

# CLIMATE HISTORY: AN INCONVENIENT TRUTH THAT'S HIDDEN FROM VOTERS



Massive clouds of top soil engulfed 150,000 square miles of the U.S. and Canada during the Dust Bowl of the 1930s.

By John Eidson | June 19, 2015

Re: ["Why Climate Deniers Are Their Own Worst Nightmares" – An editorial praising Harvard professor Naomi Oreskes](#)

On June 16, the progressive website TomDispatch published the editorial linked to above. By letting the editorial stand, Harvard science history professor Naomi Oreskes effectively endorsed it.

While lauding Prof. Oreskes and making a series of hotly-disputed claims about the climate, the editorial angrily ridicules dissenting scientists as nothing more than "well-funded climate deniers." And, as if extreme weather is something new, it blames "climate change" for every extreme weather event in recent years, citing as examples the recent flooding in Texas and the drought in California.

Prof. Oreskes is an expert in the history of science, but apparently knows next to nothing about climate history. If she does, she deserves a F-minus for not informing the editorial's readers that extreme weather has been around for a long, long time.

Absent historical context, extreme weather events can be overhyped in a way that's deeply disturbing to people unfamiliar with climate history. Overhyped contemporary weather disasters can also lead uninformed voters to conclude, erroneously, that unpleasant things like catastrophic floods and severe droughts were scarce as hen's teeth until recent years.

In fact, extreme weather has occurred with monotonous regularity throughout recorded history, long before someone figured out that the ends-justify-the-means tactics of Saul Alinsky could be used to create an illusion of imminent climate collapse in hopes of scaring voters to support massive new energy taxes. Since the magnitude of such taxes would force dramatic cutbacks to the lifestyles of every ordinary American, the relevance of Earth's climate history should not be hidden from voters while the debate over "climate change" rages on.

Below is an infinitesimal sampling of the multitude of extreme weather events that have plagued the planet from Biblical times to the early 1900s, a sampling that shows extreme weather was commonplace centuries before the climate crisis industry invented itself:

- In 79 A.D., the city of Pompeii, Italy was destroyed by a volcano (volcanic eruptions are now being blamed on – you guessed it – "climate change").
- The Great Hurricane of 1780 killed 30,000 people in the Caribbean.
- Epic dust storms in the 1930s caused catastrophic ecological damage to the Central Plains of the U.S. and Canada.
- Massive flooding that hit Tokyo, Japan in 1910 damaged or destroyed 400,000 homes.
- Consecutive years of extreme weather claimed one-third of the population during the Russian Famine of 1601-1603.
- In 1927, weeks of heavy rains in Mississippi caused flooding that covered 27,000 square miles, leaving entire towns and surrounding farmland submerged up to a depth of 30 feet.
- A catastrophic hurricane that hit sparsely-populated Sea Island, Georgia in 1893 killed up to 2,000 people.
- On Sept. 12, 1600, a devastating hurricane in the Gulf of Mexico decimated a fleet of 60 Spanish galleons.
- The Blizzard of 1888 was so massive that snow covered the entire northeastern U.S. from Maine to the Chesapeake Bay.
- The Central China Floods of 1931 caused an estimated 4 million deaths; the flooding was preceded by a pattern of extreme weather, including a 2-year drought, massive snowfall in the winter of 1931 followed by devastating cyclone activity later that same year.
- On Sept. 8, 1900, a Cat-4 hurricane obliterated the island of Galveston, Texas, killing an estimated 10,000 residents.
- In 1889, heavy rains caused massive flooding in Jamestown, PA, leaving 2,200 people dead.
- In 1925, the Tri-State area of Missouri, Illinois & Indiana was hit by an earth-flattening F-5 tornado that claimed 695 lives.
- Caused by a protracted drought, the Bengal Famine of 1770 killed 10 million people in South Asia.
- Highlighted by unrelenting rains, a series of extreme weather events caused the Great European Famine of 1315-1317, claiming 7.5 million lives.
- Massive crop failure caused by an intense drought killed 5.5 million people in India during the Madras Famine of 1877.
- Finally, for those who believe in the Bible, Genesis 7:12 reports that rain fell upon the earth for 40 days and 40 nights, an extreme weather event by any definition.

Bottom line: Voter ignorance of Earth's climate history is one of the climate crisis industry's greatest assets.

*John Eidson is a poorly-funded climate denier. Also a racist, bigot, homophobe, etc.*

BONUS - Here's a short piece I did last year about Georgia's drought history, a no-spin composition based on official climate records that prove severe droughts are nothing new: [Lake Lanier, Droughts and Climate Change by John Eidson](#)

*MORE ON GLOBAL WARMING TAXES – In 2011, Australia's liberal government enacted draconian restrictions on CO2 emissions that amounted to a massive hidden tax on fossil fuels. The enormous cost to consumers was cleverly downplayed while the restrictions were being debated. Once the crippling price increase of electricity began significantly downgrading the lifestyles of ordinary Australians, voter were incensed, causing the Labor government to rescind its own tax. Previously, that same government told voters that the massive taxes were urgently needed to save the planet. For more, see my article [Australia's Green Energy Smackdown](#).*