

Ben Finney. "The Other One-Third of the Globe." *Journal of World History*, Vol. 5, No.2. 1994

Relevant information related to climate change and human migration. Synthesize the concepts from Finney into ideas about climate change and human migrations.

6. The direction of "human expansion into the Pacific" started "eastward from Asia." "New Guinea[s]" settlement started "some 50,000 or more years ago...", however "the colonization of islands farther out into the ocean..." happened "some 3,500 years ago."

7. A better way to divide the Pacific...is to follow archaeologist Roger Green's distinction between Near Oceania and Remote Oceania."

\*9. The impact of the "last glaciation" made "Near Oceania...accessible to people from Asia..."

10. "Sunda" is "a long peninsular extension of Asia..." and "Sahul" is the connection of "New Guinea, Australia, and Tasmania, plus their continental shelves, to form a greater continent..."

\*11. The inhabitants of Sahul and Sunda saw new land that was seen because of the sea level drop. "The inhabitants could see the land of New Guinea, Australia, and Tasmania."

\*12. Sahul is significant because it "was a major step in humankind's spread over the globe." It also "represented the first step in human expansion beyond the linked African and Eurasian continents that had nurtured the species."

See:

\*13. The Pacific "pioneers" began to settle "Remote Oceania" "[t]ens of thousands of years" after the pioneers "settle[d] the islands immediately offshore from Sahul as far east as the Solomons..."

\*15. "Austronesians...[is] a label [ ] to stand for all the related languages that spread across the Pacific and Indian Oceans from their point of origin, thought to lie in southern China." See: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atayal\\_people](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atayal_people) and [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austronesian\\_peoples](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austronesian_peoples)

18. The "vehicle that Austronesian speakers employed to expand across the South Pacific and then to find and settle every habitable island in Polynesia..." was the ocean-going canoe.

\*19. From the Solomon Islands, humans took the giant leap into Far Oceania in search of new land.

\*84. The author "prefer[s] to close this essay by highlighting some Pacific island developments that reflect how the islanders themselves are attempting to shape their lives so that they may thrive and not just survive in the global system into which they have been thrust."

85. "...Samoans, Tongans, and other Polynesians... have redefined Austronesian migration [from island to island to migration from small population areas] to large population centers in Auckland, Sydney, Honolulu, San Francisco and other major cities.

86. The relationship between "[l]arge Samoan communities...in Auckland, Sydney, Honolulu, San Francisco, and other major cities" to "the homeland is that "[s]ubstantial amounts of money, goods, and people flow back and forth between these overseas outposts and the homeland.

87. "Samoans, Tongans, and smaller migrating Polynesian groups" have something in common which is that "[they are] on their way to becoming transnational populations."

93. The role of "this voyaging experience" for "Polynesian youths" is "to consider their problematic future and not just their distinguished past."

94. A modern understanding of "Polynesian expansion into the Pacific and colonization of the islands" helps "Hawaiian students" who want to "tackle the problems of fashioning a sustainable lifestyle for the islands in today's crowded, interconnected and fast changing world" [whose shorelines will continue to be affected by climate change].