

a race of giants our forbidden history

A race of giants our forbidden history is a topic that encapsulates the intrigue and controversy surrounding the existence of colossal beings in our past. Throughout various cultures and folklore, accounts of giants have persisted, sparking debate among historians, archaeologists, and enthusiasts alike. These tales often blur the lines between myth and reality, prompting us to question the narratives that have shaped our understanding of human history. In this exploration, we will delve into ancient texts, archaeological findings, and the implications of these giants on our perception of history.

Ancient Texts and Myths

Many ancient civilizations incorporated giants into their mythologies, portraying them as both creators and destroyers. These texts often serve as valuable resources for understanding how our ancestors viewed these formidable beings.

1. The Bible and the Nephilim

One of the most notable references to giants in history can be found in the Bible. The Book of Genesis mentions the Nephilim, described as the offspring of the "sons of God" and the "daughters of men." Key points include:

- Genesis 6:4 states, "There were giants in the earth in those days; and also after that, when the sons of God came in unto the daughters of men, and they bare children to them, the same became mighty men which were of old, men of renown."
- The Nephilim are often interpreted as beings of great size and strength, leading to various interpretations about their nature—whether they were fallen angels, demigods, or simply giants.

2. Greek Mythology

In Greek mythology, giants are frequently depicted as powerful adversaries to the gods. The Titanomachy, a series of battles between the Titans and Olympian gods, highlights this conflict. Notable points include:

- The Titans: Predecessors of the Olympian gods, Titans were often portrayed as enormous beings with immense power.
- Gaea and Uranus: According to myth, Gaea (Earth) gave birth to the Giants, who battled the gods in an epic struggle that ultimately led to their defeat.

3. Other Cultural Accounts

Various other cultures around the world have their own stories of giants:

- Norse Mythology: The Jotnar, or giants, were often in conflict with the Aesir gods, representing chaos and disorder.
- Native American Legends: Many tribes, such as the Sioux and the Algonquin, have tales of giant beings who roamed the Earth before humans.
- Hindu Texts: In the Mahabharata, the character of Ghatotkacha is a giant who plays a significant role in the epic battle of Kurukshetra.

Archaeological Evidence

In addition to mythological accounts, there have been numerous archaeological discoveries that some claim support the existence of giants. While many findings are contentious, they contribute to the ongoing debate about the reality of these beings.

1. Giant Skeletons

Reports of giant skeletons have surfaced throughout history, often stirring excitement and skepticism. Some notable instances include:

- The Lovelock Cave: Discovered in Nevada, this site reportedly contained the remains of a giant skeleton, measuring over nine feet tall. The story goes that the Paiute tribe described the remains as belonging to a race of red-haired giants who terrorized their ancestors.
- Giant Mounds: In the Midwest of the United States, numerous burial mounds have been excavated, some containing unusually large human remains. These discoveries often align with local legends of giant beings.

2. Megalithic Structures

Several ancient structures have led researchers to speculate about the existence of giants due to their sheer size and the effort required for construction:

- Stonehenge: The massive stones used in its construction raise questions about the capabilities of the builders. Some theories suggest that only giants could have moved and erected such colossal megaliths.
- The Pyramids of Giza: The construction of these monumental structures is often attributed to advanced techniques, but some alternative theories posit that giants played a role in their creation.

The Forbidden History Narrative

The notion of a "forbidden history" arises from the idea that mainstream academics and institutions deliberately suppress evidence of giants. This narrative is fueled by several factors, including:

1. Mainstream Skepticism

Many historians and scientists remain skeptical of the existence of giants, often attributing such claims to folklore or misinterpretations. Reasons for this skepticism include:

- Lack of Concrete Evidence: Despite numerous claims, verifiable evidence supporting the existence of giants is scarce.
- Misidentifications: Many supposed giant skeletons have turned out to be hoaxes or misidentified remains of large animals.

2. Cultural Bias

Some argue that Western cultural narratives have marginalized non-Western histories, leading to a dismissal of giant mythology as mere superstition. This bias raises questions about:

- Historical Context: Understanding the cultural significance of giants in various societies may offer insights into their persistence in collective memory.
- Reevaluation of Myths: Reassessing giants within the framework of cultural storytelling can reveal underlying truths about human experiences and fears.

Modern Implications

The fascination with giants persists in contemporary culture, influencing literature, film, and even conspiracy theories. This interest raises questions about our understanding of history and the narratives we choose to believe.

1. Giants in Popular Culture

The portrayal of giants in modern media has evolved, often depicting them as both antagonists and protagonists. Examples include:

- Literature: Books like "The BFG" by Roald Dahl present giants in a whimsical light, while works like "Jack and the Beanstalk" emphasize their menacing nature.
- Film: Movies such as "Clash of the Titans" and "The Hobbit" feature giants or giant-like beings, further embedding them in popular culture.

2. The Search for Truth

The ongoing interest in giants prompts individuals to seek out alternative histories and question established narratives. This search often leads to:

- Alternative Archaeology: Groups and enthusiasts explore archaeological sites, seeking evidence of giants and other hidden truths.
- Community Engagement: Online forums and communities dedicated to discussing the existence of giants foster dialogue and exploration of the topic.

Conclusion

The concept of a race of giants our forbidden history intertwines mythology, archaeology, and cultural narratives. While concrete evidence remains elusive, the stories of giants continue to captivate our imagination, prompting us to explore the depths of our past. As we examine these tales and their implications, we are reminded of the power of stories to shape our understanding of the world and our place within it. Whether giants once roamed the Earth or exist solely in the realm of myth, their legacy endures, challenging us to reconsider what we know about history and humanity.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the primary theme explored in 'A Race of Giants: Our Forbidden History'?

The primary theme explores the existence of a race of giants throughout history and how their stories have been suppressed or overlooked in mainstream narratives.

What kind of evidence is presented in the book to support the existence of giants?

The book presents a variety of evidence, including ancient texts, archaeological findings, and folklore from different cultures that reference giant beings.

How does 'A Race of Giants' relate to modern archaeological discoveries?

The book connects modern archaeological discoveries with historical accounts of giants, suggesting that new findings may validate ancient myths and stories.

What impact does the book claim the existence of

giants has had on human history?

The book argues that the existence of giants has influenced various aspects of human history, including mythologies, societal structures, and the construction of megalithic sites.

Are there specific cultures highlighted in the book that have legends about giants?

Yes, the book highlights several cultures, including the Greeks, Native Americans, and various ancient civilizations, each with their own legends and myths involving giants.

What are some of the criticisms faced by the theories presented in 'A Race of Giants'?

Critics argue that the theories lack solid scientific backing and are often based on anecdotal evidence or misinterpretations of archaeological data.

Does the book provide a timeline of giant sightings or encounters?

Yes, the book provides a timeline that outlines various historical sightings and encounters with giants, tracing their accounts from ancient times to more recent reports.

How does the author address the skepticism surrounding the topic of giants?

The author addresses skepticism by presenting a well-researched narrative that combines historical references, scientific inquiry, and a call for open-mindedness in exploring unconventional histories.

What role does mythology play in the understanding of giants as discussed in the book?

Mythology plays a crucial role as it serves as a cultural lens through which the existence of giants is interpreted, often blending history with fantastical elements that reflect societal beliefs and fears.

[A Race Of Giants Our Forbidden History](#)

A Race Of Giants Our Forbidden History

Related Articles

- [a short guide to writing about biology](#)
- [a study of genesis](#)
- [a view from the bridge](#)

[Back to Home](#)