Dear Students: Within this article there are four central ideas. Below you will find the evidence which is paraphrased.

Central Idea #1: Mount Tambora was a spectacular event.
Evidence – It became active on April 5, 1815 and sent up plumes of fire and ash, but exploded a second time on April 10, 1815 and this time the explosion lasted three days. P.23
Evidence – The eruption consisted of fire, gas, ash, rock which spilled down the mountain side at 400mph, this is also known as a pyroclastic surge. P.23
Evidence – It is considered the most deadly/powerful eruption in human history. P.23

Central Idea #2: Effects of the Mount Tambora eruption were devastating.
Evidence – It initially killed nearly 12,000 people and 90,000 people starved to death as a result of the after effects. P. 23
Evidence – It ruined soil, poisoned rivers, streams and rice paddies. P.23
Evidence - The effects were felt around the world. In the U.S. weather patterns were impacted and snow destroyed east coast farms as a result farmers moved west which is considered one of the largest U.S. immigrations. P.23

Central Idea #3: Mount Pinatubo gave scientists the answers to how volcanic eruptions impact weather around the world.
Evidence – Pinatubo was not as powerful as Mount Tambora, but it was a strong enough eruption that the cloud/plume missed with water and gases in the stratosphere. P. 24
Evidence – The plume blocked out the sun, heat and light. P.24
Evidence – Temperatures dropped and storms became violent while it took three years for the foam haze to clear. P.24
Central Idea #4: Communication of the Mount Tambora eruption of 1815 was limited.

Evidence – Islanders had no far off land connections. P.24

Evidence – News traveled very slowly during this time period. P.24

Evidence – Letters were passed across the ocean via sailing ships and sometimes took months to get to their destination. P.24