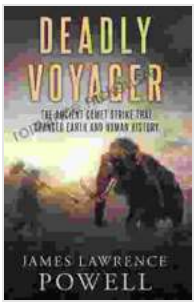
The Ancient Comet Strike That Changed Earth and Human History



Deadly Voyager: The Ancient Comet Strike that Changed Earth and Human History by James Lawrence Powell

4.5 out of 5

Language	: English
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Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
Word Wise	: Enabled
Print length	: 131 pages
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Screen Reader	: Supported

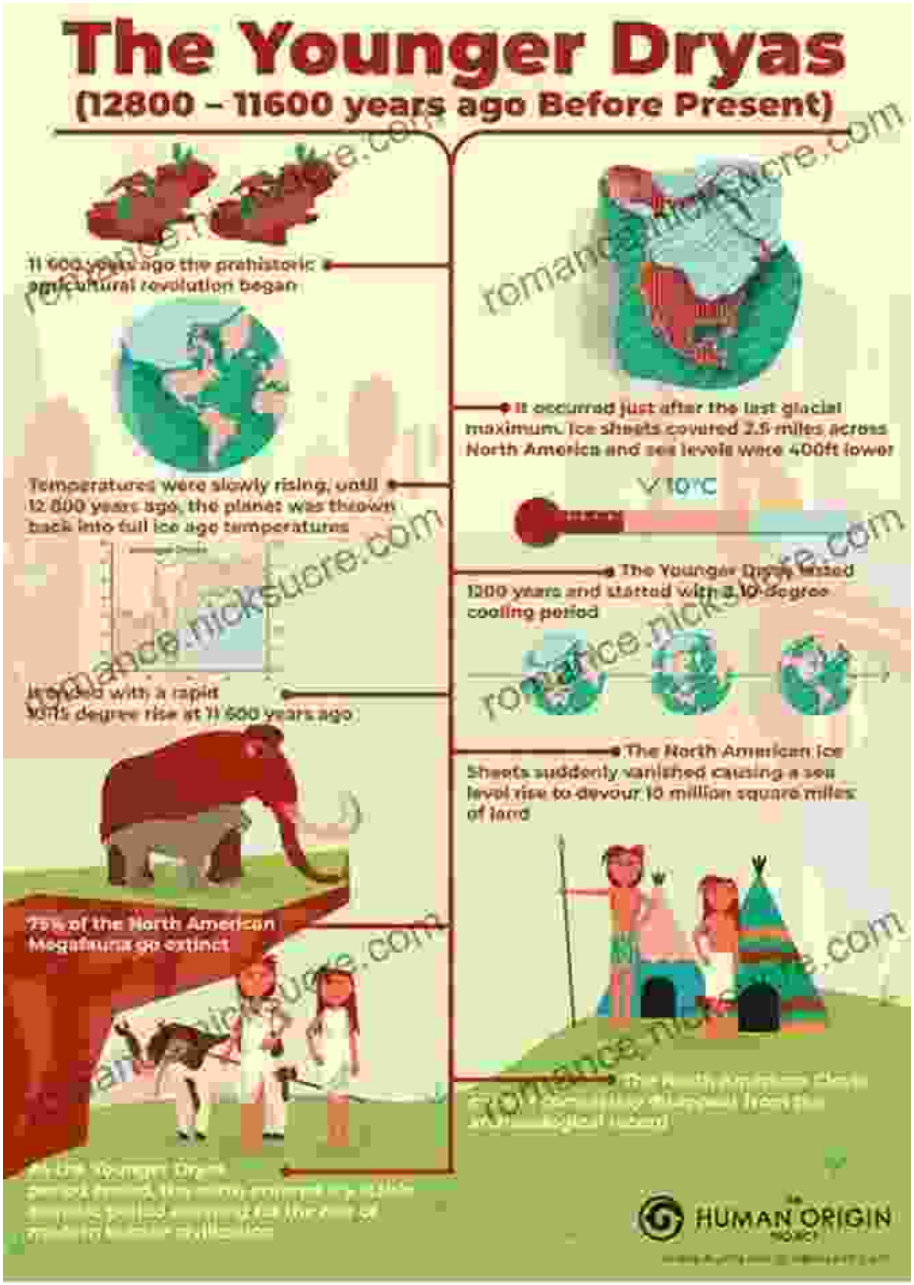
The Younger Dryas Impact Hypothesis

Approximately 12,900 years ago, a massive comet or asteroid struck the Earth, causing a series of cataclysmic events that forever altered the planet's landscape and the course of human history. This event is known as the Younger Dryas impact hypothesis, named after the Younger Dryas period, a time of abrupt climate change that occurred around the same time.

The impact is believed to have occurred in what is now North America, near the present-day Great Lakes region. The impactor is estimated to have been about 6 miles (10 kilometers) in diameter and would have released an energy equivalent to over 100 million megatons of TNT.

The impact would have caused a massive crater, miles wide and several hundred feet deep. It would also have triggered a series of earthquakes, tsunamis, and wildfires. The dust and debris from the impact would have blocked out the sun for months, causing a global winter.

The Impact's Effects on Earth



An illustration of the Earth during the Younger Dryas period.

The Younger Dryas impact had a profound impact on the Earth's environment. The global winter caused the average temperature to drop by about 10 degrees Celsius (18 degrees Fahrenheit). This led to the extinction of many species, including the woolly mammoth and the saber-toothed tiger.

The impact also caused the Laurentide Ice Sheet, which covered much of North America at the time, to rapidly melt. This caused sea levels to rise by over 400 feet (120 meters),flooding coastal areas and forcing humans to migrate inland.

The Impact's Effects on Human History

The Younger Dryas impact also had a significant impact on human history. The climate change caused by the impact led to the extinction of many of the large mammals that humans hunted for food. This forced humans to adapt to new ways of life, such as agriculture and fishing.

The impact may also have played a role in the development of civilization. The need to find new sources of food and shelter led humans to form larger and more complex societies. These societies eventually developed into the civilizations that we know today.

Evidence for the Younger Dryas Impact

There is a growing body of evidence to support the Younger Dryas impact hypothesis. This evidence includes:

- A layer of impact debris found in ice cores from Greenland and Antarctica
- Evidence of widespread wildfires around the world
- A rapid decline in the population of large mammals
- A rapid rise in sea levels
- Changes in the Earth's magnetic field

The Younger Dryas impact was a major event in Earth's history. It caused a series of cataclysmic events that forever altered the planet's landscape and the course of human history. The impact is a reminder of the power of nature and the fragility of our planet.

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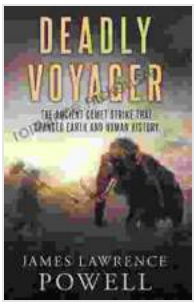

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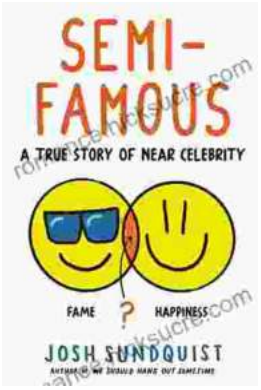

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