

ljsversmaak ("Fun on the Ice") Hendrick Avercamp, 1608

Mediaeval Optimum

 Settlements in Iceland (825: Irish monks; ca 870: Vikings) and Greenland (986)

France

- Vineyards in England
- Agriculture on the summits of the Lammermuir Hills
- Woodlands cleared
- Population growth

England AD 1200: 1.4 million 6.2 million AD 1300: 5 million 18 million

The Great Famine 1315-1321

- "Exceedingly great rains descended from the heavens..."
- "Therefore is the anger of the Lord kindled against his people, and he hath stretched forth his hands against them, and hath smitten them" (Chronicle of Malmesbury)
- "There began a dearness of wheat..."

Triumph of Death, Camposanto (Pisa), Mid-14 century (1338?)

The winter of 1570/1571

57-52

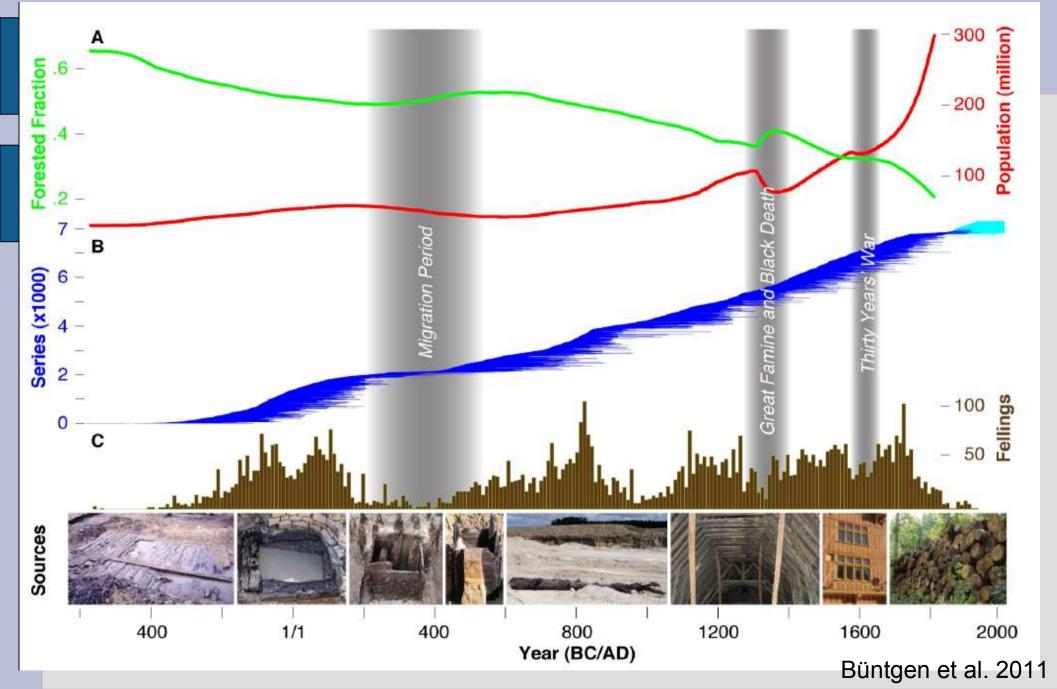
Triumph of Death, Jan Brueghel, 15

12

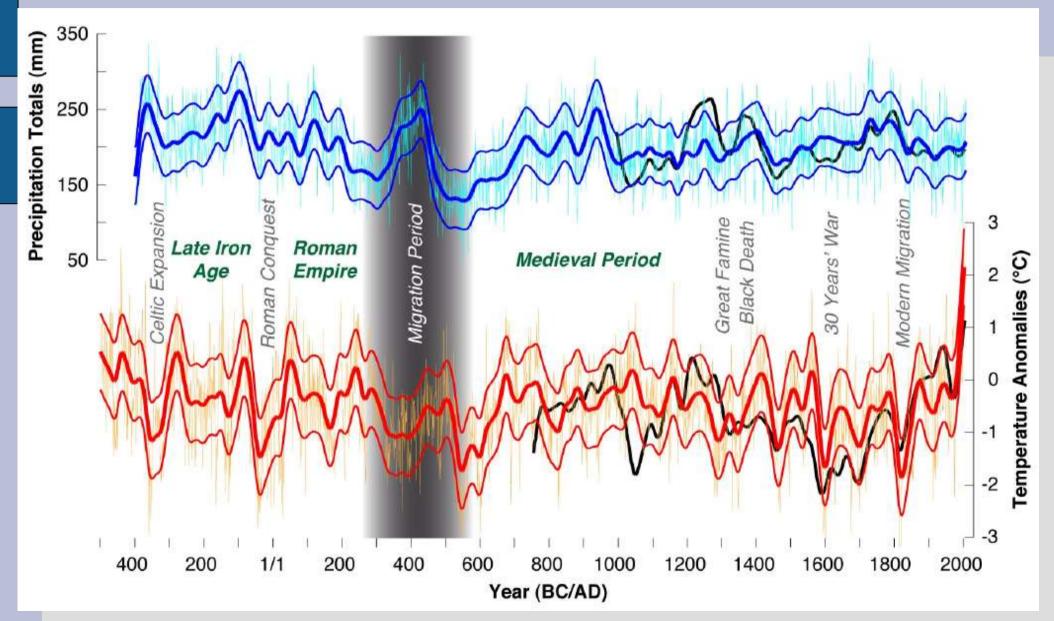
Historical events 1300-1900

- 1315-1321: The Great Famine
- 1337-1435: Hundred Years War
- 1300+: Rise of the Hanseatic League
- 1348: Black Death
- c. 1350: Greenland W. Settlement abandoned
- 1469: Wine cultivation abandoned in England
- 1492 Columbus
- 1570/71: extremely harsh winter
- 1618-1648: Thirty Years War
- 1798-1815: Napoleonic Wars
- 1845-1849: Irish Potato Famine, emigration

Tree rings (Central Europe)



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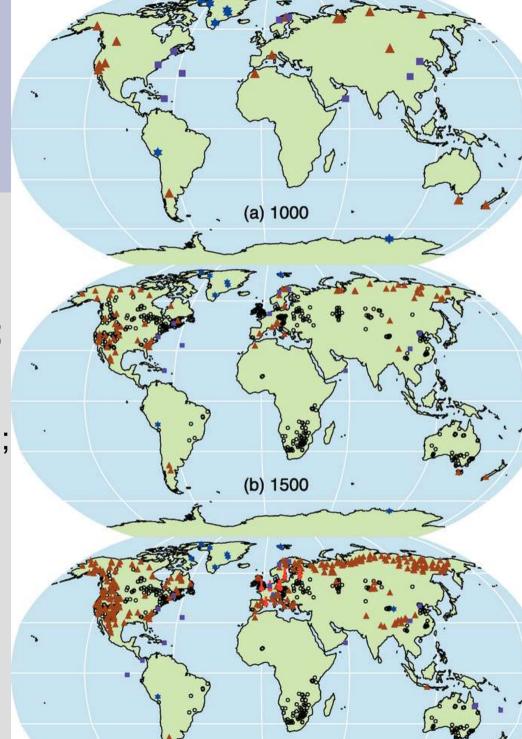


Büntgen et al. 2011

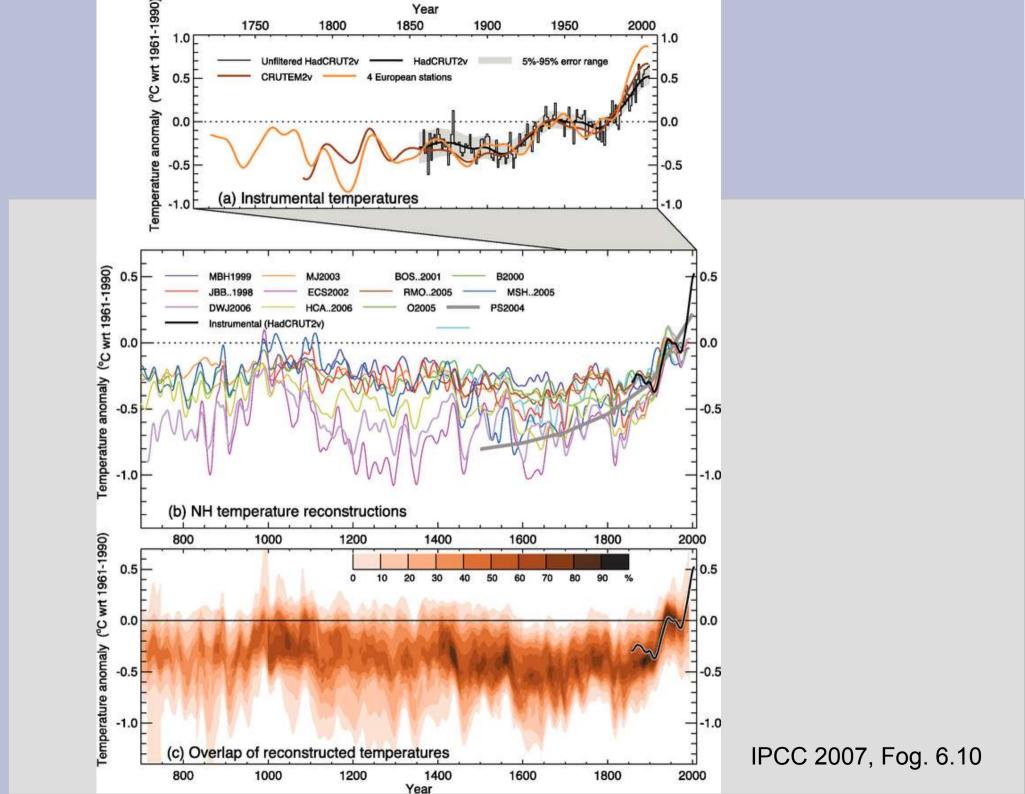
Global Temperature

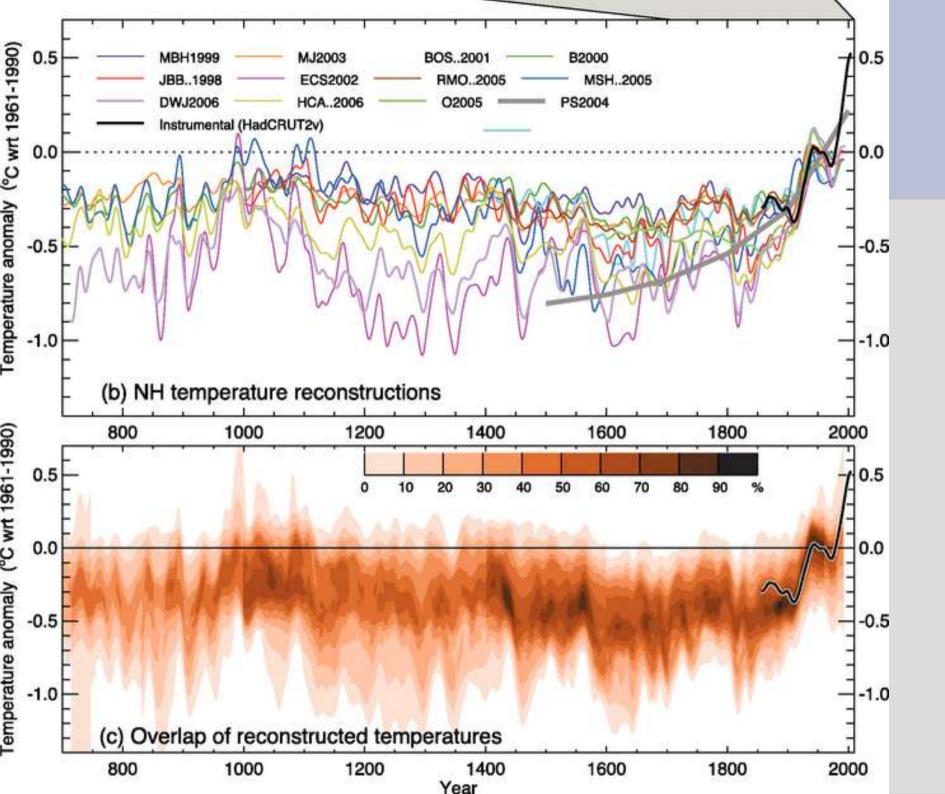
Locations of proxy records with data back to AD 1000, 1500 and 1750:

- instrumental: red thermometers;
- tree ring: brown triangles;
- borehole: black circles;
- ice core/ice borehole: blue stars;
- other including low-resolution records: purple squares

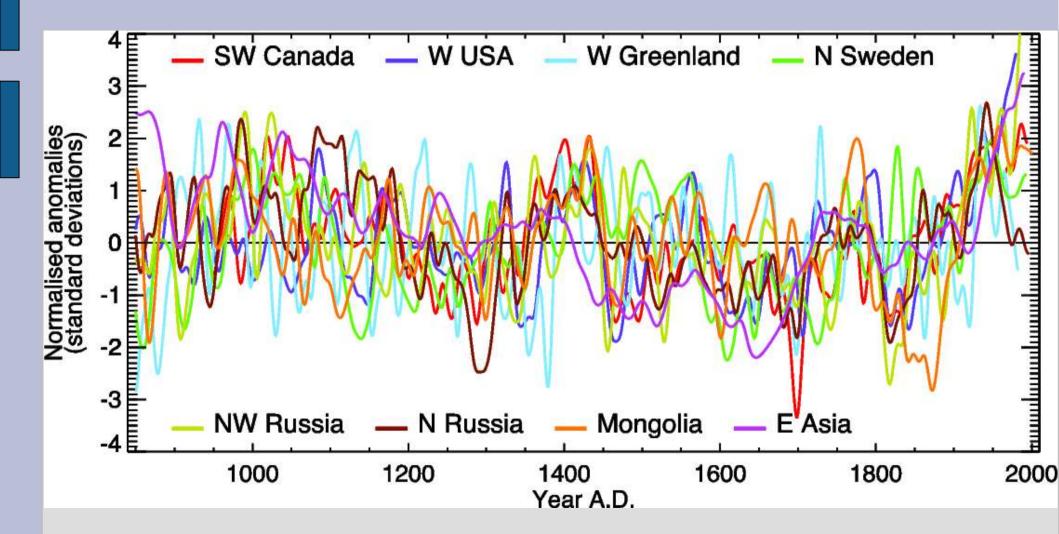


(c) 1750



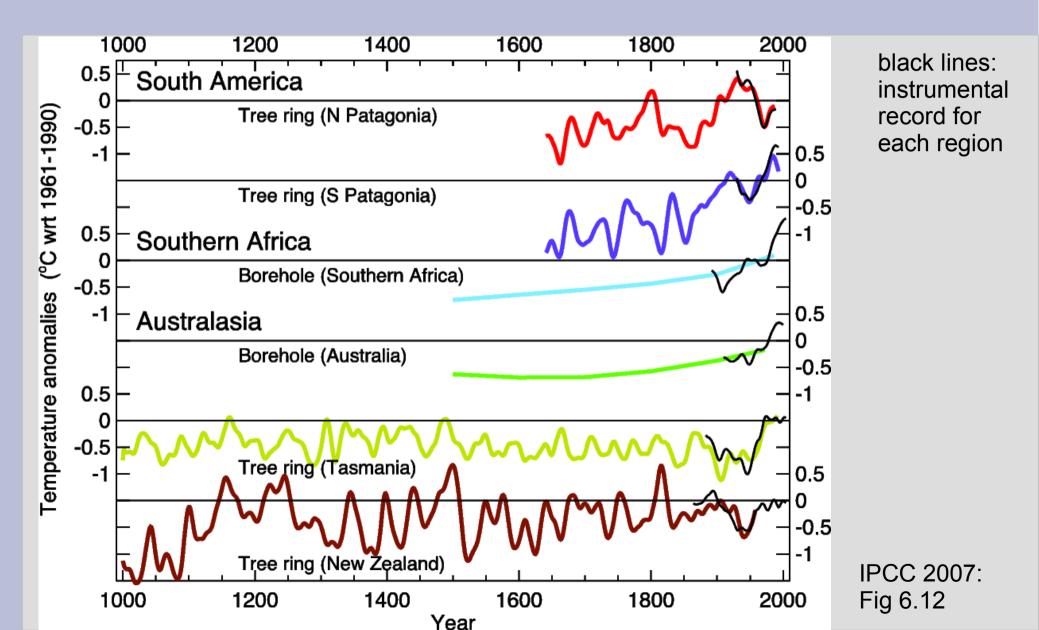


Regional Variability



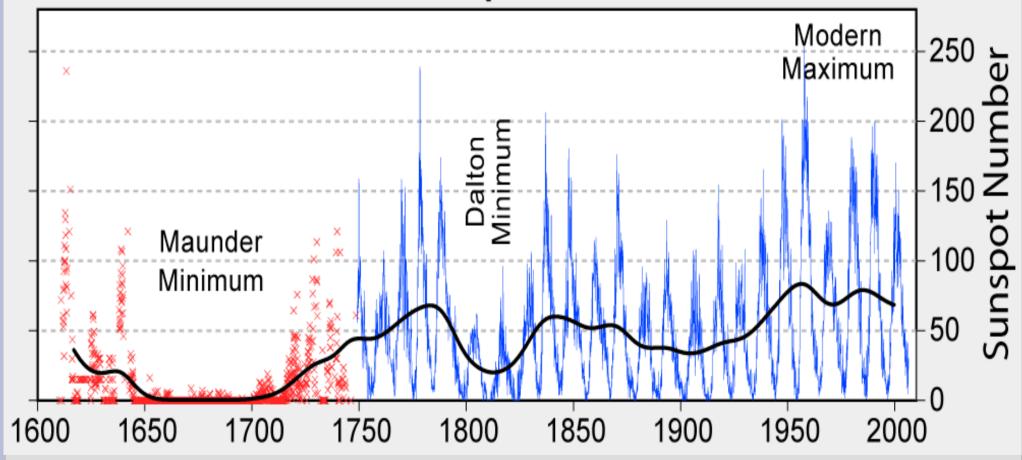
IPCC (2007), Box 6.4, Fig 1

Southern Hemisphere?



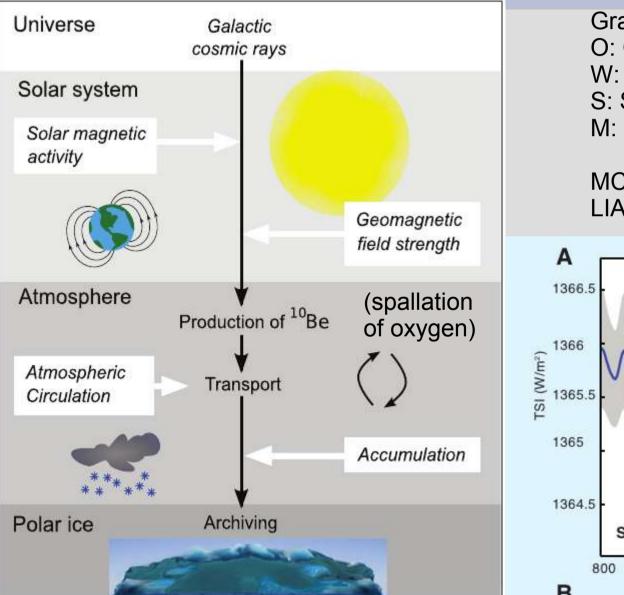
Solar Forcing

400 Years of Sunspot Observations



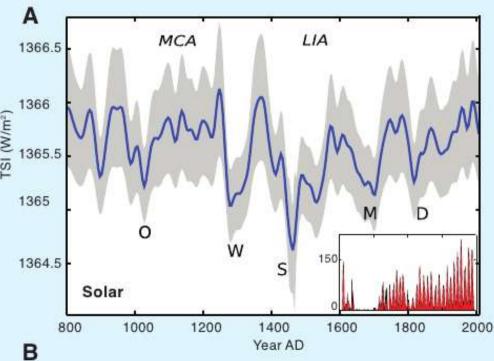
http://www.globalwarmingart.com/wiki/Image:Sunspot_Numbers.png

Solar irradiance from ¹⁰Be

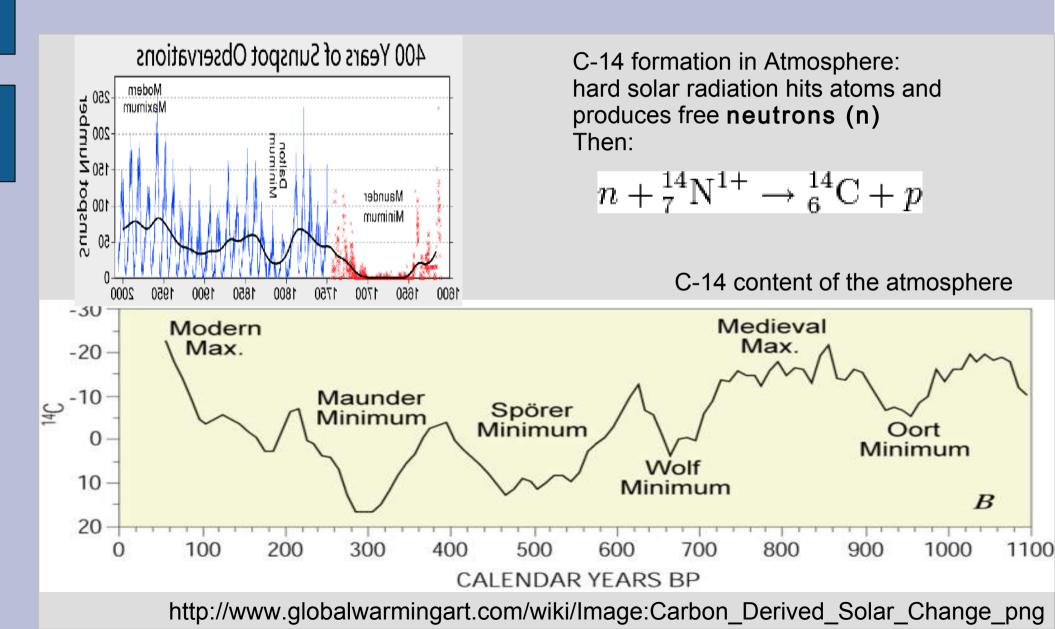


Grand Solar Minima: O: Oort W: Wolf S: Spörer M: Maunder

MCA: Medieval Climate Anomaly LIA: Little Ice Age



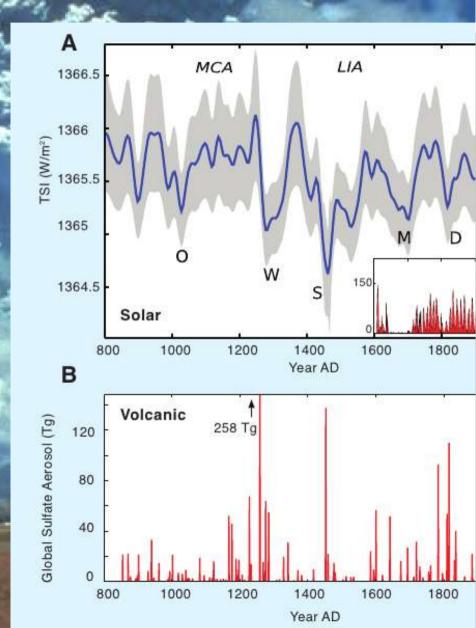
Solar Forcing

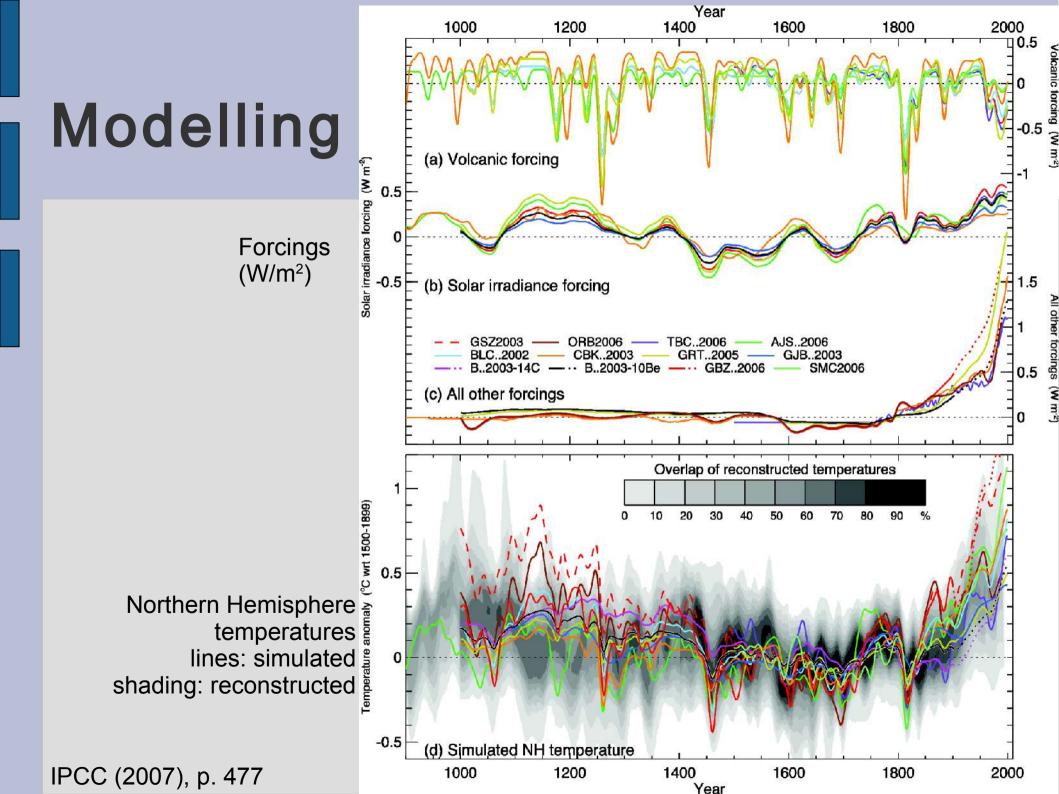


Volcanic activity

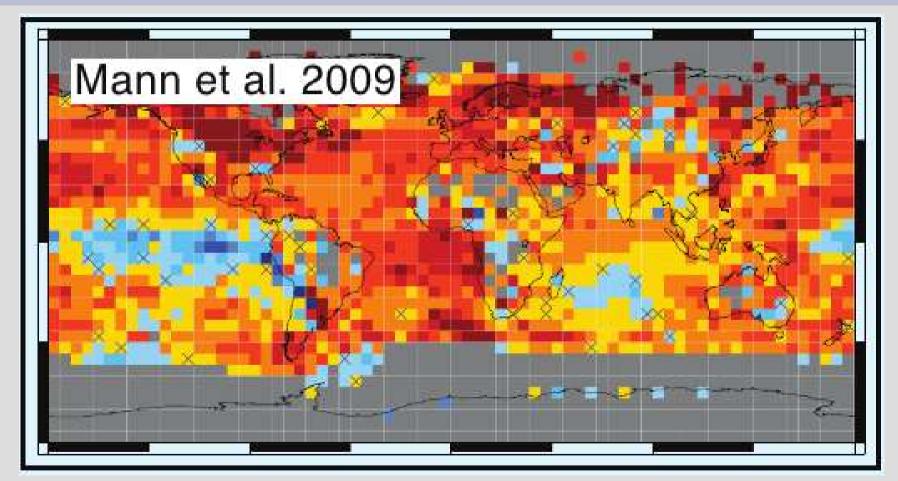
Hansen (1996)

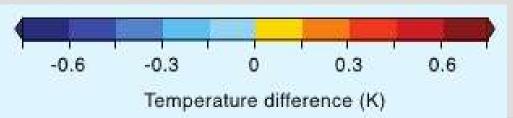
258: unknown location
280: Quilotoa (Ecuador)
450: Pinatubo? (Phillipines)
600: Huaynaputina (Peru)
783/84 Laki (Iceland)
816: Tambora (Indonesia)
883: Krakatoa

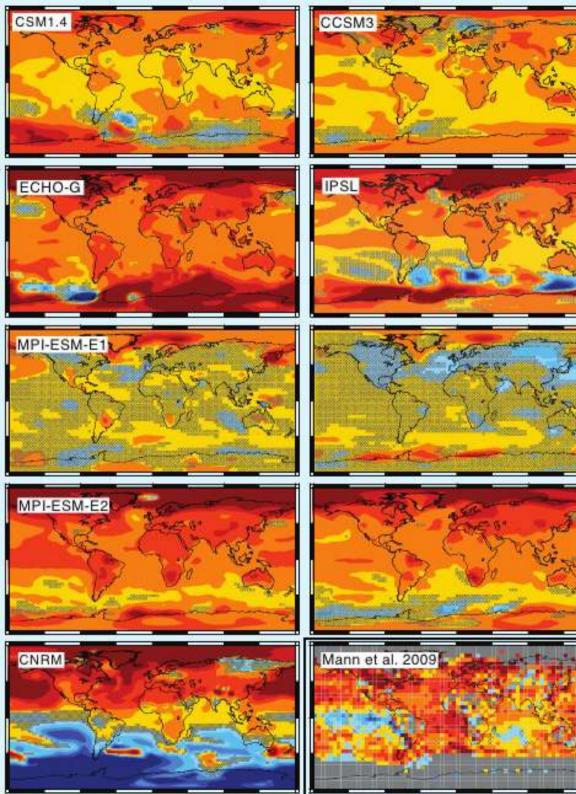




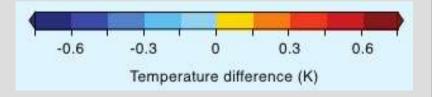
Climate reconstruction: 950-1250 minus 1400-1700





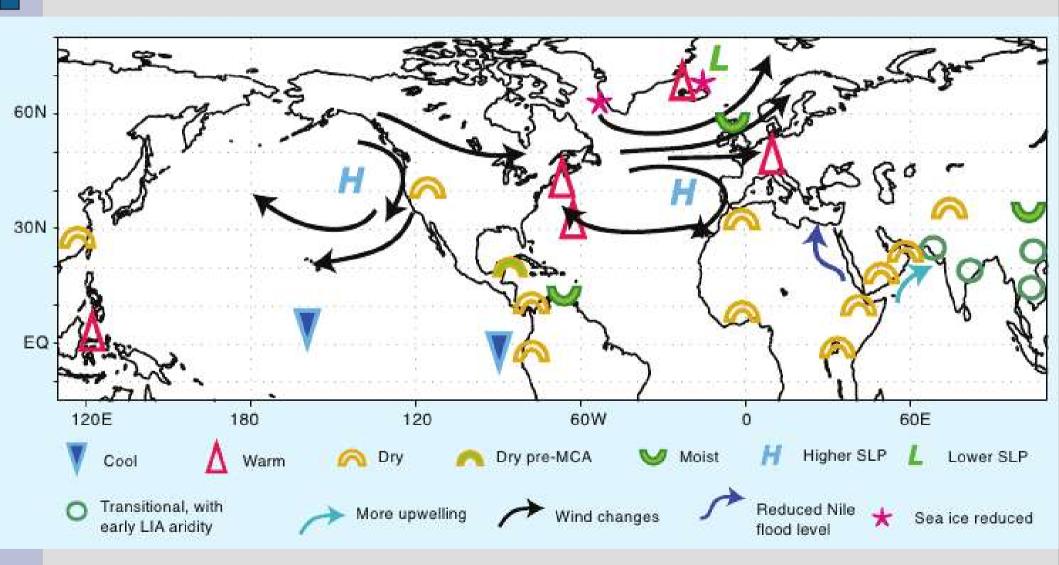


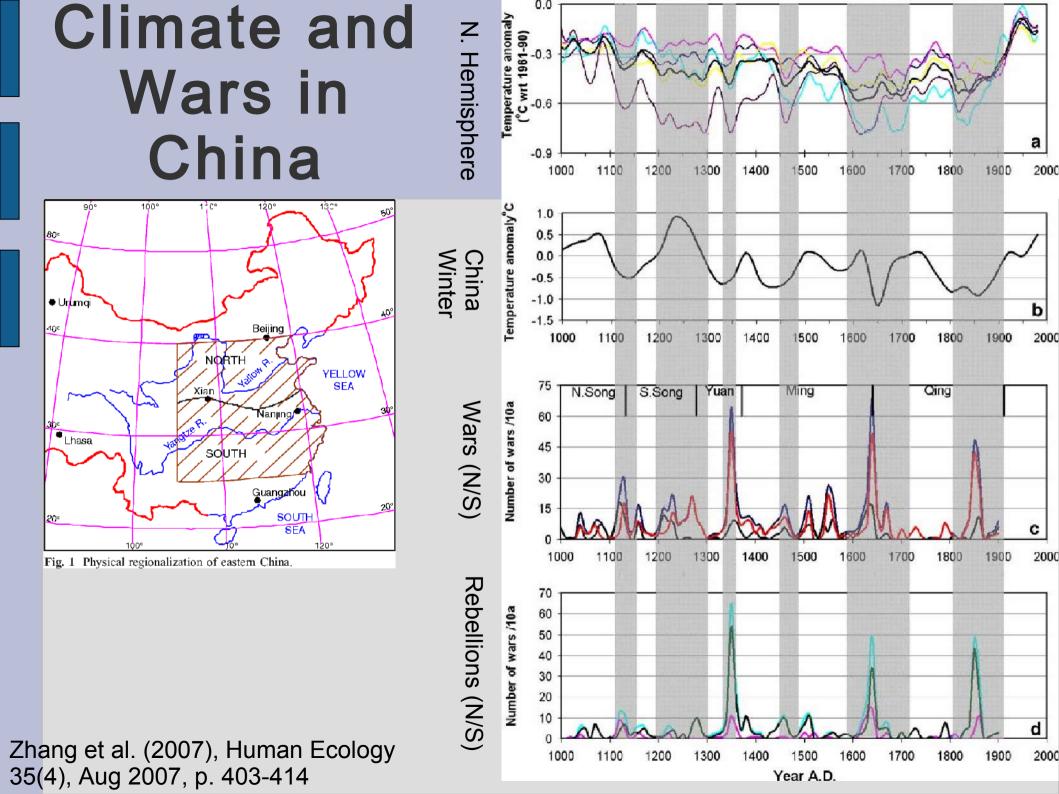
Models



PAGES (2011)

Climate reorganisation? (MCA versus LIA)





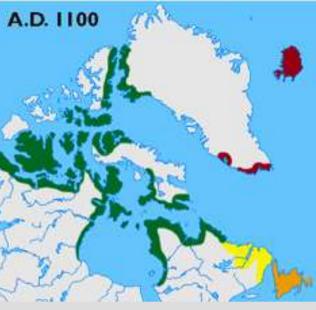






Brown (2000): Archaeology online feature http://www.archaeology.org/online/features/greenland/





A.D. 1500





Image: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thule_people

900: Gunnbjörn Úlfsson reports land 982: Eiríkr inn rauði (Erik the Red) finds land 983: returns with ca 700 followers

1126: first bishop on Greenland

before 1350: West Settlement abandoned

1378: last bishop in Greenland dies. successor is elected but refuses to leave Norway

1406 last Norwegian trade ship reaches Greenland; contact is lost

1535 dubious reports of people on West coast

1585 John Davis searches for North West passage, no sign of Europeans in Greenland

Archaeology

- Evidence for violence (injuries):
 - Thule?
 - Viking marauders?
- Isotope analysis: seafood consumption rose from 20% to 80% indicates poor agriculture results
- Trade routes to Norway lost no iron tools
- Population was never huge, maximum ca. 5000
- Thule people (seal&whale hunting) lived ok



reconstructed Norse chapel

A Mediaeval property developer...

That country which is called Greenland, was discovered and colonized from Iceland. Eric the Red [Eirekr enn Rauthi] was the name of the man, an inhabitant of Breidafirth, who went out thither from here, and settled at that place, which has since been called Ericsfirth [Eiriksfiorthr].



He gave a name to the country, and called it Greenland, and said that it must persuade men to go thither, if the land had a good name.

Ari Þorgilsson, "Íslendingabók", ca 1120 (transl. Arthur Middleton Reeves, 1906)

Climate and Human History Stephan Matthiesen

- 19/1 1. Climate and climate history
- 26/1 2. The Ice Age
- 2/2 3. Farming and City States
- 9/2 4. The Roman Empire
- 16/2 5. Tang and Maya in the 10th century
- 23/2 6. Mediaeval Optimum; Little Ice Age
- 1/3 7. El Niño through the ages
- 8/3 8. Miscellaneous topics
- 15/3 no class!
- 22/3 9.Current and future changes
- 29/3 10. Summary and re-cap

Literature

- Fagan (2000): The Little Ice Age.
- Behringer (2007): Kulturgeschichte des Klimas
- PAGES (2011). Medieval Climate Anomaly. PAGES Newsletter 19(1) (online: http://www.pages-igbp.org)
- Büntgen et al. (2011). 2500 years of European climate variability and human susceptibility. Science, 331 (6017), 578-582.
- IPCC (2007): Chapter 6: Paleoclimate. IPCC WG1 (Scientific Basis) AR4 Report (online: http://www.ipcc.ch/)