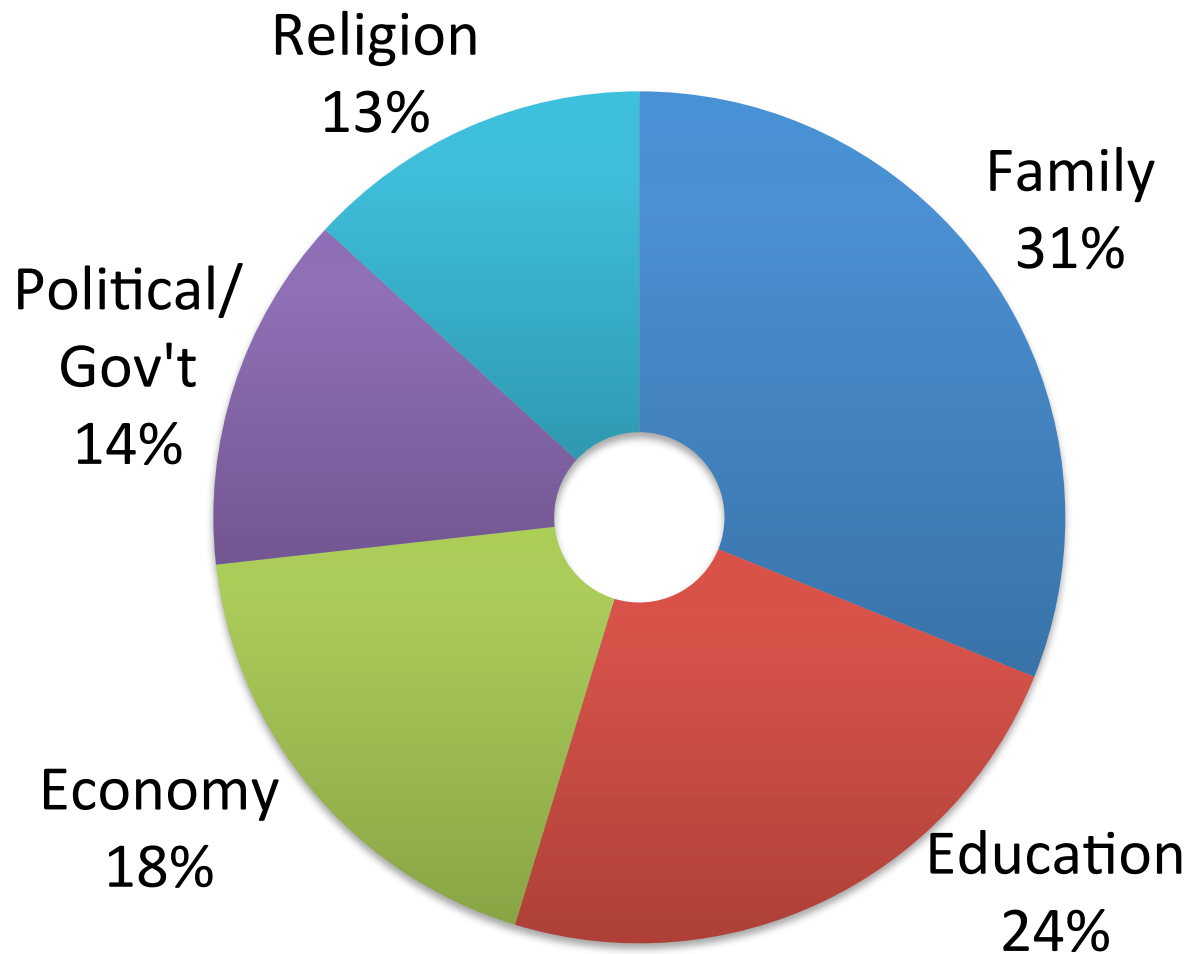


n = 46 students



CLIMATE CHANGE'S EFFECT ON PEOPLE: PAST & PRESENT



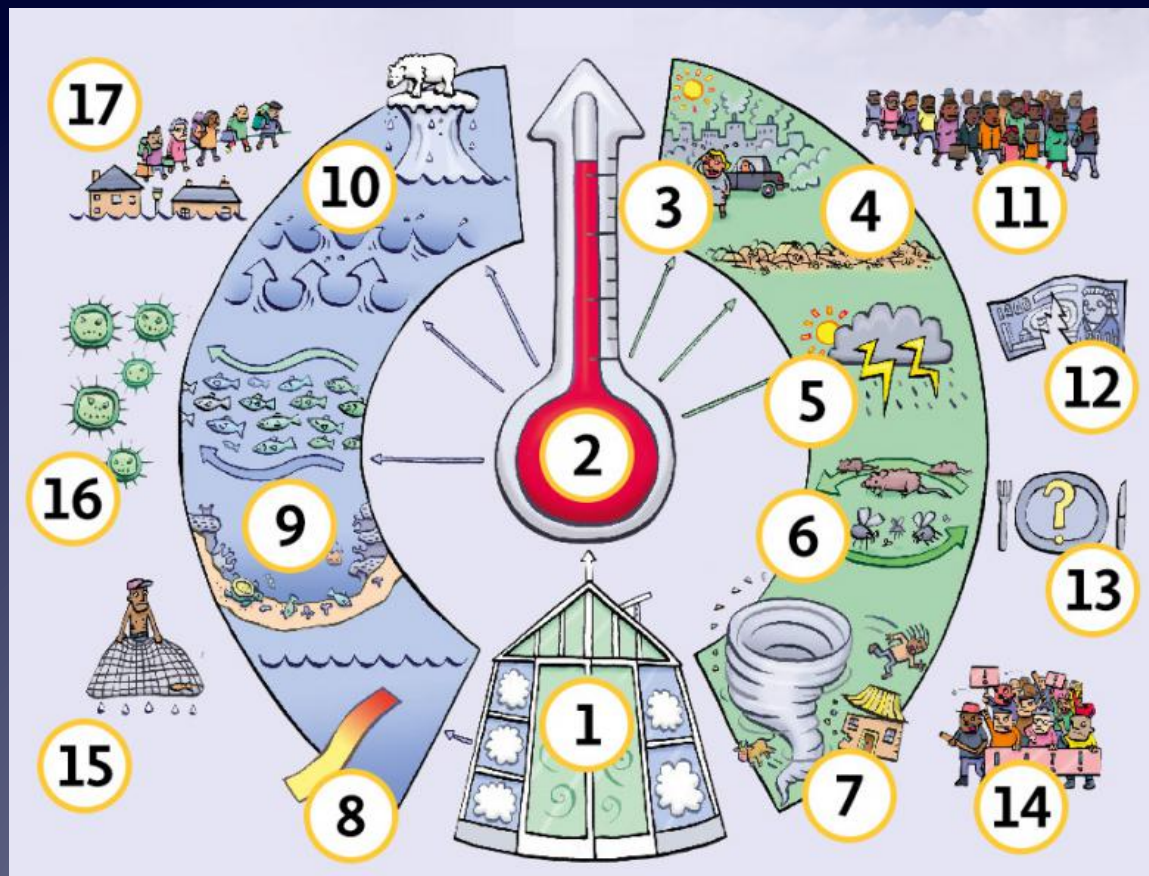
Topics for Discussion

- How Does Climate Change Effect Us?
- Climate Change in the Past:
 - Impact on the Mayan Civilization
- Climate Change in the Present:
 - Impacts on Louisiana's Isle de Jean Charles Band of Biloxi-Chitimacha Indians
 - – America's First 'Climate Change Refugees'

CLIMATE CHANGE'S EFFECT ON PEOPLE

How Does Climate Change Effect People?

(think-pair-share)



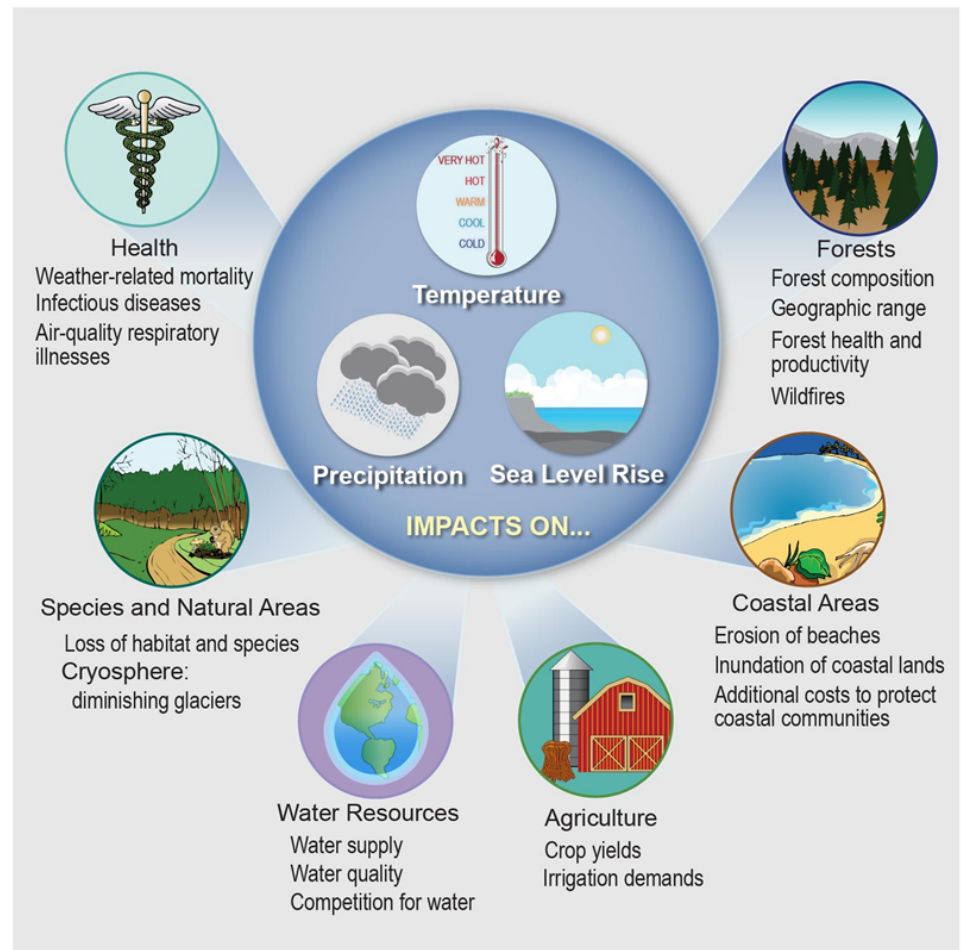
CLIMATE CHANGE'S EFFECT ON PEOPLE

How Does Climate Change Effect People?

- Health
- Agriculture/Fisheries
- Energy
- Water
- Ecosystems
- Forests
- Coastal Areas
- Recreation



Potential Effects of Climate Change



CLIMATE CHANGE'S EFFECT ON PEOPLE

How Does Climate Change Effect People?

- Health

- Temperature-Related Illnesses
- Air Quality-Related Illnesses
- Spreading Diseases



- Agriculture/Fisheries

- Crop & Species Losses = Food Shortages

- Energy

- Increased Demand = Energy Shortages

- Water

- Low or Dried-Out Streams, Rivers, Ponds, Lakes (reservoirs)
- Public Water Supply Shortages, Irrigation Restrictions, Reduced Hydropower, Transportation Disruptions



CLIMATE CHANGE'S EFFECT ON PEOPLE

How Does Climate Change Effect People?

- Ecosystems (plants and animals)
 - Altered/Diminished Habitat
- Forests
 - Spread of Pests
 - Increased Wildfires
- Coastal Areas
 - Coastal Cities Flooded
 - Coastal Wetlands Destroyed
- Recreation
 - No Snow = No Skiing/Snowboarding
 - Beach Erosion = No Beach



CLIMATE CHANGE'S EFFECT ON PEOPLE

Impact of Climate Change on the Maya Civilization

- *Maya civilization – one of the most dominant indigenous societies of Mesoamerica (Mexico and Central America) before the 16th-century Spanish invasion. Experienced growth over 2,700 years between 3,800-1,100 years before present (B.P.), followed by collapse @ 1,100 B.P., and a 600-yr transition to villages*
- *Maya culture centered in one area (shown in green) – Yucatan Peninsula (in modern-day Guatemala, Belize, parts of Mexican states Tabasco and Chiapas, and western parts of Honduras and El Salvador)*



CLIMATE CHANGE'S EFFECT ON PEOPLE

- EARLY MAYA PERIOD (3,800-2,250 B.P.)
 - Agricultural culture (*corn [maize], beans, squash and cassava [manioc]*)
 - City and pyramid-builders - Mirador – one of the greatest cities ever built
- CLASSIC MAYA PERIOD (2,250-1,100 B.P.)
 - 40 cities with plazas, palaces, temples and pyramids, and ball-courts
 - Each city @ 5-50,000 people; total est. population ca. 2 million
 - Cities surrounded/supported by large population of farmers
 - Farming = primitive “slash-and-burn” agriculture; also irrigation, and terra
 - **“Collapse” @ ca. 1,100 B.P. – Why!?!?**
 - Possible causes: 1) *exhausted environment*; 2) *constant warfare - led to broken trade alliances, politics, and religion*; or 3) climate change (droug



Early Maya city
of Mirador

