

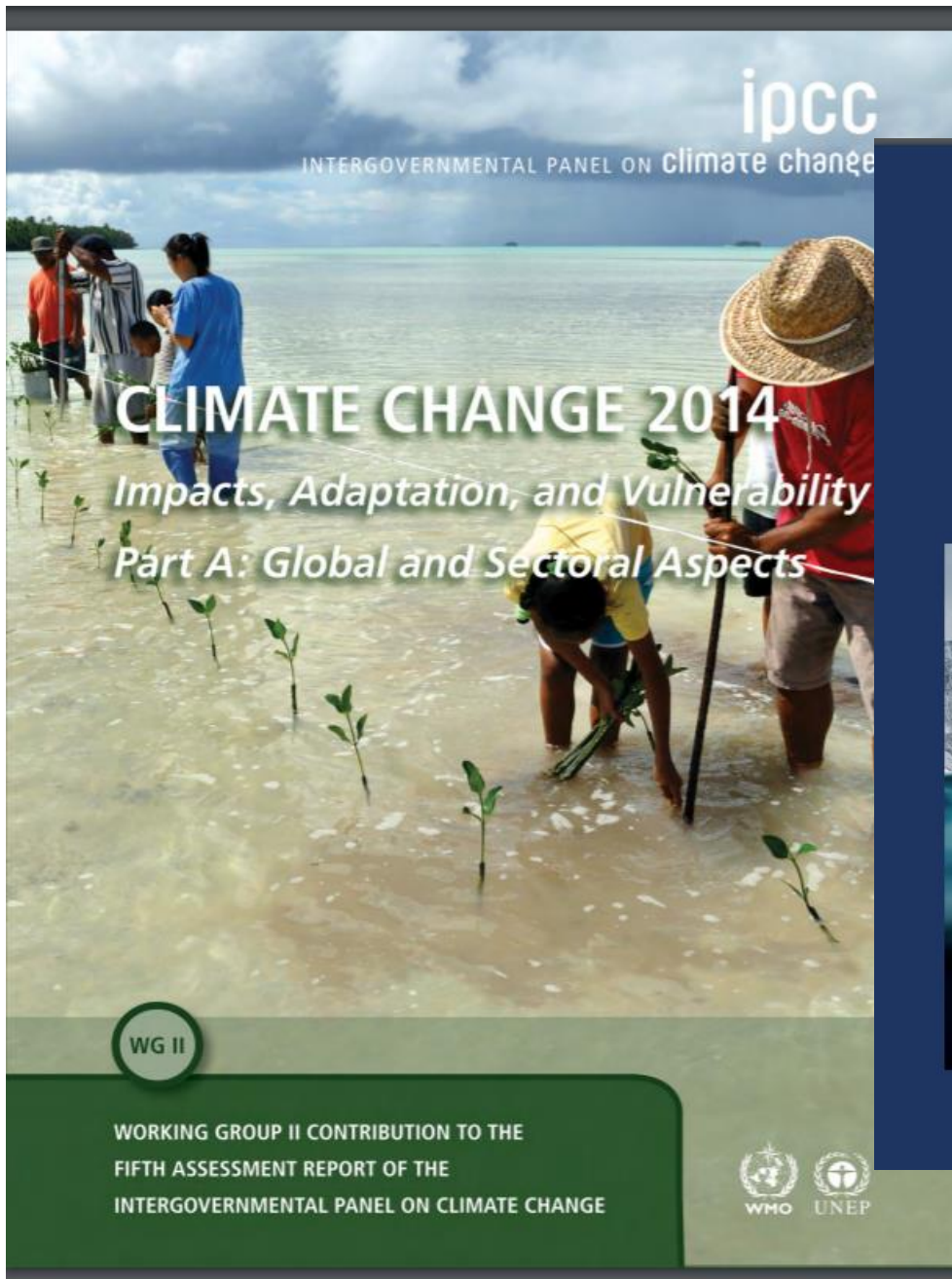
A mongolok és a klímamigráció

Vadas András

Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem, Középkori
Történeti Tanszék /

Közép-európai Egyetem, Középkortudományi Tanszék





ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate

This Summary for Policymakers was formally approved at the Second Joint Session of Working Groups I and II of the IPCC and accepted by the 51th Session of the IPCC, Principality of Monaco, 24th September 2019

Summary for Policymakers

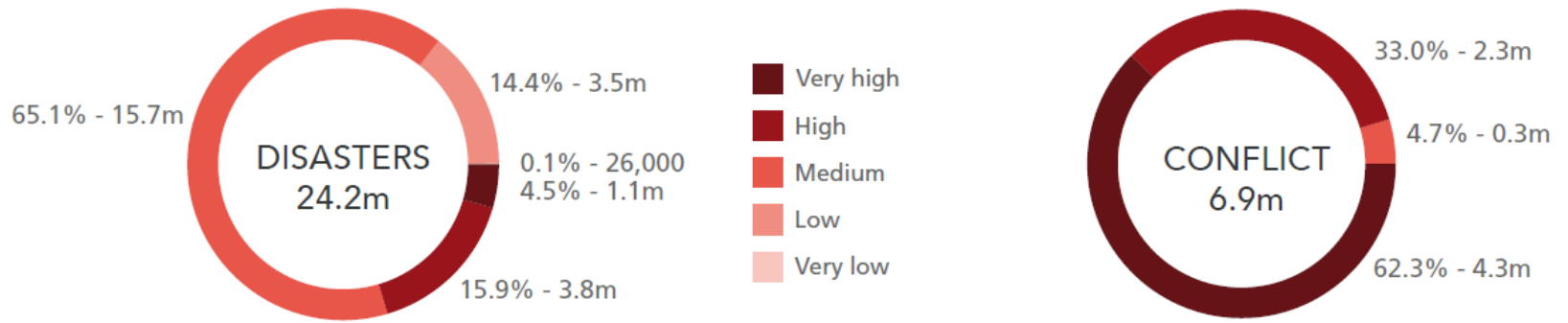
WG I WG II

WMO UNEP

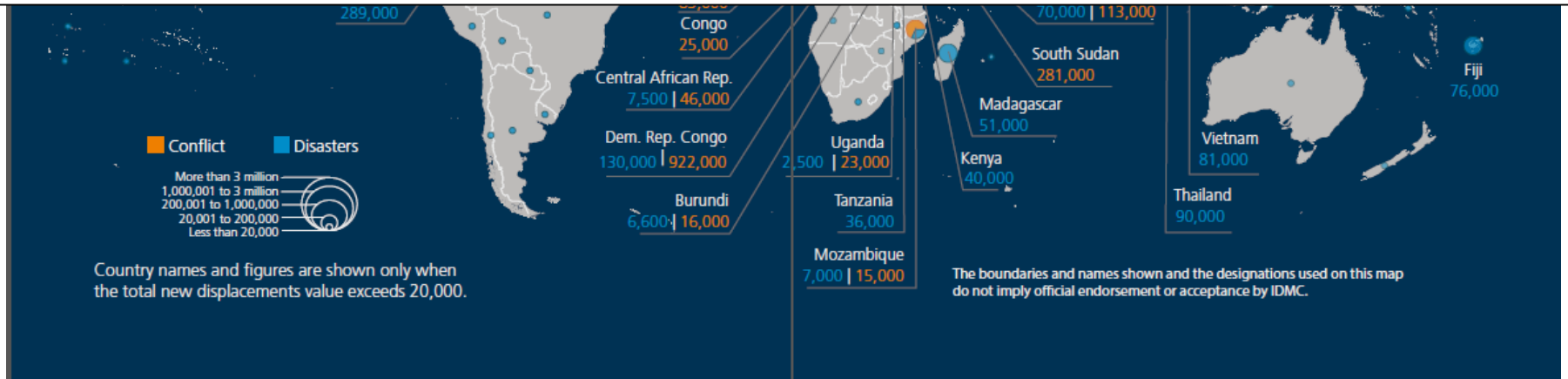
New displacements by conflict and disasters in 2016



INFORM RISK INDEX



Source: IDMC, with INFORM data



Írország és a klímamigráció

Connolly's Folly



William Conolly

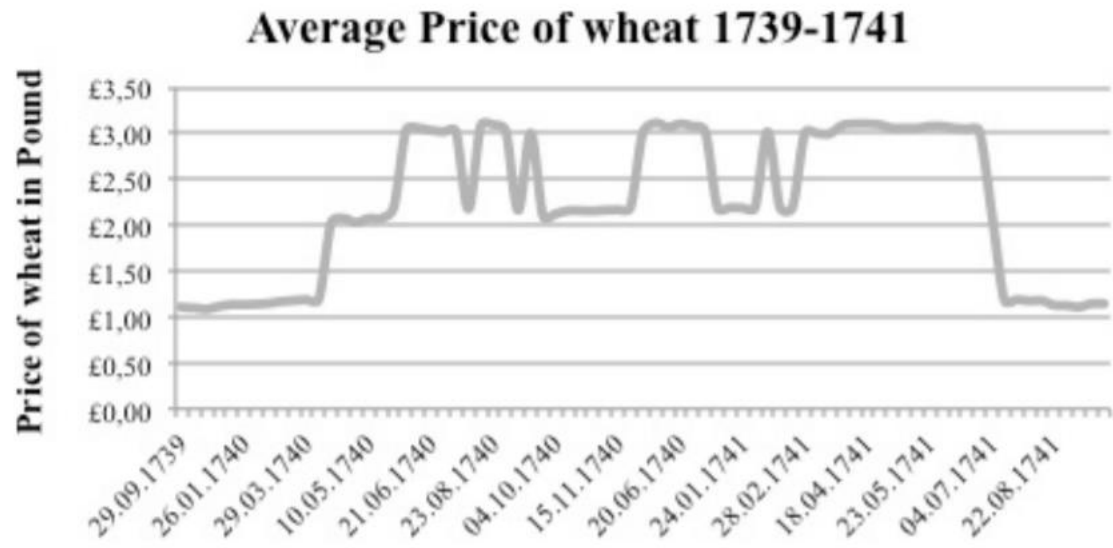
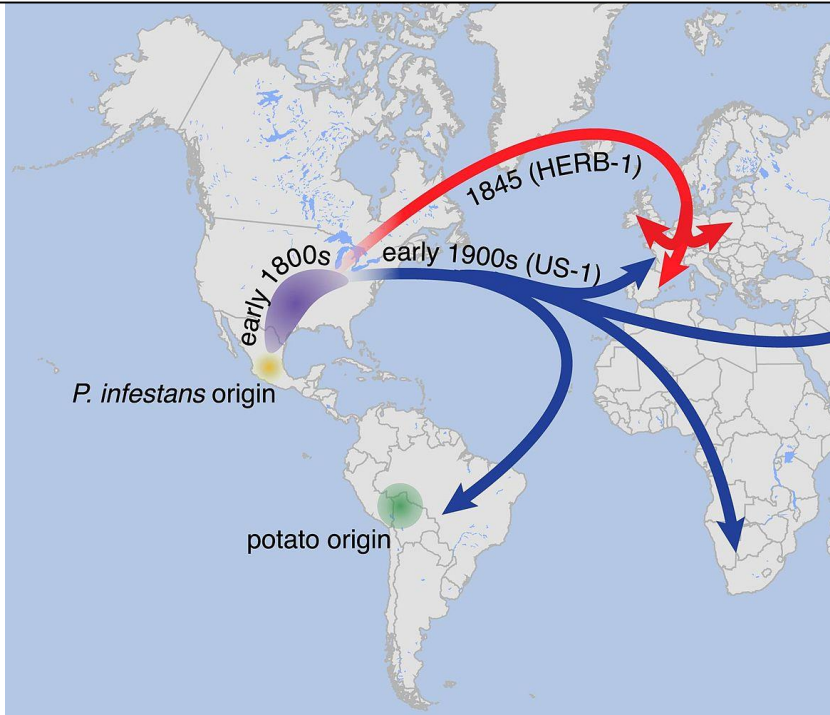
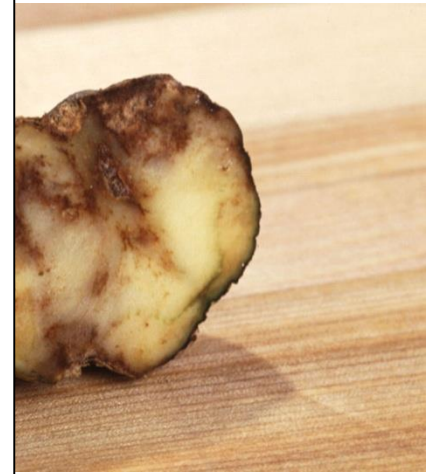
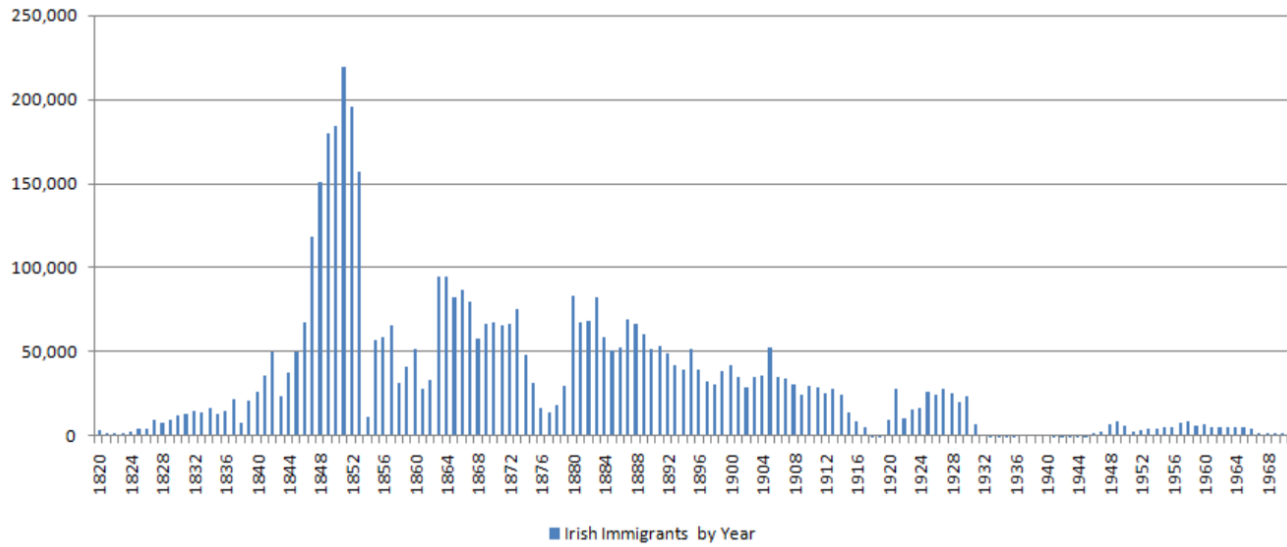
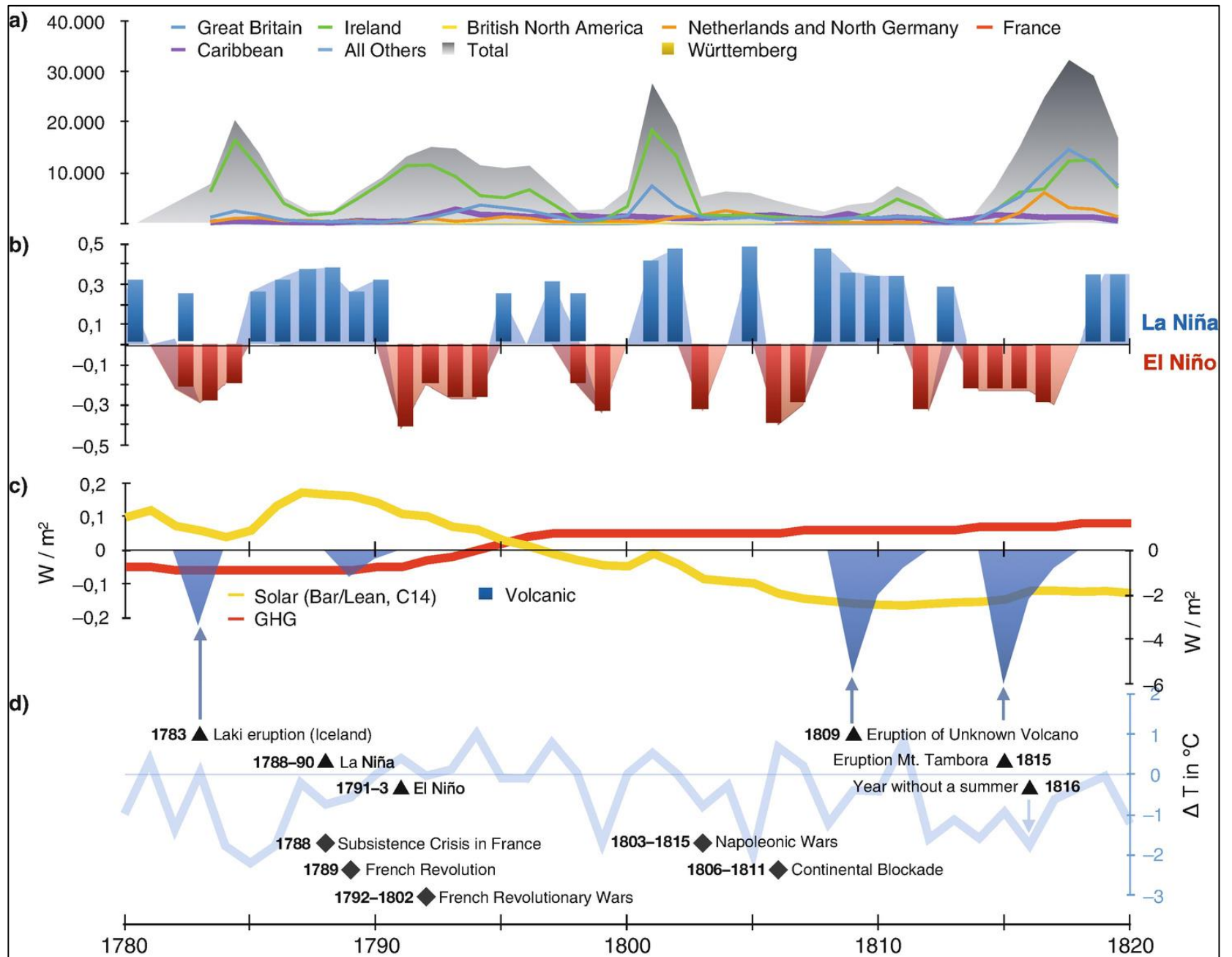
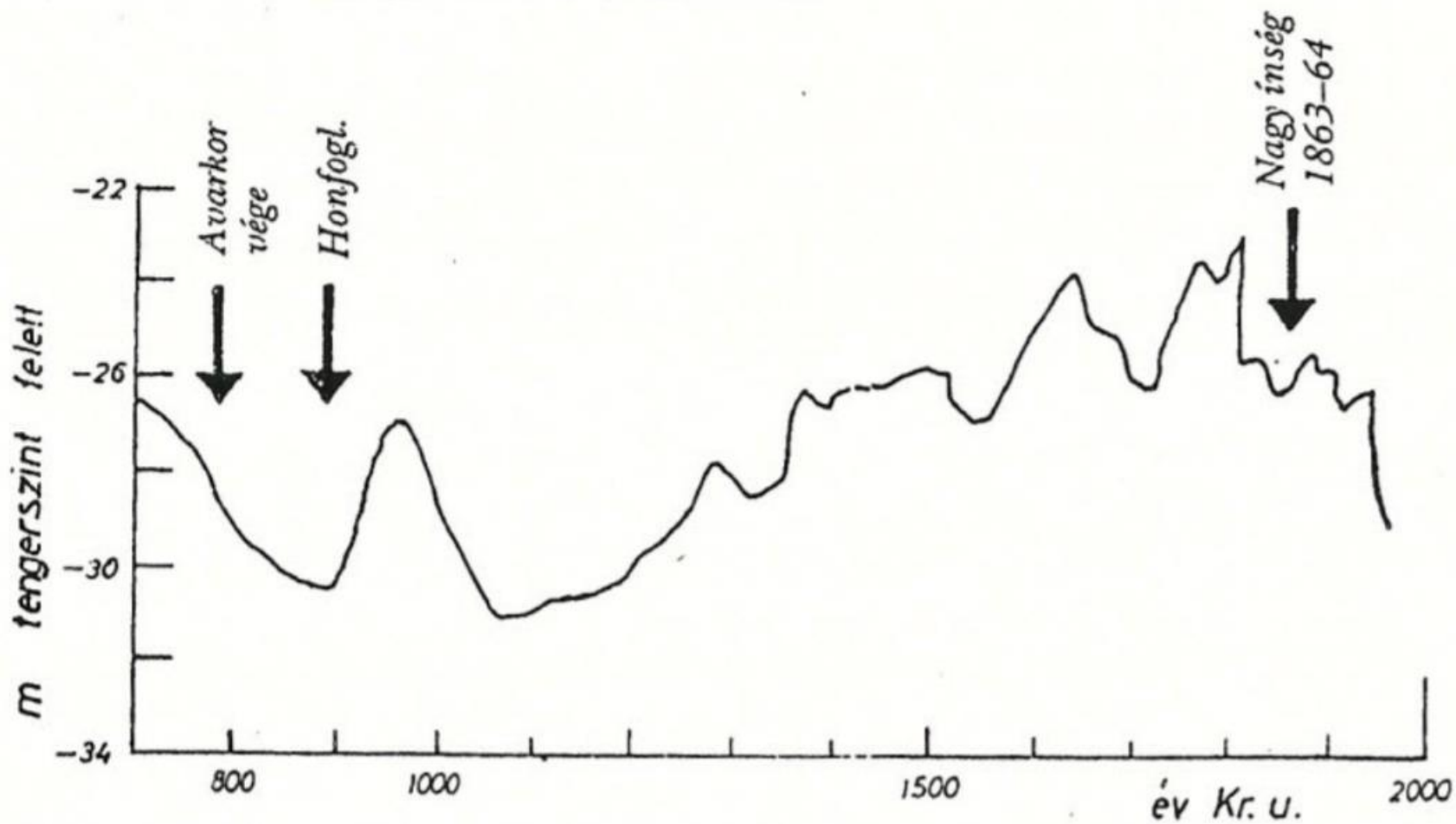


Fig. 6. Average price of wheat (one quarter=40 stone) (data: George Faulkner, *The Dublin Journal*, 1739–1741).

Irish US Immigrants by Year







c) A Kaszpi-tó vízszintjének ingadozása

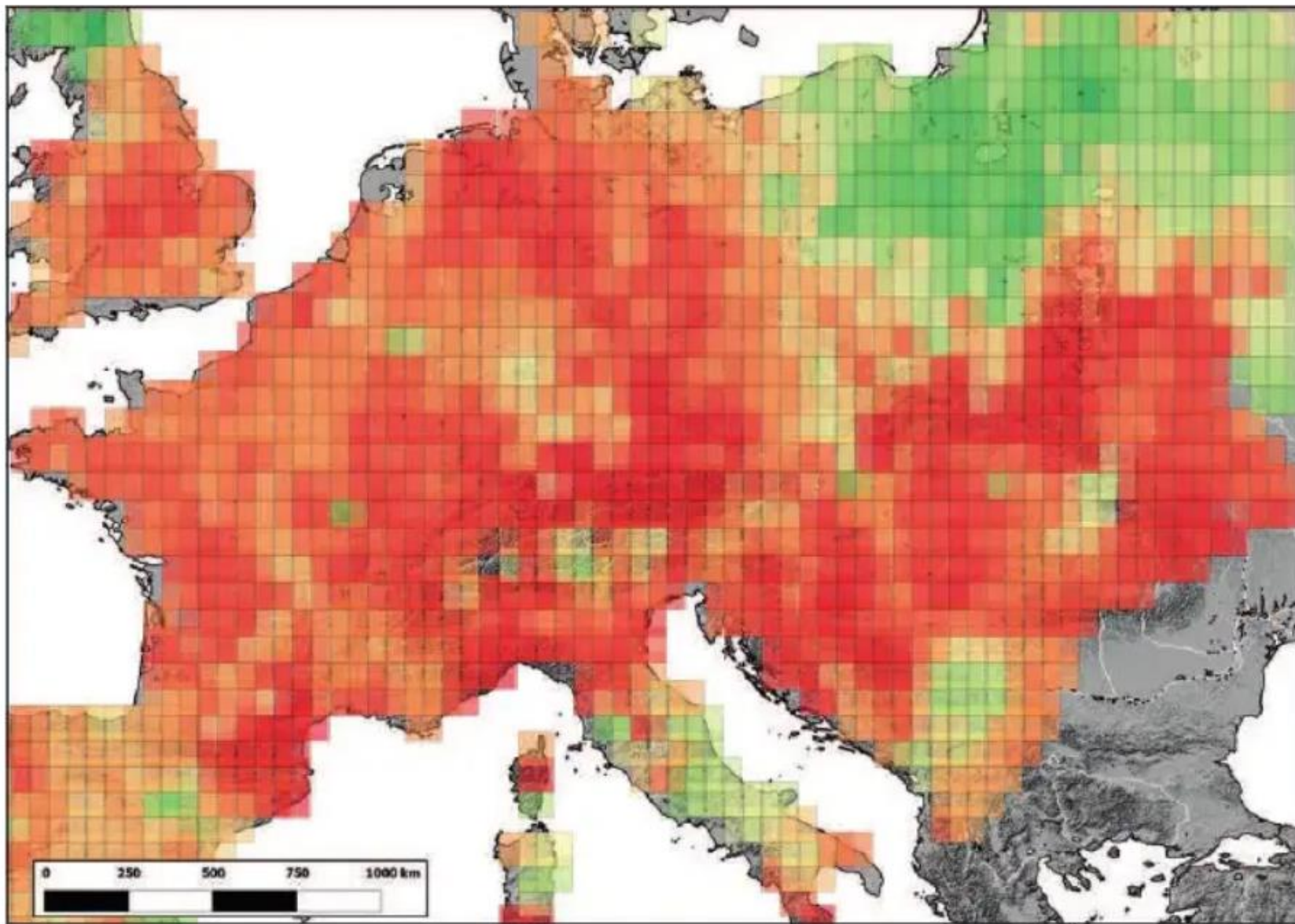
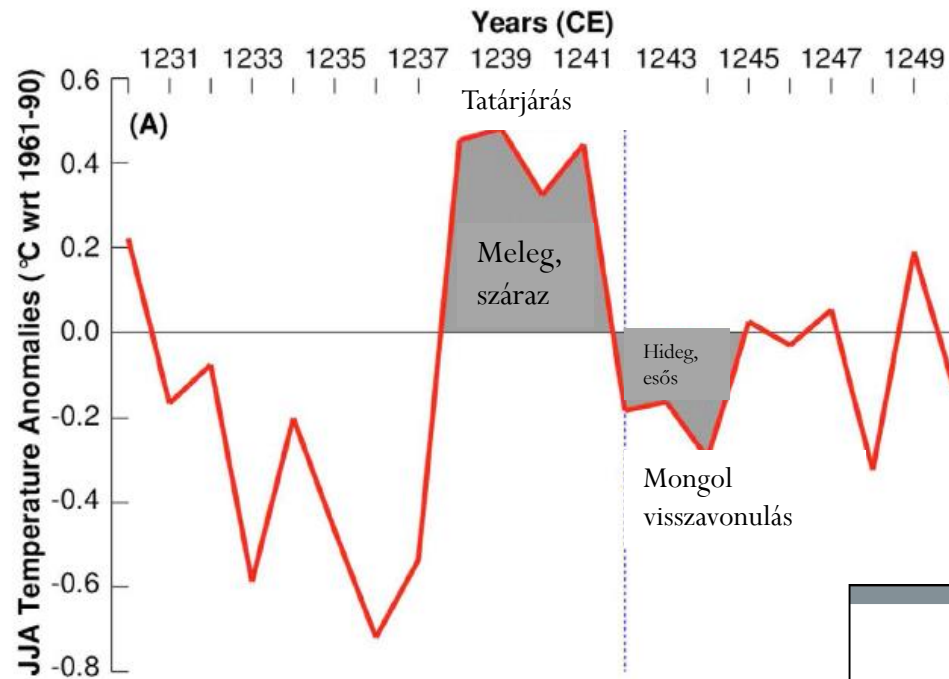


Fig. 5 Reconstruction of summer wetness and dryness across Central and Western Europe for the year 810; the colour scale from red to green shows the Palmer Drought Severity index, ranging from -4 or less (extreme drought) to +4 or above (extremely moist). – (Data Cook et al., *Old World Megadroughts*; map J. Preiser-Kapeller, 2016).



SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

OPEN Climatic and environmental aspects of the Mongol withdrawal from Hungary in 1242 CE

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The Mongol invasion of Eastern Europe, and especially its sudden withdrawal from Hungary in 1242 CE, has generated much speculation and an array of controversial theories. None of them, however, considered multifaceted environmental drivers and the coupled analysis of historical reports and natural archives. Here we investigate annually resolved, absolutely dated and spatially explicit paleoclimatic evidence between 1230 and 1250 CE. Documentary sources and tree-ring chronologies reveal warm and dry summers from 1238–1241, followed by cold and wet conditions in early-1242. Marshy terrain across the Hungarian plain most likely reduced pastureland and decreased mobility, as well as the military effectiveness of the Mongol cavalry, while despoliation and depopulation ostensibly contributed to widespread famine. These circumstances arguably contributed to the determination of the Mongols to abandon Hungary and return to Russia. While overcoming deterministic and reductionist arguments, our ‘environmental hypothesis’ demonstrates the importance of minor climatic fluctuations on major historical events.

Miért vonulnak ki a mongolok 1242-ben?

- Ögödej nagykán halála
- Nem kellő mennyiségű legelő a lovaknak
 - Túlzottan csapadékos időjárás
- Nem tervezett hosszú tartózkodás
- Más hadszíntereken szükséges utánpótlás (Rusz)

