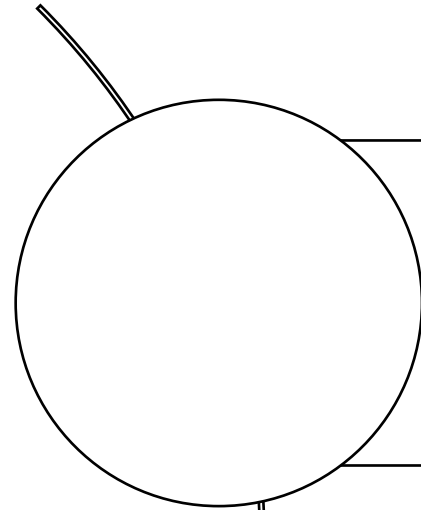
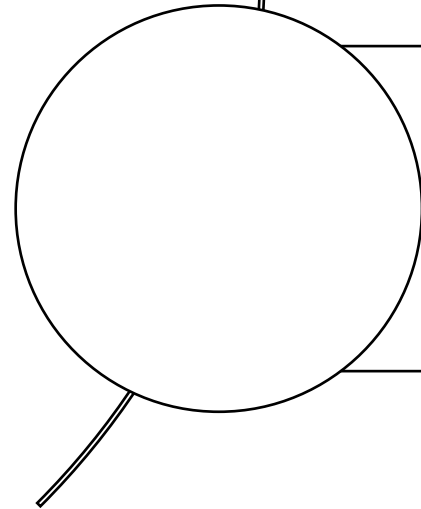


Coming up in HIST 190...



**Short Essay V2 (Nov. 27th)—
check feedback on Moodle**



Optional lecture on Spices posted
by Sunday on course website



The Vikings & Climate Change



What kind of environmental challenges people faced in the past and how did they deal with them?

What can we learn from studying the past?



Vikings

- Scandinavia – Denmark, Norway, Sweden
- Vikingr – someone who travels by water; “pirate”, “sea-robber”, raider



Danes invading England.
Illuminated illustration
from the 12th century
Miscellany on the Life of St.
Edmund (Pierpont Morgan
Library)





Role of the environment in the
success or failure of human
societies



Norse/ Viking society

- Society of farmers
- Climate/geography of Norway not ideal for agriculture
- Livestock very important – cows, sheep, goats, pigs, horses
- Production of iron

What we think Vikings do



What Vikings **actually** do



A blacksmith is shown working with a glowing piece of iron on an anvil. The blacksmith is wearing a white protective mask and is using tongs to hold the glowing piece of iron. The background is a blurred industrial setting.

Iron production

- tools for agriculture, household, construction, and weapons
- required lots of charcoal
- 1 kg of charcoal = 4 kg of wood

Community very important



Image from a reenactment of a Viking village near Durham, England.





Iceland

First impressions

Wrong
impressions

Iceland's major volcanoes and tectonic plate boundaries



Iceland this year...



Village of Grindavik, 13th Nov. 2023



Volcanic eruption in Reykjanes peninsula, July 2023

A powerful volcanic eruption is captured from an elevated perspective. A thick, dark grey plume of ash and smoke billows upwards from a central vent, forming a large, cauliflower-like structure. The plume is set against a backdrop of a vast, flat, brownish landscape under a clear blue sky. The foreground shows a layer of white ash or snow, suggesting a recent eruption. The overall scene is one of immense natural power and scale.

Volcanic ash



Volcanic ash

In an attempt to recreate this





The Vikings created this



BJORN GROETTING PHOTOGRAPHY
www.bjorngroetting.com

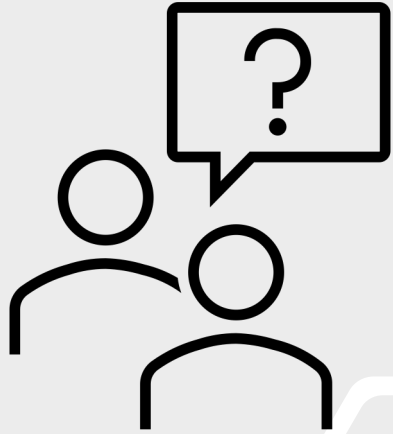
Adaptation in Iceland

- The Norse changed lifestyles
- Started recycling wood
- Changed livestock





Why?



Vikings disappeared from
Greenland c.1400

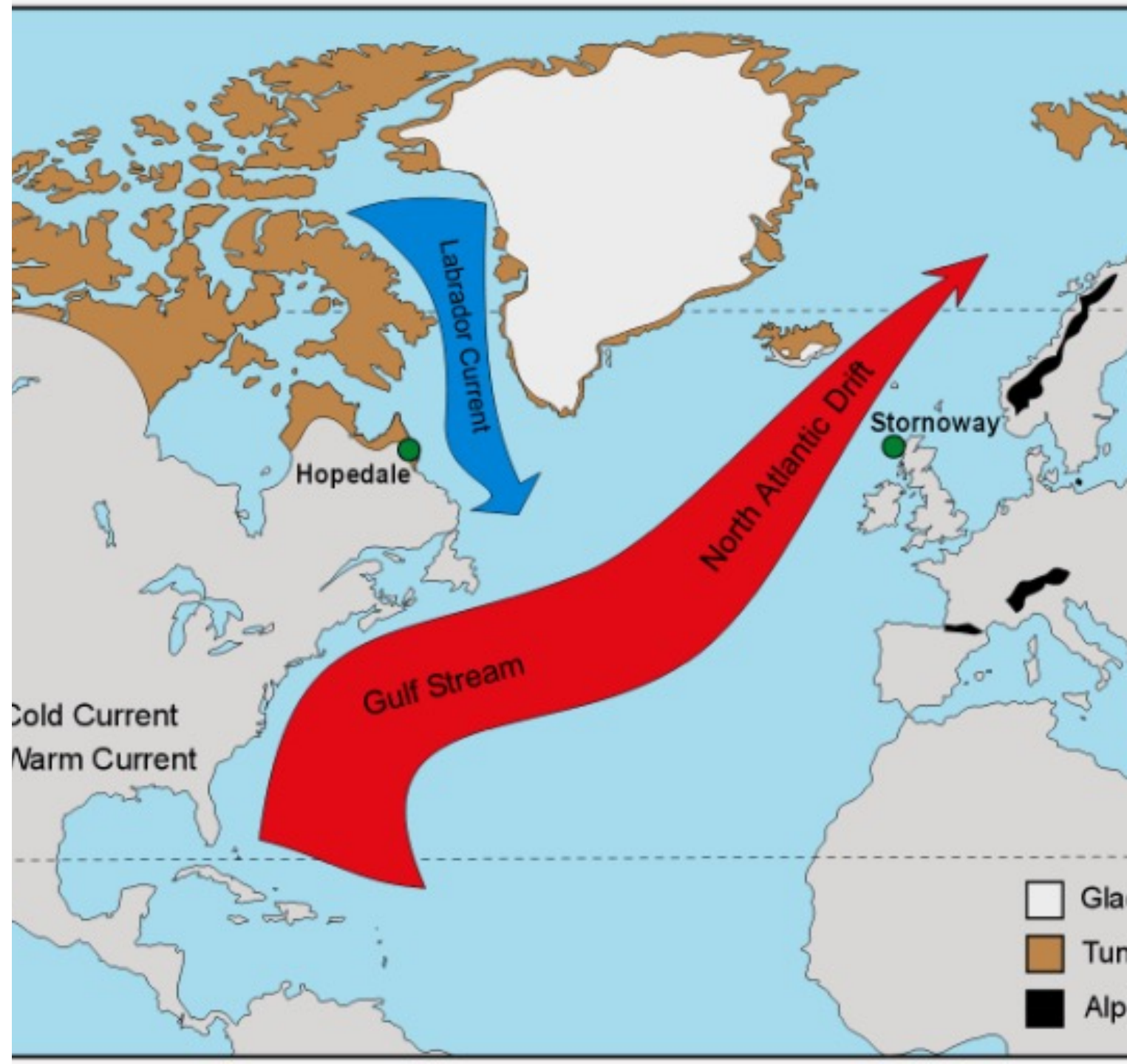


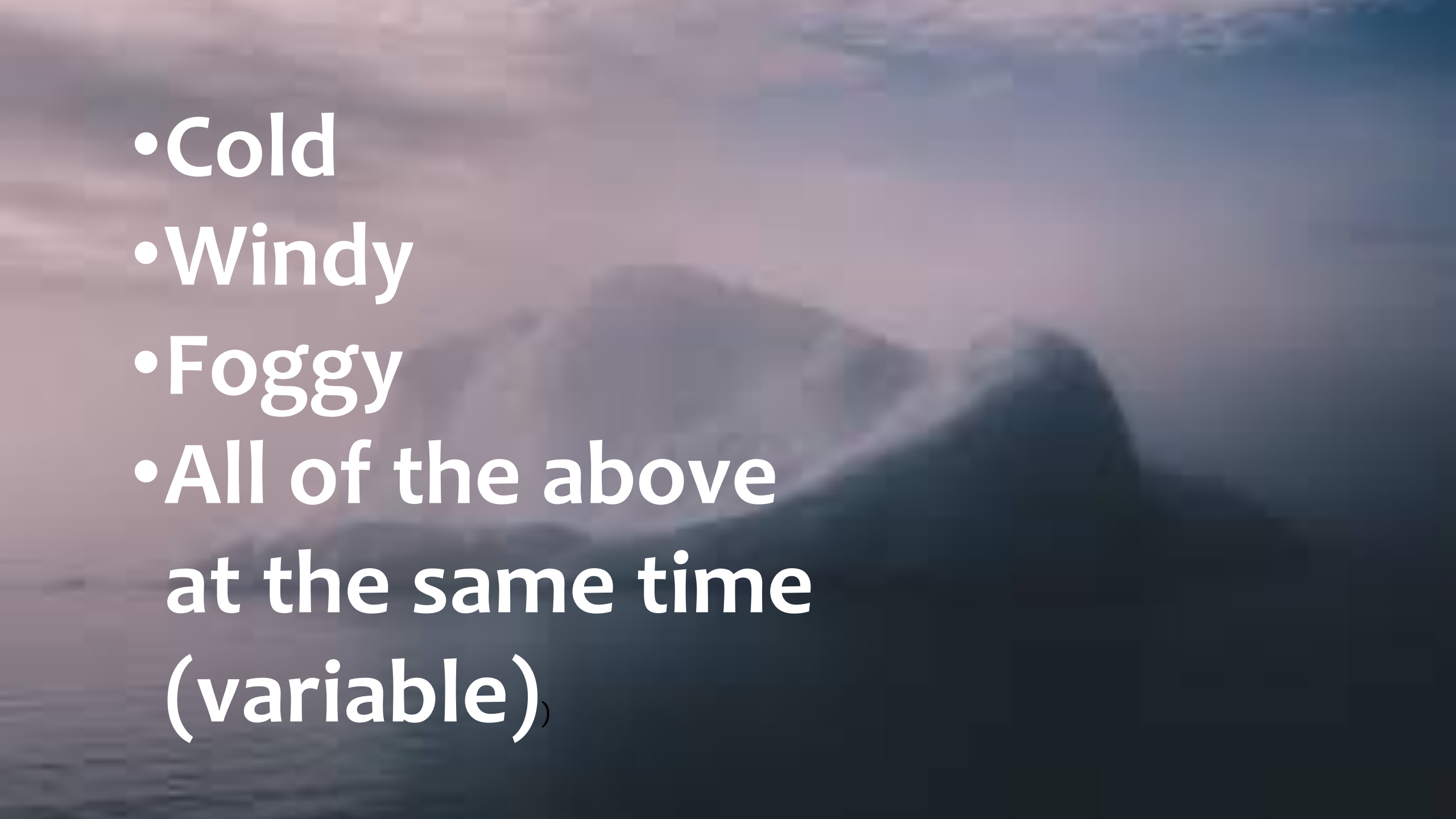
Greenland, not so green

Viking settlements



Gulf stream



- 
- Cold
 - Windy
 - Foggy
 - All of the above
at the same time
(variable)

Why Greenland?



Walrus

Prized for their ivory tusks

A map of the Arctic region showing various Inuit settlements. The map is color-coded by settlement area: North Alaska Coast Inuit (purple), Mackenzie Delta Inuit (dark purple), Copper Inuit (dark purple), Caribou Inuit (dark purple), Sallirmiut (dark purple), Netsilik Inuit (dark purple), Iglulik (dark purple), Baffinland Inuit (dark purple), Inuit of Quebec (dark purple), Labrador Coast Inuit (dark purple), West Greenland Inuit (purple), and Greenland Inuit (purple). The map also labels the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Beaufort Sea, Baffin Bay, and the word 'Greenland'.

Inuit settlement in Greenland

Conflict with Vikings

Climate change

800-1300 – mild climate

1300-1870 – Little Ice Age



Effects of Little Ice Age

Globalization & Climate Change in the Age of the Vikings

- Access to food & supplies in Greenland
- Sub-Saharan African trade
- Changes to the market for Walrus ivory



Kayaks



Igloos



Inuit better prepared

Vikings in Greenland

- Relations between Vikings and Inuit
- Changes in economy and weather conditions