

THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

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Process Paper: 498 words

Process Paper

When researching topics, we were interested in expanding our knowledge beyond events taught in our high school classes. We came across the Kyoto Protocol and were immediately drawn to it. At the time, the annual United Nations climate summit in Glasgow was approaching and researching climate policy seemed as pertinent as ever. Both of us are passionate about environmental activism and are part of Minnesota Youth Climate Justice and the environmental club at our school. We have seen and been a part of a dire push from our generation to address the climate crisis through social protest. Applying this passion to a History Day project interested us, and it felt important to learn about the history of climate policy. The Kyoto Protocol, an international diplomatic treaty limiting carbon emissions, encompassed the debate around where economic needs and global policy meet, exemplifying this year's theme—debate and diplomacy.

We began our research by gaining background knowledge through articles and websites. We found the UN site helpful as it included links to primary documents and overviews of each diplomatic summit the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change has hosted. After gaining general knowledge, we dove deeper into our research. At the East Side Freedom Library, we discovered books, both primary and secondary, that furthered our understanding. Author Naomi Klein, an environmental activist and professor, who has multiple edifying books including *On Fire* and *This Changes Everything: Capitalism vs. the Climate*, shifted our perspective on how politicians are addressing the climate crisis. We also interviewed professors of Environmental Studies at Macalester College and the University of Minnesota.

We chose to present our project as a documentary because it allows us to creatively convey our research. With a time limit rather than word limit, we had more freedom with what we were able to include in our argument. After writing and revising our script, we recorded in GarageBand. With this recording, we used FinalCut Pro to compile our documentary. Using video, images, and historical footage along with graphics we created, we visually represented our research in a way that engages the audience.

On December 11, 1997, international diplomats came together to sign the Kyoto Protocol, the first agreement to require nations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Kyoto Protocol addressed the international debate over how to prevent what would become the 21st century's most consequential problem—climate change. Ultimately, the failure of the Kyoto Protocol allowed the continued rise of greenhouse gas emissions but its successes established the precedent for future diplomatic climate summits.

The Kyoto Protocol continues to shape history as the model for climate politics. Despite its failures, the Kyoto Protocol created change by becoming the first binding international agreement to limit greenhouse gas emissions. The debates around the Kyoto Protocol led to a course of action that incorporates sustainable development in governmental policy and prioritizes environmental protection as a part of economic growth. The recognition of the environment as a primary international concern allowed for a future of climate policy.

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources:

Books:

Gore, Al, and Melcher Media. *An Inconvenient Truth : The Planetary Emergency of Global Warming and What We Can Do about It*. New York, Rodale Press, 2006.

An Inconvenient Truth, written by former Vice President Al Gore, explores Gore's personal experiences enacting climate policy, the need for future sustainable development, and the shift to climate denial. Gore spoke at the 1997 UNFCCC conference in Kyoto, which is discussed in this book. This source allowed us to better understand the US's hand in the climate crisis and the push for climate policy.

Mckibben, Bill, and Al Gore. *American Earth : Environmental Writing since Thoreau*. New York, Ny, Literary Classics Of The United States, 2008.

In this book, former Vice President Al Gore details his road to becoming a climate activist, which resulted in bringing him to Kyoto, Japan, in 1997, to help create the Kyoto Protocol. This book helped us follow the scientific understanding of global warming and the failure of American leaders to do anything about it.

Film:

***An Inconvenient Truth*. Directed by Davis Guggenheim, Paramount Classics.**

An Inconvenient Truth is a powerful documentary centered around the climate change powerpoint presentation former Vice President Al Gore gives countless times and the dire truths it tells. It highlights why the policy that failed to be ratified in Kyoto has only become more important.

Hollander, Peter, Director. *1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment*. UN Environment Programme, 2021.

This film consists of historical footage from the First Human Environment Conference in Stockholm, Sweden. It includes interviews from 1972 with activists and citizens on the issues debated at the conference and clips from the speeches of prominent international diplomats who attended. This primary source helped us understand the Stockholm conference through the eyes of an attendee.

Microfilm:

United States, Congress, Committee on Environment and Public Works. Kyoto Protocol: Assessing the Status of Efforts to Reduce Greenhouse Gases: Hearing before the Committee on Environment and Public Works, United States Senate, One Hundred Ninth Congress, First Session, October 5, 2005, U.S. G.P.O., 2008.

This brief on the Committee on Environment and Public Works' meeting assessing the status of efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions specifically in regards to the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol helped us understand the political consensus on climate policy in the US.

Official Documents/Articles:

Allen, M.R., O.P. Dube, W. Solecki, F. Aragón-Durand, W. Cramer, S. Humphreys, M. Kainuma, J. Kala, N. Mahowald, Y. Mulugetta, R. Perez, M. Wairiu, and K. Zickfeld, "2018: Framing and Context. In: Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty" [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and T. Waterfield (eds.)]. In Press.

This document is the full IPCC 1992 report on climate change. This source was very beneficial to our understanding of the human influence on our climate and the expansion of climate science into the 21 century. As well, we used this document for imagery in our documentary.

"Overview Preface to the IPCC Overview." United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 1992.

This article, published by the United Nations in 1992, is a comprehensive response to the 1992 IPCC report. From this we were able to gather knowledge about the UN's response to the surge in climate awareness and what actions they took. This allowed us to better analyze and understand the debates diplomats were having on a global scale to respond to the climate crisis.

"Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations Environment Program and the World Meteorological Program on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change." IPCC 1992 Report, 8 May 1989. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

This article, written just before the UN Climate Change Conference in Rio de Janeiro, is an analysis of the 1992 IPCC report on climate change which was a detailed report on global warming and human influences on the environment. This helped us understand and break down the science in the IPCC 1992 report and understand the impact it had. As well, we were able to use this source to better comprehend how the timing of the Kyoto Protocol was influenced by the influx in climate data and how that correlated with the changes in public opinion.

United Nations. "Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change." 1998.

This document is the full copy of the Kyoto Protocol and by reading this we were able to understand the full extent of the treaty and the main points being addressed. This source allowed us to get a base of understanding before further researching our topic. As well, we referred back to this document many times during our research to continue to understand the agreement.

United Nations. "Report on the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972." New York, 1973.

This official report by the UN on the Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm in 1972 includes a summary of all the articles of the signed treaty and the principles agreed on. We include an image of Principle I from this report in our documentary.

United Nations. "United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change." 1992.

This copy of the treaty signed at the first Conference of Parties in Rio de Janeiro helped us understand the influential meeting of nations that led to the Kyoto Protocol. From this source we were able to better understand the principles of the treaty such as Common But Differentiated Responsibilities.

United Nations, UN treaties. "The Kyoto Protocol: Chapter XXVII: Environment." United Nations, United Nations, 11 Dec. 1997.

This article written by UN representatives in 1997 analyzes the section of the Kyoto Protocol focused on sustainable development. This source gave us a better understanding of how sustainable development is incorporated into climate policy.

"United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change." Environmental Issues: Essential Primary Sources, edited by Brenda Wilmoth Lerner and K. Lee Lerner, Gale, 2006, pp. 311-315. Gale In Context: World History.

This is a collection of primary articles published by the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat, the host of the Kyoto Protocol. This source, written during the debates in drafting the Kyoto Protocol, helped us better understand the treaty signed by international diplomats at the UN conference, and the courses of action taken with it. The secretariat established with the UNFCCC treaty is also discussed in this article which was important for our understanding.

Speeches:

AP Archive. “Clinton Speaks on Global Warming.” Associated Press, 6 Oct. 1997.

President Clinton addressed the American public on the Kyoto Protocol, 1997, while Vice President Al Gore was at the convention in Kyoto. This speech allowed us to get a better understanding of the Clinton administration's view and approach to climate policy and addressing global warming. This source also helped us grasp how the debate shifted from the Clinton administration to the Bush administration in terms of the climate crisis.

Bush, George W. “President Bush Discusses Climate Change.” White House Archives.

This speech, given by President George W. Bush, at the Rose Garden early on in his presidency, allowed us to better understand Bush's position on the climate crisis. In this speech, President Bush tells the US public of his decision not to ratify the Kyoto Protocol, citing its potential harm to the US economy. This shift from prioritizing saving the environment to saving short term profits was something we focused on during our research and this speech helped us better understand the shift in debate from a primary source.

Video Archives:

AP Archive. YouTube, Associated Press, 1973-1997.

From this database we were able to find hours of primary footage from the Kyoto Protocol deliberations, the speeches of prominent diplomats, the Earth Summit, and everything in between. This source was essential to understanding our topic through a primary lens.

Secondary Sources:

Articles:

“A New Blueprint for International Action on the Environment.” Conference on Environment and Development, Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, 3-14 June 1992, United Nations.

This article from the United Nations summarizes the achievements of the Rio De Janeiro Conference on Environment and Development including the establishment of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This article gave us useful background information on what would become the topic of our build-up section.

Banerjee, Neela, et al. “Exxon’s Own Research Confirmed Fossil Fuels’ Role in Global Warming Decades Ago.” *Inside Climate News*, 16 Sept. 2015.

This article discusses how the research of Exxonmobil, one of America's largest oil companies, showed that their company's drilling and the resulting release of carbon was causing global warming—and that this warming was lethal. This source helped us understand Big Oil's role in fueling the debate around climate change through denial.

“Climate and Land Use Change.” United States Geological Survey, US Department of Interior, Accessed 12 Dec. 2021.

This report summary from the US Department of Interior discusses human effect on the land as we grow and develop. This source helped us understand where economic growth and climate change meet.

“Climate, Energy and Environmental Policy.” Pew Research Center Science & Society, 26 May 2021.

This article from the Pew Research Center gives a deep dive into environmental policy and its popularity in the US supported by the results of multiple sample surveys of the general public. This article helped us understand the divide of support for climate policy along political lines.

CNN, Editorial Research. “Kyoto Protocol Fast Facts.” CNN, 18 Mar. 2021.

This article gave us a basic understanding on the Kyoto Protocol. With a question and answer format the article was able to help us understand the common misconceptions around the Kyoto Protocol. With this information we were able to better understand the effects of the Kyoto Protocol.

Davide, Marinella. (2012). The Doha Climate Gateway: A First Key-Point Assessment. *Review of Environment, Energy and Economics (Re3)*.

This article outlines the full extent of the Doha Amendment. This agreement, another UNFCCC treaty, was something we mentioned in our short term. This source helped us gather more information on the continuation of the UNFCCC treaties and the advancement of climate policy.

Dettmer, Jamie. “COP26: Success or Failure?” Voice of America (VOA), 11 Dec. 2021. Accessed 21 Feb. 2022.

This article details what COP26 in Glasgow achieved—and what it didn’t. Reading this article allowed us to gain a better understanding of how climate policy has evolved over time. From it we were able to write our long term impact section.

Environment, U. N. “About UN Environment Programme.” UNEP - UN Environment Programme, 2 Aug. 2017.

This article discusses the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme, a sect of the UN in which all major UN climate treaties have been signed. This establishment was a key aspect of our topic and this source helped us better understand that. As well, from this we were able to understand the progression of climate policy.

“Failures of Kyoto Will Repeat with the Paris Climate Agreement.” U.S. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, 21 Apr. 2016.

This article was published by the US Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works and it discusses how many of the aspects of the Kyoto Protocol that led to its failure were set up to be repeated again in Paris. This article gave us a better understanding of how the format and lack of international buy-in has set many of the UNFCCC treaties up for disaster.

Franta, Benjamin. “What Big Oil Knew about Climate Change, in Its Own Words.” *The Conversation*, 28 Oct. 2021.

This article includes an excerpt from a report requested by the American Petroleum Institute in the 1970s to discreetly monitor the development of climate science. Even with the powerful information presented, major oil companies continued to put humanity in harm's way by refusing to invest in sustainable energy. From this article we were able to better understand how the fossil fuel industry created a barrier for enacting climate policy.

García-Muros, X., et al. “Toward a Just Energy Transition: A Distributional Analysis of Low-Carbon Policies in the USA | MIT Global Change.” Joint Program on the Science and Policy of Global Change, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2022.

This article analyzes climate policy in the US and how it has led to lower carbon emissions. This educational report from Massachusetts Institute of Technology gave us an understanding of what climate policy looks like across the United States.

Harvey, Fiona. “Global Warming Is a Misleading Term Because It Actually Sounds Quite Nice.” *The Guardian*, 17 Mar. 2014.

This source is an opinion piece on how the wording behind phrases such as ‘global warming’ and ‘climate change’ can be misleading. Understanding this topic was very important in learning how the debate shifted around climate change, and how figures, mainly conservative leaders, were able to change the wording used to address the climate crisis. This source aided our research in breaking down how the debate over human fueled climate change has changed with time.

Henson, Robert. “What Is the Kyoto Protocol and Has It Made Any Difference?” *The Guardian, Guardian News and Media*, 11 Mar. 2011.

This article from *The Guardian*, written ahead of the second term of the agreement, questions whether the binding emission reductions nations were required to meet would even make that big of a difference on our global net number. This article raises an important point that highlights where Kyoto failed and where politicians need to to revise how they govern.

History.com Editors. “Climate Change History.” History.com, A&E Television Networks, 6 Oct. 2017.

This source gave us an overview into the historic timeline of climate change, and the change in debate surrounding the topic. Understanding the progress of scientific fact and public opinion around climate change was important to better comprehending our topic and seeing the shift in debate over time.

“How Climate Change Is Fueling Extreme Weather.” *Earth Justice*, 1 June 2021.

This article, published by an environmental justice firm, talks about the effects of climate change being felt today. Many of the people globally who are feeling the effects of climate change are underrepresented, mainly people of color, and there is little action being taken to support and combat the parts of the world feeling the effects of the climate crisis. This was an important aspect of our project to understand and something we wished we had more time to address in our documentary.

“Kyoto Protocol.” UNFCCC, United Nations.

This article, published by the United Nations, gives an overview of the Kyoto Protocol. This source helped us start our research and better our understanding of the Kyoto Protocol. This source was also key to helping us understand the impact of the Kyoto Protocol and how its legacy has impacted the future of climate policy.

Lynch, Peter. “How Joseph Fourier Discovered the Greenhouse Effect.” *The Irish Times*, 21 Mar. 2019.

This article, from *The Irish Times*, profiles Joseph Fourier and his work in the discovery of the greenhouse effect. This source helped us understand how the discovery of the greenhouse effect pushed climate science and led to the discovery of human impacts on our environment. This source helped guide our research and develop our background section.

Magazine, Smithsonian. “Twelve Years Ago, the Kyoto Protocol Set the Stage for Global Climate Change Policy.” Smithsonian Institution, 17 Feb. 2017.

Published by the Smithsonian Institution, this article outlines how the Kyoto Protocol influenced the Paris Accord and the progression towards a coherent international climate policy. This article gave us an interesting perspective into how the Kyoto Protocol, despite being seen as a failure, has been used as the framework for many of the climate policy actions that came after it, and how, as we use it as the framework for these treaties, we have continued to fail at creating efficient, long lasting, and successful climate policy.

Mkitarian, Jessica. “2020 Global Carbon Budget Released.” *Global Ocean Monitoring and Observing*, 23 Dec. 2020.

This article from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association talks about how, despite a decline in total carbon emissions in 2020, there is little improvement or effect of this decline on the atmosphere or ocean. This article helped us understand what the carbon budget is and why it matters.

National Geographic Society. “Dec 11, 1997 CE: Kyoto Protocol Signed.” National Geographic Society: This Day in Geographic History, 17 Nov. 2013.

This article from *National Geographic*, gave us an overview of the Kyoto Protocol and what it meant for global climate policy moving into the future.

Nations, United. “Agenda 21: Earth Summit.” UNCED, United Nations.

This article, published through the United Nations Convention of the Environment and Development, outlined the key points debated at the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. The Earth Summit is a topic we focused on in our build up and this article gave us a base of knowledge to help continue our research.

Rathi, Akshat. “A 1912 News Article Ominously Forecasted the Catastrophic Effects of Fossil Fuels on Climate Change.” Quartz, 24 Oct. 2016.

This feature story discusses the 1912 article that warned of the correlation between burning fossil fuels and warming temperatures. This article showed us just how long scientists have been studying the greenhouse effect and theorizing what causes it.

Struik, Dirk Jan. "Joseph Fourier". Encyclopedia Britannica, 1 Jun. 2021. Accessed 11 February 2022.

This article is a profile of the French mathematician Joseph Fourier, who discovered the greenhouse effect. His pioneering work in science pushed other scientists to progress research on our climate. Understanding his work was important to helping develop our background and see the progression of climate science over time.

Shaftel, Holly. “FAQ: What Is the Greenhouse Effect?” NASA: Global Climate Change, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

This source, an article published by NASA, allowed us to better understand the greenhouse effect and gave us greater insight into the science behind human fueled emissions impact on our globe. This article was key in helping us understand the climate crisis and what we need to do to address it. As well, by understanding the science behind the greenhouse effect, we were better able to understand what changes need to be made in future climate policy, and the flaws of past climate policy such as the Kyoto Protocol.

“The Greenhouse Effect.” UCAR: Center for Science Education.

This article, published by the Center for Science Education, explains the greenhouse effect and how human fueled emissions further the effect. This source was important in helping us understand how our climate is changing and the science behind that change. We used this source to better inform ourselves before writing our background section.

“The Kyoto Protocol - Status of Ratification | UNFCCC.” United Nations: Climate Change, 2019.

This article from the UN discusses the status of ratification for the Kyoto Protocol and goes on to explain the US’s withdrawal from the agreement and then Canada, Russia, and Japan’s withdrawals as well. From it we were able to learn about the specifics of how the Kyoto Protocol went into effect. This source was key in understanding how each countries' decision to opt in or out impacts the effectiveness of the treaty and how the US’s change in administration allowed for a US signature, but not US ratification.

United Nations. “About the Secretariat | UNFCCC.” United Nations: Climate Change, 2000.

This article from the UN gave us a brief overview of the secretariat to the UNFCCC founded at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro and what it hoped to achieve. It allowed us to gain a base layer of understanding so we could dive deeper into our research.

“United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm 1972.” United Nations Climate Change, United Nations.

This article outlines the main events of the first human environment conference held in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1972. This event is the premise of our background and this source helped give us some background on the conference.

United Nations Climate Change. Glasgow Climate Change Conference – October-November 2021. 2021.

This article from the UN summarizes the outcomes of the Glasgow Conference and from it we were able to better understand the progression of climate policy and the current climate policy in place internationally. This article also gave us insight into debates that went on at the conference and that have continued since the Kyoto Protocol. It aided us in writing the long term impact section of our project.

United Nations. “COP26: It’s (Almost) Here.” United Nations: Climate Action, 2021.

This article from the UN sets the stage for the 26th Conference of Parties hosted by the United Kingdom in conjunction with Italy. By understanding what was at stake in Glasgow, we were able to better understand what the resulting Glasgow Climate Pact means for the future of climate policy.

United Nations. “COP26 – What We Know so Far, and Why It Matters: Your UN News Guide.” UN News: Global Perspective, Human Stories, 29 Oct. 2021.

Written by the UN, this news update from Glasgow gave us an understanding of what was happening at the 2021 UNFCCC Conference of Parties. The Glasgow Climate Pact couldn’t have happened without the Kyoto Protocol so this article helped us formulate our long term impact section.

“United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), Earth Summit.” Sustainable Development Goals Knowledge Platform, United Nations.

This article, published through the UN Convention of the Environment and Development, addresses the sustainable development goals decided on at the Earth Summit, and the progression of those goals. This source was beneficial to helping us understand how the rise in greenhouse gas emissions continued even after the binding emissions goals were set.

Westervelt, Amy. “How the Fossil Fuel Industry Got the Media to Think Climate Change Was Debatable.” *The Washington Post*, 10 Jan. 2019.

This article discusses how the oil industry knew about climate change as far back as the 1980s, however continued to expand their drilling locations and condemn scientists. This source helped us understand how the debate around climate change shifted to denial.

Books:

Flannery, Tim F. *The Weather Makers: How Man Is Changing the Climate and What It Means for Life on Earth*. New York, Atlantic Monthly Press, 2005.

This book details the effect of human burning of fossil fuels on the planet, as seen through the eyes of natural disasters such as drought and flood. This source helped us understand the context of which climate policies are needed.

Friedman, Thomas L. *Hot, Flat, and Crowded: Why the World Needs a Green Revolution, and How We Can Renew Our Global Future*. London, Penguin Books, 2009.

Hot, Flat, and Crowded, written by Thomas Friedman, addresses the dire need for change in our societies to avoid devastation on our planet. It gives analysis on the trajectory our planet is heading down if we do not address the climate crisis. From this source we were able to gather the exact impacts of the climate crisis and how climate policy could change that.

Gelbspan, Ross. *Boiling Point: How Politicians, Big Oil and Coal, Journalists, and Activists Are Fueling the Climate Crisis--and What We Can Do to Avert Disaster*. New York, Basic Books, 2004.

Boiling Point, by Ross Gelbspan, examines how far we have pushed our planet, and how much further we have until a boiling point. This book has a lot of good information and statistics that we were able to use to further our project. This source was important in helping give us a rough understanding of the climate crisis.

Henson, Robert. *The Rough Guide to Climate Change*. London, Rough Guides, 2011.

This book outlines the climate crisis, laying out the facts scientifically to a reader. Giving statistics and citing experts, this book gave us a clear understanding of our warming climate. This source helped give us a basis of understanding before furthering our research.

Klein, Naomi. *On Fire: The Burning Case for a Green New Deal*. S.L., Simon & Schuster, 2020.

This book written by Naomi Klein, a prominent environmental activist, criticizes the failure of global governments to enact progressive climate policy. Citing global climate disasters worldwide such as droughts, fires, and floods, Klein builds a 'burning' case for the need of new politicians, new legislation, and a new system. From this book we learned about the failures of past diplomatic climate summits.

Klein, Naomi. *This Changes Everything: Capitalism vs. the Climate*. London, Penguin Books Ltd, 2014.

This Changes Everything, by Naomi Klein explains shock capitalism, and how it has been spreading across the globe particularly in terms of climate disasters. This book was key in helping us understand how the economy and environment meet. This was one of our favorite sources and greatly helped guide our research.

Kolbert, Elizabeth. *Field Notes from a Catastrophe: Man, Nature, and Climate Change*. New York, Bloomsbury, 2015.

The *The Road to Kyoto* section in this book helped us understand what allowed for the monumental climate change conference. This book explained to us where human growth and climate change meet.

Malm, Andreas, and Zetkin Collective. *White Skin, Black Fuel: On the Danger of Fossil Fascism*. London, New York, Verso, 2021.

White Skin, Black Fuel, by Andreas Malm, was a key source in our research. Addressing the facism, racism and discrimination that fuels the climate crisis, this book helped us understand the social ramifications of the climate crisis and the systemic oppression surrounding the environment.

Mooney, Chris. *The Republican War on Science*. New York, NY, Fine Communications/Mjf Books, 2009.

Chris Mooney, in his book *The Republican War on Science*, examines the debate over climate denial. We were able to use what we learned from this book to write the ending of our main event.

Monbiot, George, and Matthew Prescott. *Heat: How to Stop the Planet Burning*. Toronto, Anchor Canada, 2007.

Authors of *Heat: How to Stop the Planet Burning*, present the reality of climate change and what needs to be done. This source helped us understand what future climate policy needs to look like to make change.

Motavalli, Jim, et al. *Feeling the Heat: Dispatches from the Frontlines of Climate Change*. New York, Routledge, 2004.

Feeling the Heat, explains how our global society has been feeling the effects of the climate crisis. Many of the direct statistics included in the book we used in our narration and the graphs shown in our documentary came from this book. This source was very beneficial in understanding the hard facts of climate change.

Databases:

Bobic, Michael P. "Quitting the Kyoto Protocol: The United States Strikes Out Aone." *History Behind the Headlines: The Origins of Conflicts Worldwide*, edited by Sonia G. Benson, et al., vol. 4, Gale, 2002, pp. 160-171. *Gale In Context: World History*.

This article, from the database *Gale in Context: World History*, discusses the global consensus around the Kyoto Protocol—excluding the US. From reading it we were able to learn more about the reasons the US failed to ratify the Protocol and what it meant for the treaty.

"European Union Agrees to Be Bound by Kyoto Protocol, March 4, 2002." *Historic World Events*, Gale, 2004. *Gale In Context: World History*.

From the database *Gale in Context: World History*, this article is about the European Union's signature on the Kyoto Protocol. From it we were able to learn how the EU functioned as a group at official UNFCCC conferences.

Film:

Chitty, Tom. *What Is Carbon Trading?* CNBC International. CNBC, 2 Feb. 2021.

This short video from CNBC uses graphics and images to explain carbon trading and its implementation globally. From this source we were able to better understand how cap and trade carbon pricing impacts the global economy—and how it can be an answer to the debate around where national economies and climate policy meet.

Maizland, Lindsay. *UN Climate Talks Timeline*. Council on Foreign Relations, 2021.

This article includes a timeline of all the major international conferences hosted by the UNFCCC secretariat. From this source we were able to better understand what allowed for the Kyoto Protocol, and how the Protocol allowed for future diplomatic summits.

Interviews:

Matsumoto, PhD, Katsumi. Kyoto Protocol. 5 Mar. 2022.

From this personal interview with Dr. Katsumi Matsumoto, Professor of Environmental Studies at the University of Minnesota, we learned why, despite its failures, the Kyoto Protocol has had a lasting impact on global politics.

Phadke, PhD, Roopali. Kyoto Protocol. 19 Jan. 2022.

This personal interview with Dr. Roopali Phadke, Professor of Environmental Studies at Macalester College, helped us learn more about the specifics of the Kyoto Protocol and the process of enacting climate policy.

Microfilm:

United States, Congress, Committee on Foreign Affairs. Copenhagen and beyond: Is There a Successor to the Kyoto Protocol?: Hearing before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, One Hundred Eleventh Congress, First Session, November 4, 2009, U.S. G.P.O., 2010.

This record from the Congress committee meeting on the future of international diplomatic climate policy helped us understand what paved the way for the Paris Accord after the US's failure to participate in the Kyoto Protocol.

Radio Broadcast:

Brand, Madeleine. "Bush Views Shift on Climate Change." National Public Radio (NPR), 2007.

This story from NPR brings correspondent Luke Burbank in to discuss how President George W. Bush's opinions on climate change have shifted over time. From it we learned about the report Bush requested from the National Academy of Sciences that analyzed the scientific fact of climate change, which we reference in the main event.

Simulators:

"En-ROADS Climate Scenario." Climate Interactive. Accessed 21 Feb. 2022.

This climate scenario interactive simulator projects total carbon in the atmosphere based on whether certain carbon-cutting projects are enacted. For example, if carbon is heavily taxed, this could mean global temperatures are -2 degrees celsius from what they would be if we stay on the course we are on. This simulator was very useful in helping us visualize what climate policy looks like and how effective it is.

Digital Content

Images/Image Databases:

Bettmann. “White House Solar.” The New York Times, <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/01/20/climate/solar-wind-renewable-energy.html>.

This image shows solar panels on the White House roof behind a US official speaking at a podium.

“Boy with the Earth.” United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, <https://www.forbes.com/sites/jpdallmann/2021/07/18/latin-america-is-the-new-frontier-for-impact-investing/?sh=6edd445668bb>.

This image shows a young boy holding the hand of an earth mascot on a beach in Rio de Janeiro, used as an advertisement for the UNFCCC.

Climate Central. Climate Graphs, www.climatecentral.org/gallery/graphics/top-10-warmest-years-on-record.

This source includes multiple graphs of global carbon emissions.

“Diplomatic Summit.” CSR Reporters, <https://csrreporters.com/global-finance-ministers-gather-to-discuss-how-public-and-private-finance-can-lead-the-transition-to-a-net-zero-climate-resilient-world/>.

This image shows a meeting of diplomats at the UN Climate Summit in Paris.

“Earth Summit.” Howard County Public Schools, <https://hcpss.instructure.com/courses/53860/pages/the-kyoto-protocol-background-information>

This is an image of a diplomatic panel at the Earth Summit.

“Egyptian Diplomat in Glasgow.” Dostor, <https://www.dostor.org/keyword/47979>.

This image shows a representative for Egypt speaking at COP26 about the upcoming COP they will host.

“Glasgow COP26.” Foreign Affairs News, <https://foreignaffairsnews.com/the-wait-is-over-cop26-is-here-to-begin/>.

This image depicts activists at COP26 in Glasgow.

“Global COPs.” UN Climate Talks, <https://www.cfr.org/timeline/un-climate-talks>.

This database includes multiple photos of the UNFCCC COPs over the years including the Earth Summit, COP3 in Kyoto, the 2001 Bonn conference, COP13 in Bali, and the Paris Conference.

“Image Database.” Getty Images, <https://www.gettyimages.com>.

This image database was incredibly helpful to us as it included a plethora of historic footage.

Jonathan Nackstrand. “The Debate Is Over.” USA Today, <https://www.usatoday.com/story/opinion/2013/10/10/global-warming-science-ca-ncer-column/2959009/>.

This photo includes a protest sign that reads ‘the debate is over.’

Juan Barreto. “Botswana Diplomat.” The New York Times, <https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/imagepages/2010/12/12/CLIMAT E2.html>.

This image shows delegates from Botswana at a UNFCCC conference in Cancún in 2010.

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