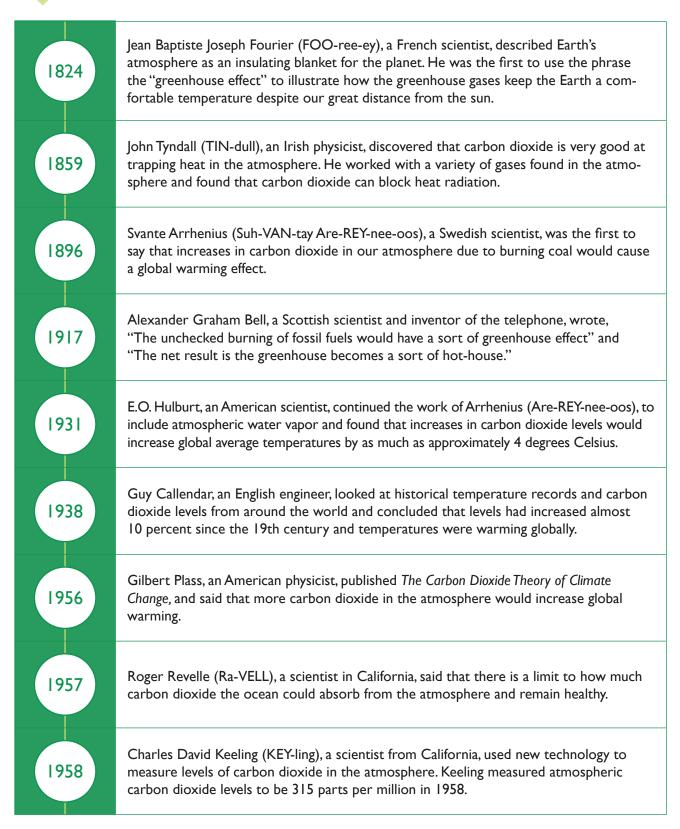


Timeline Cards (1 of 3)







1967	Syukuro Manabe (Shoo-KOO-roo Mah-NAH-bay), a meteorologist from Tokyo University, created the first computer model simulation of Earth's climate. This complex model included many variables and reaffirmed that the climate was changing, not only at Earth's surface but also throughout the atmosphere.
1981	Climatologists Tom Wigley and Phil Jones wrote that "the effects of carbon dioxide may not be detectable until around the turn of the century. By this time, atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration will probably have become sufficiently high that a climatic change significantly larger than any which has occurred in the past century could be unavoidable."
1985	A group of Russian scientists at the Vostok (VAH-stock) Station in Antarctica drilled an ice core about 2 kilometers (more than 1,980 meters or 6,500 feet!) deep. This ice core held approximately 150,000 years of climate history trapped in air bubbles.
1988	The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was started. This international organization includes scientists and government officials from around the world who help synthesize climate science and make recommendations about how greenhouse gas emissions and climate change will impact the Earth and its inhabitants.
1992	A significant number of the world's nations recognized that climate change needed to be addressed globally and formed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Nearly every country, including the United States, signed the agreement.
1993	Ice cores from Greenland showed that in the past, drastic climate changes occurred in a span of only 10 years. This greatly changed impressions that a changing climate only happens on a slow, gradual basis.
1997	Negotiations at the United Nations' Conference on Climate Change in Kyoto, Japan, resulted in the Kyoto Protocol, an international agreement to reduce greenhouse gases.
2003	Scientists reported that the increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide resulted in increased absorption of carbon dioxide in the oceans, causing a change in the pH of the oceans. The change in pH, which continues today, is larger than anything in the geological record for the last 300 million years.



Timeline Cards (3 of 3)

