

Circumpolar Cultures and Migrations

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John White's painting of Martin Frobisher's encounter with Inuit in 1576







Dryas octopetala, "White mountain aven," is typical of the Arctic tundra. Photo & Thomas Komack

During the Younger Dryas, the range of Dryas octopetala expanded south as Arctic tundra replaced forests.

COLD IN A SNAP

GO BACK

A Little Plant...A Big Story

The Younger Dryas takes its name from, *Dryas octopetala*, a plant typical of Arctic environments. Scientists found fossilized *Dryas* leaves in sediments at locations where today the climate is too warm for the plant to grow—an indication that the climate must have been colder. And in sediments beneath the *Dryas* fossils, they found fossils of temperate-growing plants—an indication that a warmer climate preceded the frosty Younger Dryas.

ARCTIC CLIMATE ROLLER COASTER

People have lived in the Arctic for at least 30,000 years. During that time the Arctic's climate rose and fell between colder periods and warmer periods. Some shifts were small and gradual. Others were sudden and dramatic.

Select a warm or a cold period. Explore how Arctic peoples have responded. RUSSIA

The last Ice Age peaked about 20,000 years ago. Glaciers covered most of the Arctic.

ARCTIC

CANADA



F.I.N





Exploring heritage













Dorset lamp, L'Anse aux Meadows, Nfld, Smithy

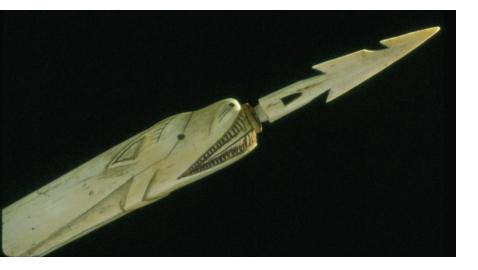
Ritual Art





Hunting Magic

18th C Aleut





AD 500 Old Bering Sea

19th C Yupik

Ritual Hunting Dress



Shamanism

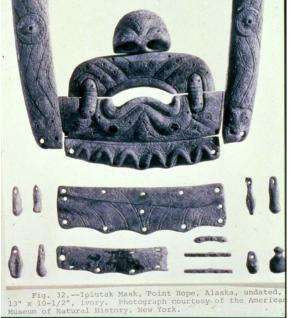




19th C. Yupik

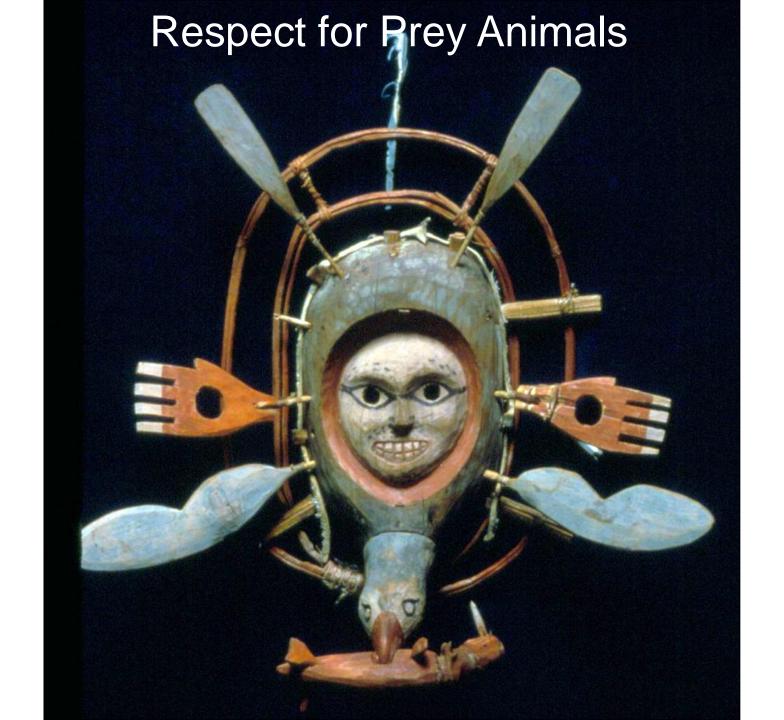






AD 500 Ipiutak

Masking



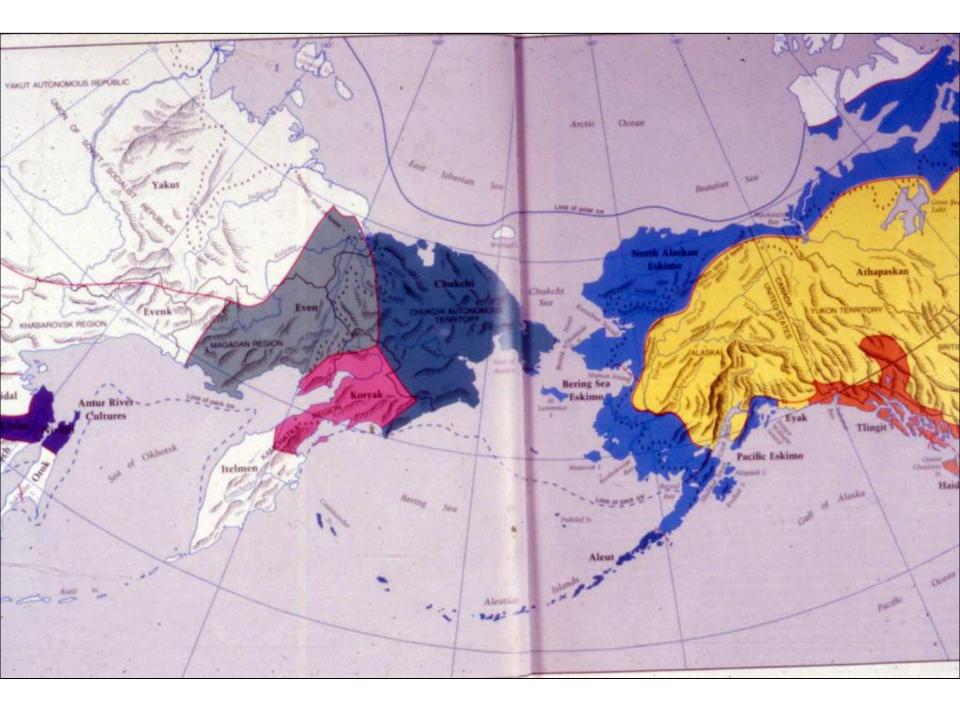
Protective Ritual Dress



Crossroads of Continents

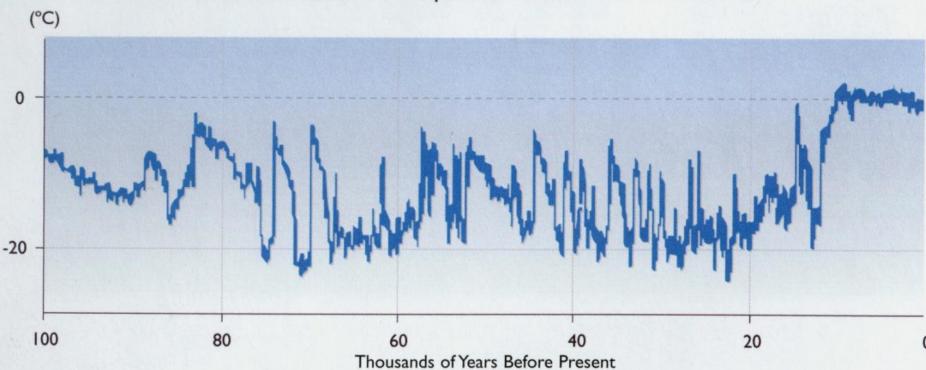
RENETED COMPANY AND THE RONTH HENTOR CROSSROADS OF CONTINENTS College of Storm and Black





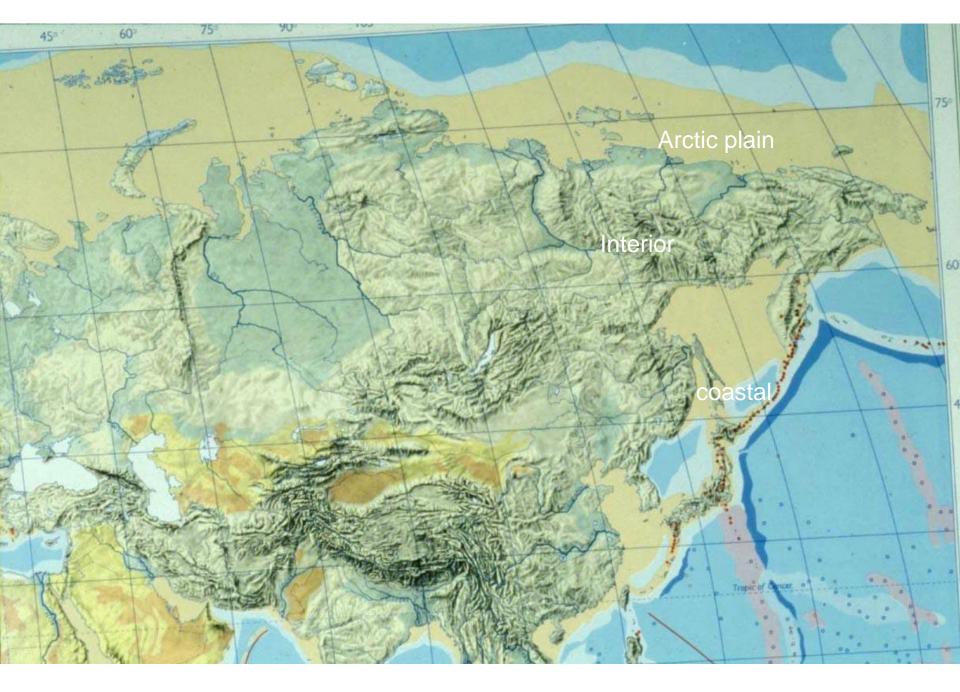






100 000 Years of Temperature Variation in Greenland

This record of temperature change (departures from present conditions) has been reconstructed from a Greenland ice core. The record demonstrates the high variability of the climate over the past 100 000 years. It also suggests that the climate of the past 10 000 years or so, which was the time during which human civilization developed, has been unusually stable. There is concern that the rapid warming caused by the increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases due to human activities could destabilize this state.



Zhokhov Island Mesolithic, 8000 BP

09. Novay Faddey

05

OVOSIBIRSHITE

0

Ostrov Komsomolets

SEVERNAYA ZEMILYA

Shatani

Ostrav Bolshevik o Cs. Malyy Taymy Mys Chelyuskin faddeya



Zhokhov







Zhokhov subsistence



4000 years ago Wrangell Is. Mammoth demise



Chertov Ovrag 3300 BP Old Whaling

ALASKA

◀ ▶

Wrangel's mammoths eventually evolved to be 50-60% of the size of a normal-sized woolly mammoth (*Mammuthus primigenius*). Illustration by Karel Havlicek © National Geographic Images.



Pribiloff mammoths

RUSSIA

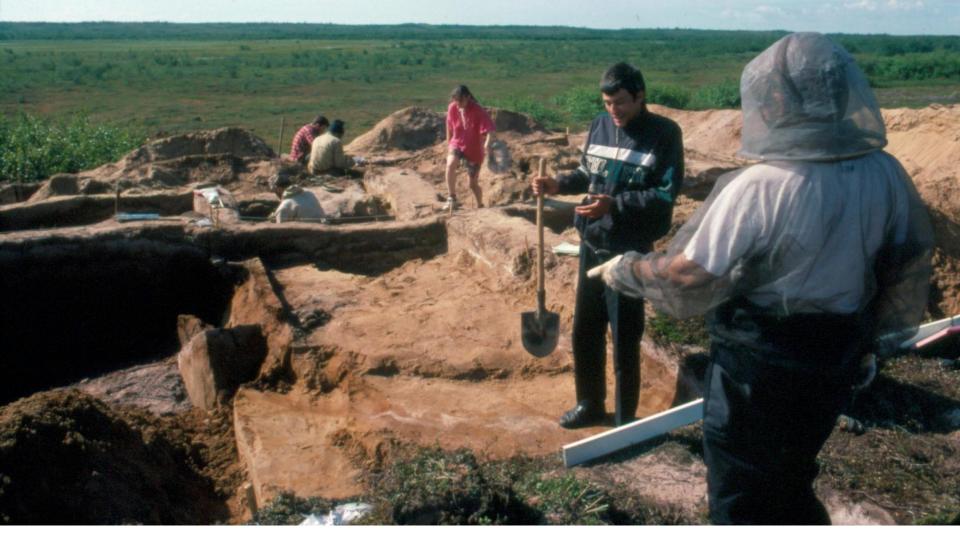
HEAT WAVE

GO BACK

Stranded Mammoths Wrangel Island, Russia

Glaciers thawed and sea level rose. And Wrangel Island—and its Ice Age mammoths—became separated from the Siberian mainland. Gradually the mammoths dwarfed in size, probably as a response to the island's limited food. The island also isolated the mammoths from people—and may be the reason why they survived more than 6,000 years after their normal-sized mainland ancestors went extinct.

Yamal Neolithic (ceramics), 4000 BP

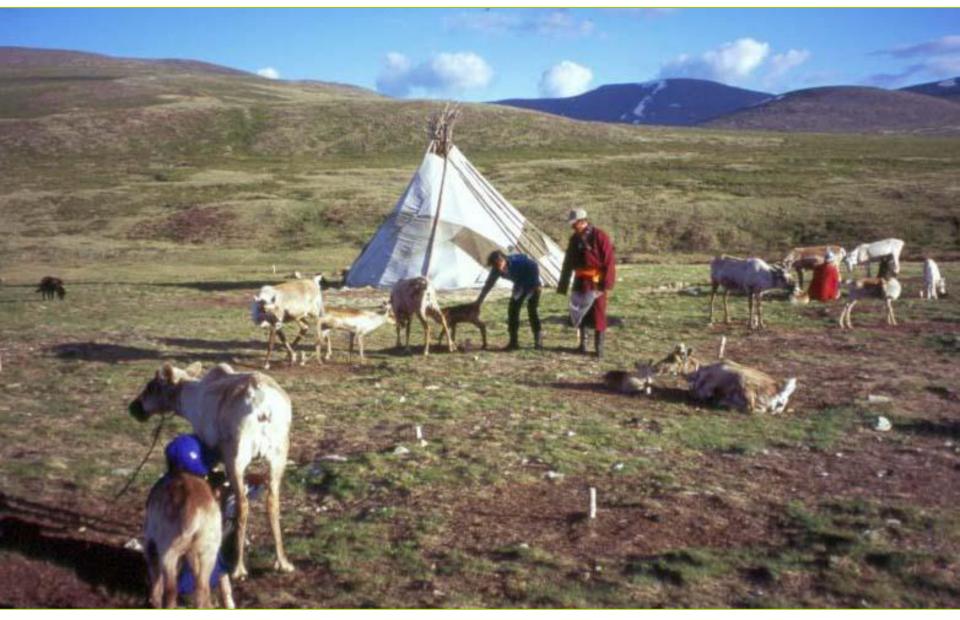




Chukotka Arctic coast



Northern Mongolia



Yamal Nenets

Yamal Nenets Reindeer herders – First reindeer herding begins ca. AD 500. Intensiv herding begins AD 1700



Asian - Bering Strait Arctic Migrations

4-5K Siberian Neolithic – Arctic Small Tool GERING

2.5 K Dorset stimulus

RUSSIA

0.8[°]K Thule Whalers



Siberia warmed thousands of years before the North American Arctic, making it possible for Siberian peoples to become maritime hunters. These adaptations later spread into Alaska and Canada.

CANADA

HEAT WAVE

GOBACK

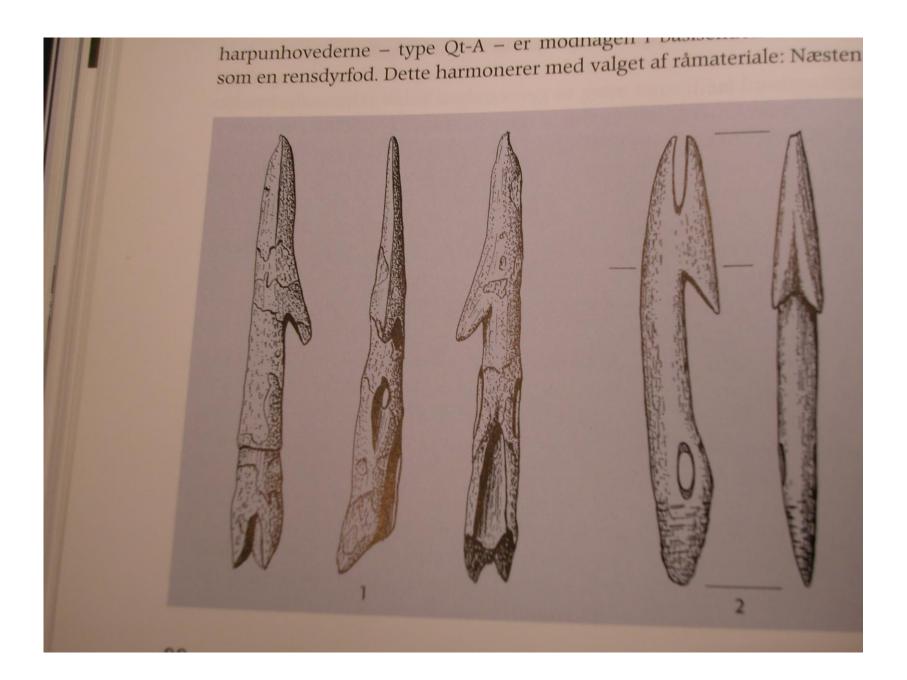
Paleo-Eskimos on the Move

About 5,000 – 4,000 years ago, Paleo-Eskimos left Siberia and undertook a journey of 5,500 km (3,400 mi). Why? A warmer climate had opened up uninhabited regions in Arctic Canada, and within a few centuries Paleo-Eskimos migrated east from Siberia to Alaska and as far as Greenland.



Våbenspidser med skafttunge. De øverste har formentligt været til lansen, men de nederste er pilespidser. Nederst til venstre ses en trekantet od til harpunen. Største længde 8,3 cm.

Øverst ses tre knivsblade og tre flækkeblokke. Nederst ses fem trykstokke og fem mikroflækker. Længste mikroflække 7,3 cm.



Maritime Archaic



: Indians traveled hundreds of mi

The Maritime Archaic Indians traveled hundreds of miles along the coasts from Maine to Northern Labrador. Many of their tools were crafted from materials acquired in trade.

HEAT WAVE

GO BACK

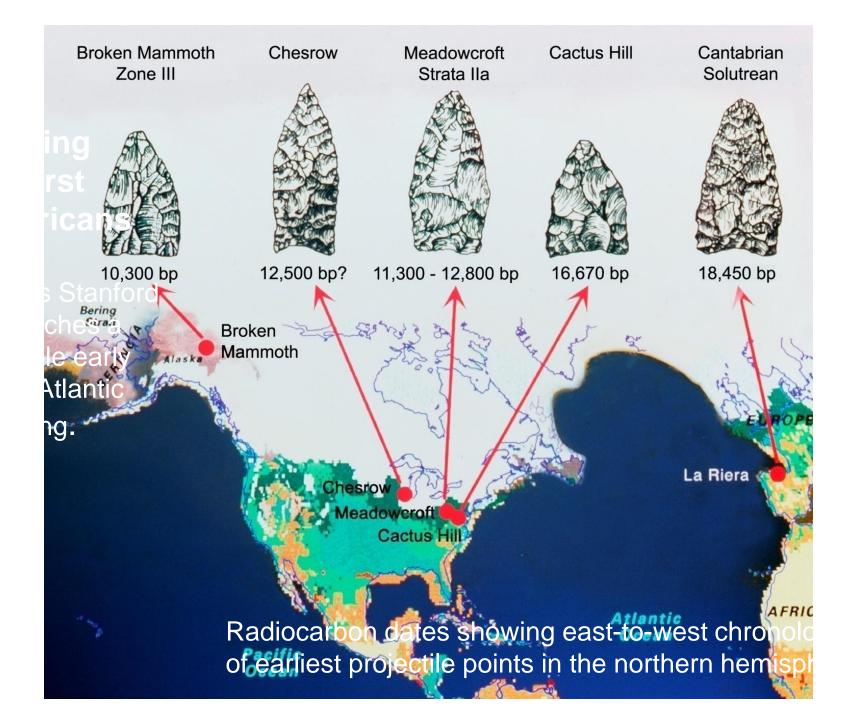
CREDITS

A Whale of a Find Port au Choix, Newfoundland

EWFOUNDLA

CANADA

Maritime Archaic Indians produced the above carving of a killer whale 4,000 years ago. These residents of Newfoundland and Labrador lived farther north than any Indian peoples today and hunted marine mammals in ice-free waters in a climate not seen again for thousands of years—until today.









Øverst ses tre knivsblade. Nederst ses to endeskrabere og to sideskrabere. Længste knivsblad 11 cm.

Øverst ses to trykstokke og en mikroflækkeblok. Nederst ses fem mikroflækker. Længste mikroflække 5,7 cm.

Dorset Culture, flying bear, ca. AD 500









ANADA





Relatively little contact seems to have occurred between the two groups, primarily because the Norse were farmers and herders, and the Eskimos (Inuit) were sea mammal hunters. Painting & W. B. Ritchie

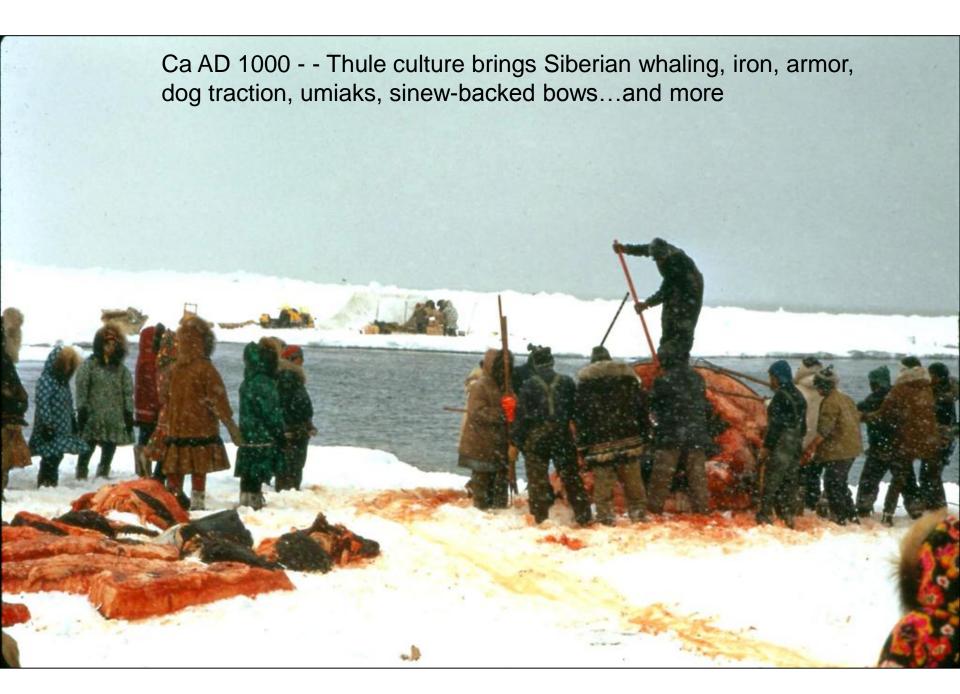
EAST MEETS WEST

GO BACK

Contact: 1000 A.D.

Milder conditions in the Arctic brought an unprecedented chapter in human history. For the first time, two branches of humanity—European and Asian—spread around the world in opposite directions. And after thousands of years, they met face-to-face.

ATLANTIC







CANADA



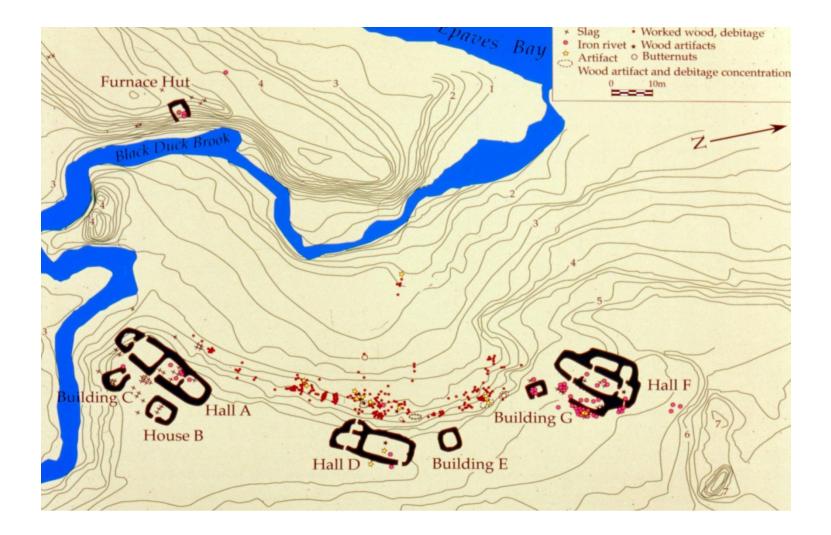
Thule Eski mos migrated east and the Norse, or Vikings, migrated west.

EAST MEETS WEST

GO BACK

Eskimos Move East

Summer Arctic waters once choked with ice gave way to open water. And bowhead whales passed freely along the Arctic coast from the Bering Sea to the North Atlantic. Thule Eskimos, who pursed the whales, reached Greenland about AD 1100 or 1200. Eventually, they encountered Greenland's other newcomers, the Norse.





Olaf Kyrre (Norwegian) coin, 1065-80.









Hvalsey Church, til 1408

Migrating peoples crossed ce bridges between Canada's mainland and northern islands.

ictoria

land

OCEAN

ELLESMERE

Thule

BAFFIN

BAI

Baffin

Island

ISLAND

ape

orset

Ungava Peninsula

Southampton

HUDSON

BAY

90-

Island

Limit of winter sea ice

NORWAY

Trondheim

ATLANTIC

OCEAN

Norse explorers left runic inscriptions near Upernavik about A.D. 1300. But Viking boat rivets and chain mail found near Ellesmere Island may prove they pushed even farther north by then.

GREENLAND (DENMARK) Upernavik

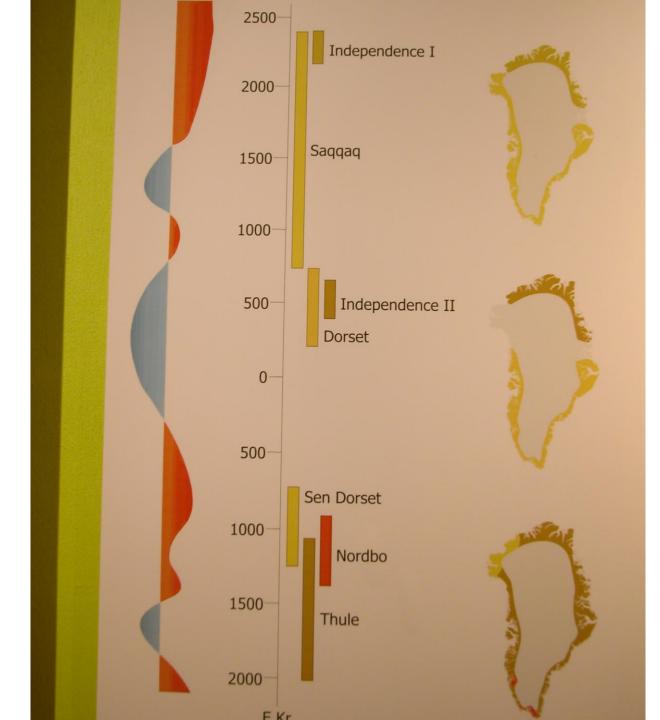
SEA

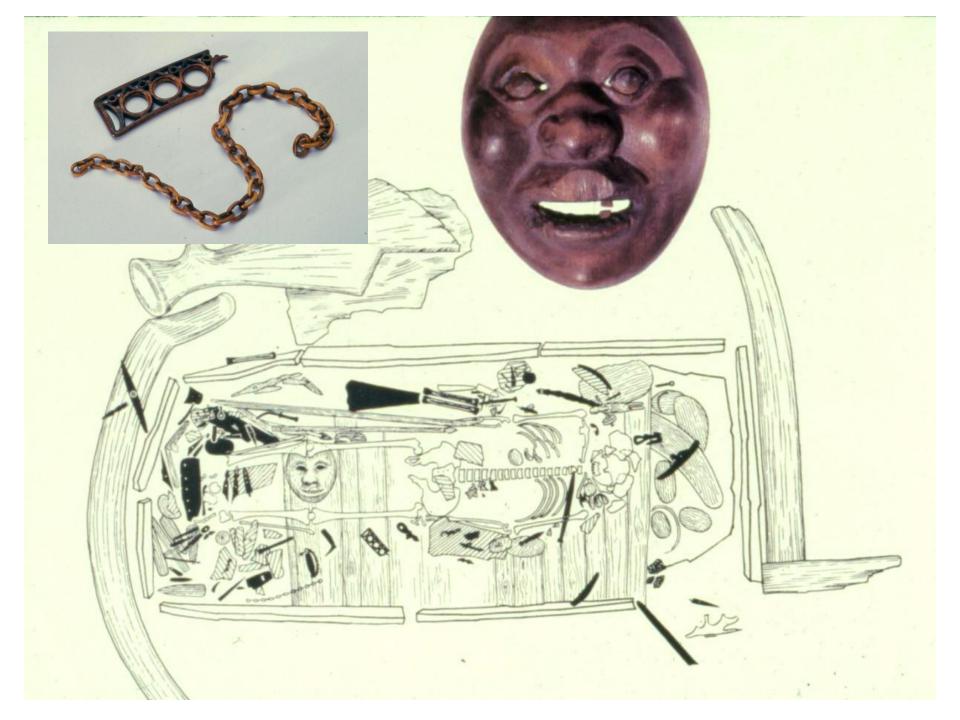
Eric the Red in A.D. 986 founded two Greenland farming settlements with Vikings from Iceland, colonized 100 years earlier, Growing to 3,000 persons by 1300, the farms vanished by 1500.

WESTERBYGD Western Settlement

LABRADOR Blown off course, Bjarni Herjulfsson sailed past Greenland in A.D. 986 and spotted Canada. Greenland Vikings soon followed. some wintering in Newfoundland at L'Anse aux Meadows about 1000.

ØSTERBYGD (Eastern Settlement





Wrangell Island July 2007

