, we would probably get very sick or even die.

Narrator: Geneticists have identified a "super-athlete" gene encoded into Sherpa DNA that regulates oxygen in the body much more efficiently than other human populations. And in July 2014, geneticists identified exactly where this unique gift came from. It was passed down by a mysterious ancient lineage of prehumans. In the remote Altai Mountains, at an elevation of over 14,000 feet, archaeologists discovered a pinky bone of an ancient humanoid species that dates back 40,000 years. Von Daniken: These bones have been analyzed at the Max Planck Institute for Anthropology in Germany. And they are absolutely specialized in DNA. They compared the DNA of the bone, and there was no comparison with human DNA. Narrator: Anthropologists named this new species Denisovan, after the cave where the bone was found. And from this small bone fragment, scientists have been able to sequence the entire Denisovan genome. Newman: Something incredible came out of this DNA testing. They found that the Denisovans had the same super-athlete gene found in the Sherpas of Tibet. And not only that. After additional testing, they actually found that the Denisovans passed down this gene to them. What we're beginning to discover is that human origins are a lot more complex than what we ever imagined.

Narrator: In the decade since the Denisovans were discovered, scientists have traced their DNA to modern human populations in Australia, the Americas, the Pacific Islands, India, and Tibet. And to this day, remarkably, the native people who inhabit these regions all share a profound connection to the Pleiades star cluster. Salla: Researchers have found these groups shared this cultural belief about the Pleiades actually being the origin point, as being critical for the establishment of their culture, their history. Their lineage is somehow attributed to the Pleiades.

Narrator: Is it possible that the Denisovan bone fragment found in Siberia once belonged to an extraterrestrial being from the Pleiades? Stories of visitors from this star cluster are so widespread, they have even been given a name... the Pleiadeans. We've had all kinds of guests over the many years I've been doing Coast to Coast who have talked about various star systems and clusters, including the Pleiades. And they talk about how the Pleiadeans are primarily Nordics. They look like us, or should I say we look like them? Henry: In eyewitness descriptions, they are described as light beings and blue-skinned beings that come from the sky.

Caroline Cory: The ancient civilizations knew that the Pleiadeans had been in contact with Earth since the beginning of time. It is possible that the Pleiadeans seeded the

Earth with their own DNA to upgrade the genetic material of humanity to ensure that it will continue to evolve. Narrator: While the Pleiades is cited as the ancestral home for many cultures around the world, historians and mythologists point out that there are other star systems... like Orion and Sirius... that also figure prominently in ancient accounts concerning mankind's place of origin. Different cultures imagine they have come from specific locations in the constellations, like the Pleiades or Sirius. Orion shows up in so many different locations.

At least in mythology, at least the lore is claiming there are planets there that could be inhabited by creatures like us. All those stars. What is out there? What is our relationship to that? If it were only one culture of ancient times describing this, fine. But if you have all ancient cultures, especially the origin stories, that talk about the same thing, then the answer is clear. Something else went on. So, if we have these ancient structures that were built in the form of Orion, or the Pleiades, for example, then what if it's an illustration to suggest where these extraterrestrials came from? Narrator: Is it possible that the origin stories of ancient cultures are not merely based on imagination, but were inspired by actual historical events? And, if so, does this mean that aliens from more than one star system came to Earth in the distant past? As far as ancient astronaut theorists are concerned, the answer is a resounding "yes." And they not only point to ancient stories as proof, but to the various descriptions of different types of beings being reported by eyewitnesses, even today. There's a wide variety of beings out there that are said to have come to Earth. You have the Greys, you have the Reptilians, and the Pleiadeans. The Pleiadeans then fit in as a part of a whole roster of different types of beings that are visiting Earth in the ancient world, mating with humans, creating hybrid offspring... and influencing human civilization.

Narrator: If the Pleiadeans were one of a number of extraterrestrial factions that visited Earth from different star systems, have they left, never to return? Or could they still be living amongst us... even as we speak? They all fled into the stars seeking protection, and there they were transformed into stars. Fenton: Some kind of conflict between beings from the Orion system and another group of beings from this Pleiades system. 2020. Here, in what was once home to a mysterious group of mound builders known as the Adena culture, is arguably one of the most extraordinary ancient sites in North America: Serpent Mound.

Newman: Serpent Mound is a massive 1,400-foot-long and three-foot-tall effigy of a serpent. It is the largest in the world, and you can only really see it from above.

Scientists can't agree on when it was originally built or why it was built. It really is one of the big mysteries of the ancient world. Narrator: While archaeologists still debate the true purpose of the Serpent Mound, ancient astronaut theorists believe the answer may be found in the traditional stories of the native people of the region. A people whose legends tell of a great battle waged between a serpent and visitors from the Pleiades.

According to the legend, there were two entities involved in this great battle: a water serpent and the Thunderbird, which represented star people from the Pleiades culture. So, we may have had two extraterrestrial races battling at Serpent Mound. Some significant things about Serpent Mound that give credibility to this story. Core samples have revealed there's a striated crystal and also a deposit of iridium found in Serpent Mound. And according to lore, this battle involved high-tech weapons that may have caused this striated crystal or this deposit of iridium.

Pope: Not only is iridium one of the rarest metals on Earth, it's also one of the most corrosion-resistant. And it can withstand incredible heat, which is why it's used in a lot of high technology, including space probes. Narrator: Is it possible that the iridium found at Serpent Mound came from some sort of extraterrestrial craft that was engaged in battle, as ancient astronaut theorists suggest? And if so, could its presence at the site reveal the battle's outcome? Ancient astronaut theorists often think that there were several kinds of extraterrestrials who were coming to the planet, and one type of extraterrestrial was a reptilian, serpent-type of humanoid entity. And some people think that they were fighting wars over the domination of planet Earth. And it seems the reptilians won the battle.

Narrator: While alien factions battling for control of the planet may sound like the stuff of science fiction fantasy, ancient astronaut theorists suggest that strikingly similar stories can be found in cultures throughout the world that also support this notion. Dating back more than 20,000 years, the rock art at Walinynga, also known as Cave Hill, is considered some of the most significant on the continent, and contains the oldest depictions of the Pleiades. The art represents the so-called "Seven Sisters" being chased by star beings associated with the constellation of Orion. According to legend, they were forced to flee into the night sky, where they became the Pleiades. There is one dreaming story that runs through the whole of this country, and that's the Seven Sisters

of Pleiades. It is the same narrative that barely changes from place to place. Sometimes it's Orion, sometimes it's Southern Cross chasing them. But it is something that permeates through the whole of their religion.

Narrator: The details of the stories of the original people of Australia are eerily similar to those found over 8,000 miles away in Greece. According to the mythology, the Seven Sisters were fleeing an earthly pursuer, called Orion. In the Greco-Roman tradition, the Pleiades are the daughters of Atlas and a goddess, Pleione. And they are seven daughters. Orion is also a demigod, as it were, a hero, and he was chasing after them. And as a result of it, they all fled into the stars seeking protection, and there they were transformed into stars. Narrator: 6,000 miles from Greece, the native Kiowa tribe in Wyoming tells the story that Devil's Tower was clawed by a great bear that was in pursuit of seven maidens. The Pleiades. The bright stars that can be seen clearly by the eye are important in ancient lore. Kiowa tradition tells us that the maidens knelt to pray for help, calling upon the gods. The ground was raised into the sky. The bear tried to follow in vain and clawed the side of the rock. To protect the maidens, the Great Spirit allowed them to remain in the sky as the Seven Sisters. The Pleiades. How can it be that those cultures separated by such vast distances, and indeed, time, have an identical story? Could it be that they're recording real events, that there was some kind of conflict between beings that originated from the Orion system and another group of beings from this Pleiades system? Could it be that these Pleiadeans returned to their home in the stars?

Narrator: Do these similar ancient traditions provide a historical record that extraterrestrials from the Pleiades were forced to flee the Earth? Based on the legend of the Native Hawaiians, some ancient astronaut theorists believe there could be another, even more incredible possibility.

Salla: Part of the Hawaiian legend is that Lemurians used lava tubes for safe harbor from invasion. And I think that was a legend that is established on a war that occurred prior to the last great flood. So, this was the Lemurians being driven underground. Many of them remained, and some of them returned to the Pleiades. Childress: Throughout the Pacific, there are also stories that Lemuria or Mu is now basically underneath the ocean. So if Lemuria was actually some kind of craft, we have to wonder if it is capable of going underwater. And it's quite possible as well that these extraterrestrials are under the oceans. Narrator: If the events chronicled in numerous ancient traditions really occurred,

is it possible that the Pleiadeans did not retreat to their home planet thousands of years ago, but are still here and can be found somewhere deep beneath the ocean? Pope: The indigenous elders say this is where they go to commune with their otherworldly ancestors.

Salla: He began having experiences with these Pleiadian star visitors. Narrator: Population, distinctive rock formations in the Blue Mountains called the Three Sisters are what remains of seven stone spires that once stood here. Locals associate them with the seven visible stars of the Pleiades. To this day, the elders believe this area contains a cosmic cord, a sacred link to these stars that allows them to make contact with their ancestors. And some believe it is the site of their return. Strong: There are definitely stories of Pleiadeans in contact through the whole of that region, the Blue Mountains, and Gosford. It is where they've come down and worked with them. I've been with elders who swear to this day they have spoken to tall blue beings, and they've given information to them. Pope: In the paranormal investigation community, the Blue Mountains are considered a hot spot for extraterrestrial activity. Since the 1950s, there have been hundreds of UFO sightings. This corroborates the views of the indigenous elders who say this is a location where they go to commune with their otherworldly ancestors. So, could this mean that these beings they call "the ancestors" have returned?

Narrator: But if extraterrestrials from the Pleiades have returned to Earth after a long absence, why now? Perhaps further clues can be found by examining details from an alleged alien abduction event half a world away. Engineer Enrique Castillo Rincón is at home when a strange voice invades his mind. According to Rincón, this telepathic communication is from a cosmic being whose origin lies 400 light-years away, in the Pleiades. Rincón is instructed to visit a specific lake where physical contact would be made. Narrator: Once there, he claims to have been taken aboard a Pleiadian spacecraft.

Salla: Enrique Castillo Rincón began having experiences with these Pleiadian star visitors. He says that he was chosen by the Pleiadeans to be an ambassador, where he would actually be given a lot of information: the history of, uh, Pleiadian interaction with humanity and our true history as a species. And how the Pleiadeans have been interacting with us for many millennia. Some of the messages Rincón receives talk of great changes coming in the near future, including an imminent Third World War. You can imagine that this sort of information would be of great concern to the authorities. Indeed, after one of his public appearances, Rincón claims that government agents took

him to Washington, D.C., where top-level officials interrogated him. What made Rincón's case fascinating was that documentation subsequently has come out substantiating that the CIA did actually bring him to the United States for a debriefing.

Narrator: Since 1973, other contactees have come forward, professing to have been given similar information by beings from the Pleiades. Ancient astronaut theorists speculate that this increase in contact, and the recent appearance of 'Oumuamua, may indicate that they are preparing humanity for their return. We know from many different sources that the Pleiadeans have been interacting with humanity and are connected to us. So if that is the case, 'Oumuamua could be part of humanity's awakening to the greater cosmic reality.

Tsoukalos: 'Oumuamua, the first visitor from outside the solar system. It's almost like a calling card, a business card of where the extraterrestrials came from. They came down from the Pleiades. Narrator: Are we entering a new era of alien visitation, as ancient astronaut theorists suggest? One where we will see the return of the Pleiadeans and other extraterrestrial races? Perhaps further evidence can be found by examining a second interstellar object that recently entered our solar system. Narrator: At the MARGO Observatory, amateur astronomer Gennadiy Borisov detects a strange object traveling through the sky. It is dubbed the Borisov comet and becomes the second interstellar object ever discovered in our solar system, nearly two years after 'Oumuamua traveled from the Pleiades star cluster.

Teitel: The Borisov comet is the second known object we found that has interstellar origins. It was traveling way too fast to have come from our own outer solar system, which means it has to have come from another solar system. Whether we are just getting better at detecting these objects or whether we're seeing this new kind of thing swinging by our Sun, it's a really exciting time to be looking for things that are coming from outside our solar system.

Henry: This is kind of alarming to some astronomers because we wonder, are these cosmic messengers coming here, bringing us warnings? Are they signaling something? Is this just the start of more interstellar objects entering our solar system? And if so, how many more of these objects are we going to start seeing? Meech: In 2017, a paper was published trying to estimate the number of interstellar objects that we might have. One estimate suggests that at any one moment, we might have one 'Oumuamua-like object inside the orbit of Earth at any time that shows us new possibilities of what's out there.

We've had a piece of something from another solar system delivered to us. I think this is inching us closer to the discovery of life elsewhere. My personal belief is that there is life out there.

Narrator: Now, after the historic discovery of two interstellar objects that were delivered to our solar system, could a new age be upon us? One that will soon see the arrival of intelligent beings from another world.

Henry: If 'Oumuamua is an interstellar probe, we know now that it comes from the Pleiades. Is the Borisov object also some form of intelligently directed interstellar object? And are there other species out there that are also sending probes that we soon will discover? Tsoukalos: In the earliest oral traditions and the earliest of texts, everybody is waiting for someone to return. I hope that we will make official contact within our lifetime, meaning in the next 50 or so years. I've always said that the big secret will be when the hatch opens and they walk down the ramp, that we'll look at each other in the mirror, because they will look like you and me.

Narrator: Throughout human history, we have looked to the stars to guide our ships, to align our most sacred monuments, and to search for our place in the universe. But could we have a far more profound connection with these distant suns? And if so, are we on the verge of recovering this lost knowledge? Perhaps now that we can detect the visitors coming to our solar system from the far reaches of space, we will soon discover that humanity's origins lie not on Earth, but light-years away.