# Joe Rogan claims scientists would suppress evidence of ancient giant humans



Joe Rogan has once again ignited a firestorm of speculation and intrigue with his recent claims concerning the historical existence of giants on Earth. During an episode of The Joe Rogan Experience, featuring TikTok personality Cody Tucker, Rogan articulated a belief that scientists would actively suppress evidence of giant humans, suggesting that any researcher aiming to prove their existence might face grave repercussions. He ominously stated, "They're gonna kill you... the scientists will kill you," referring to the lengths to which he believed the scientific community would go to keep such information hidden.

Rogan's conversation with Tucker harked back to numerous tales throughout history, particularly biblical accounts such as David and Goliath, indicating a long-standing fascination with the notion of colossal humans. While the podcast host acknowledged the possibility of undiscovered races of humans, he expressed strong scepticism about the scientific community's openness to revolutionary findings. Claiming that researchers might choose to conceal discoveries for fear of public backlash, Rogan wonders, “If they found a 10-foot human with a gigantic sword, would they just say 'we're wrong, giants existed'?”

Conspiracy theories surrounding giants are not unique to Rogan. Across various platforms, TikTokers and enthusiasts frequently discuss these colossal beings, asserting they may have had a role in ancient construction projects, such as the pyramids. Some scientists do entertain that fragments of truth might underlie this fascination. For instance, the phenomenon of gigantism is a medical condition that results from abnormal growth hormone levels, exemplified in documented cases like Robert Wadlow, who, at 8 feet 11 inches, remains the tallest human on record.

Viking history adds another layer to this narrative, as Rogan and Tucker noted that the Norsemen were substantially taller than many of their contemporaries. Indeed, historical records suggest that groups such as the Vikings could possess significantly greater average heights due to favourable genetics and nutrition. Archaeological findings have, at times, revealed larger skeletal remains, spurring mythologies around giants, although such remnants often stem from a myriad of factors ranging from malnutrition to a misunderstanding of extant species.

Dr Pavel Grasgruber, a prominent figure in biological research on height, attributes some of the giant mythos to early archaeological interpretations. He highlights the provocative findings in the Grimaldi cave system, where researchers unearthed remains of individuals taller than the average at the time, thus stimulating a narrative of giant humans that persists today. The striking contrast between these early hominins—averaging 5 feet 11 inches—against their contemporaries likely led to embellishments that have become firmly rooted in popular culture.

However, scientific reasoning puts severe limitations on the plausibility of actual giant humans existing as a separate race. The square-cube law, which dictates that as an organism's size increases, its volume grows at a faster rate than its surface area, poses substantial structural challenges for the human body at larger sizes. As detailed by multiple researchers, this law explains why humans could not realistically exist at sizes portrayed in myths without suffering significant health complications, or worse.

While captivating narratives of ancient giants entice the imagination and foster ongoing discussion, the robust scientific consensus maintains that what some interpret as signs of a giant race can often be traced back to misidentifications of extinct megafauna or mere exaggerations of historical anecdote. As contemporary science continues to unearth the mysteries surrounding our ancestors and their physical characteristics, it is essential to tread carefully between legend and reality.

Ultimately, while Rogan taps into a deep vein of historical intrigue—capturing a curious audience hungry for tales of mystery—science remains steadfast in its assertion that claims of giants, as portrayed in myth, are largely unfounded.

### Reference Map

1. [[1]](https://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-14708751/Joe-Rogan-makes-wild-claim-ancient-race-giant-humans-living-Earth.html?ns_mchannel=rss&ns_campaign=1490&ito=1490) Lead Article
2. [[2]](https://www.livescience.com/archaeology/have-giant-humans-ever-existed) Insights on gigantism and historical perspectives
3. [[3]](https://www.nationalgeographic.com/science/article/121102-gigantism-ancient-skeleton-archaeology-history-science-rome/) Findings on ancient skeletons and gigantism
4. [[4]](https://www.iflscience.com/heres-why-science-says-giant-humans-have-never-and-will-never-exist-58513) Scientific explanation of human size limitations
5. [[5]](https://www.discovermagazine.com/planet-earth/did-giants-ever-exist-the-question-isnt-as-crazy-as-it-sounds) Discussion of real prehistoric creatures, Gigantopithecus
6. [[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_human_skeletons) Historical claims and debunks of giant human skeletons

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## Bibliography

* <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-14708751/Joe-Rogan-makes-wild-claim-ancient-race-giant-humans-living-Earth.html?ns_mchannel=rss&ns_campaign=1490&ito=1490> - Please view link - unable to able to access data
* <https://www.livescience.com/archaeology/have-giant-humans-ever-existed> - This article examines the historical and scientific perspectives on the existence of giant humans. It discusses the medical condition of gigantism, which leads to excessive growth due to overproduction of growth hormone, citing examples like Robert Wadlow, the tallest person on record. The piece also addresses the square-cube law, explaining why humans cannot grow to giant sizes without structural issues. Additionally, it explores historical claims of giant human skeletons, noting that many were debunked as hoaxes or misidentifications of extinct megafauna.
* <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/science/article/121102-gigantism-ancient-skeleton-archaeology-history-science-rome/> - National Geographic reports on the discovery of an ancient Roman skeleton exhibiting signs of gigantism, a condition caused by a pituitary tumor leading to excessive growth. The skeleton, found in Fidenae, Italy, shows evidence of disproportionately long limbs and skull damage consistent with a pituitary tumor. This finding provides insight into the prevalence and impact of gigantism in ancient populations, offering a rare glimpse into the health conditions of past societies.
* <https://www.iflscience.com/heres-why-science-says-giant-humans-have-never-and-will-never-exist-58513> - This article from IFLScience delves into the scientific reasoning behind the impossibility of giant humans. It explains the square-cube law, which states that as an organism's size increases, its volume grows faster than its surface area, leading to structural challenges. The piece also discusses the limitations imposed by human biology and physics, emphasizing that scaling up humans to giant sizes would result in unsustainable weight and structural failure.
* <https://www.discovermagazine.com/planet-earth/did-giants-ever-exist-the-question-isnt-as-crazy-as-it-sounds> - Discover Magazine explores the question of whether giants ever existed, focusing on the extinct genus Gigantopithecus. Fossil remains of Gigantopithecus, particularly its large molars, suggest it was a massive primate that lived in Asia. The article discusses the size and dietary habits of Gigantopithecus, noting that its large molars were adapted for processing tough vegetation. It also addresses the distinction between mythical giants and real prehistoric creatures like Gigantopithecus.
* <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gigantopithecus> - The Wikipedia page on Gigantopithecus provides an overview of this extinct genus of ape that lived in Asia from the Early to Middle Pleistocene. It details the discovery of Gigantopithecus fossils, primarily teeth and mandibles, and discusses its classification, size estimates, and dietary habits. The article also touches on the extinction of Gigantopithecus, correlating it with environmental changes and potential human activity.
* <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_human_skeletons> - This Wikipedia page discusses historical claims of giant human skeletons found in the United States, particularly in Native American burial mounds. It notes that many of these claims were debunked as hoaxes or misidentifications of extinct megafauna. The article also mentions the role of the Smithsonian Institution in debunking such claims and addresses conspiracy theories alleging that the institution destroyed evidence of giant skeletons.