

# Chiefdoms under siege - Spains rule and native adaptation in the southern Colombian Andes, 1535-1700

**University of New Mexico Press - Evidence for the Postconquest Demographic Collapse of the Americas in Historical CO<sub>2</sub> Levels in: Earth Interactions Volume 10 Issue 11 (2006)**

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relations.Chiefdoms under siege - Spains rule and native adaptation in the southern Colombian Andes, 1535-1700

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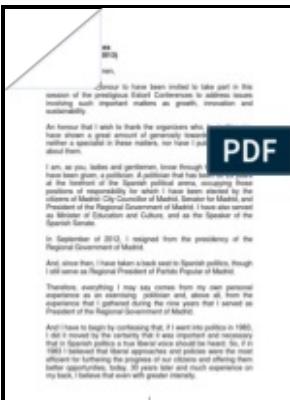
Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 217-224) and index.

This edition was published in 1997

Tags: #Evidence #for #the #Postconquest  
#Demographic #Collapse #of#the  
#Americas #in #Historical #CO<sub>2</sub> #Levels  
#in: #Earth #Interactions #Volume #10  
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**Chiefdoms under Siege: Spain's Rule and Native Adaptation in the Southern Colombian Andes, 1535**

Notable is the early concentration of power into the hands of the Pasto elite. Noncompliance with the law and the use of colonial courts were also venues for resistance. Both time series are not



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smoothed.

**Evidence for the Postconquest Demographic Collapse of the Americas in Historical CO<sub>2</sub> Levels in: Earth Interactions Volume 10 Issue 11 (2006)**

Ice core CO<sub>2</sub> data Measurements of the atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> content from air bubbles enclosed in the ice at Law Dome, Antarctica, published by Etheridge et al. This would double the area of forest regrowth needed to explain the atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> loss.

**Vol. 45, No. 4, Autumn, 1998 of Ethnohistory on JSTOR**

Throughout Chiefdom under Siege, however, there is disconcerting lack of attention to detail that might have been picked up in careful editing of the manuscript. In this dataset a steady growth of the world's population is assumed and resolved in intervals of 250 yr.

#### **Vol. 45, No. 4, Autumn, 1998 of Ethnohistory on JSTOR**

Climate evolution in the last five centuries simulated by an atmosphere-ocean model: Global temperatures, the North Atlantic Oscillation and the Late Maunder Minimum. It is not until note 17 that the author provides the location of the original document.

#### **Chiefdoms under Siege: Spain's Rule and Native Adaptation in the Southern Colombian Andes, 1555**

Special thanks go to C. Friede reports that the 1539 census of the Quimbaya from the middle Cauca valley listed 15 000 tax payers; 65 yr later they had declined to 140, a mere 0. The collapse, prompted by illnesses, expanded from the Caribbean islands to the most remote regions of the continent.

#### **Chiefdoms under Siege: Spain's Rule and Native Adaptation in the Southern Colombian Andes, 1555**

Yet, we want to leave the founded assumption of a connection between a historic event, the conquest of the Americas; the demographic disaster of native Americans brought about by conquest-related diseases; the growth of forests due to reclamation of abandoned agricultural fields; lowering atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>; and the average cooling of the climate by 0. Such events show up as relatively short cold periods, which add up in times of high volcanic activity. To estimate a possible ocean release of CO<sub>2</sub> we used the parameterized impulse response function given in Sausen and Schumann.

#### **Evidence for the Postconquest Demographic Collapse of the Americas in Historical CO<sub>2</sub> Levels in: Earth Interactions Volume 10 Issue 11 (2006)**

The indigenous population of the Almaguer province in the Colombian Massif numbered some 40 000 people in 1552; 36 yr later the native population had almost vanished. In addition to the impact on the CO<sub>2</sub> level and the resulting radiative forcing, changes in regional climate are also probable: enhanced precipitation in the Andean highlands and the advance of the tropical glaciers, which is linked to increased moisture, might be caused by enhanced evapotranspiration and water storage in the reforested areas.

#### **Vol. 45, No. 4, Autumn, 1998 of Ethnohistory on JSTOR**

Denevan ; , and more recently Mann in a popular book, describe extensively the pre-Columbian landscape of the Americas. The journal has established a strong reputation for its studies of the history of native peoples in the Americas and in recent years has expanded its focus to cultures and societies throughout the world. Three well-documented examples from southwest Colombia can help to illustrate the magnitude of the disaster.

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