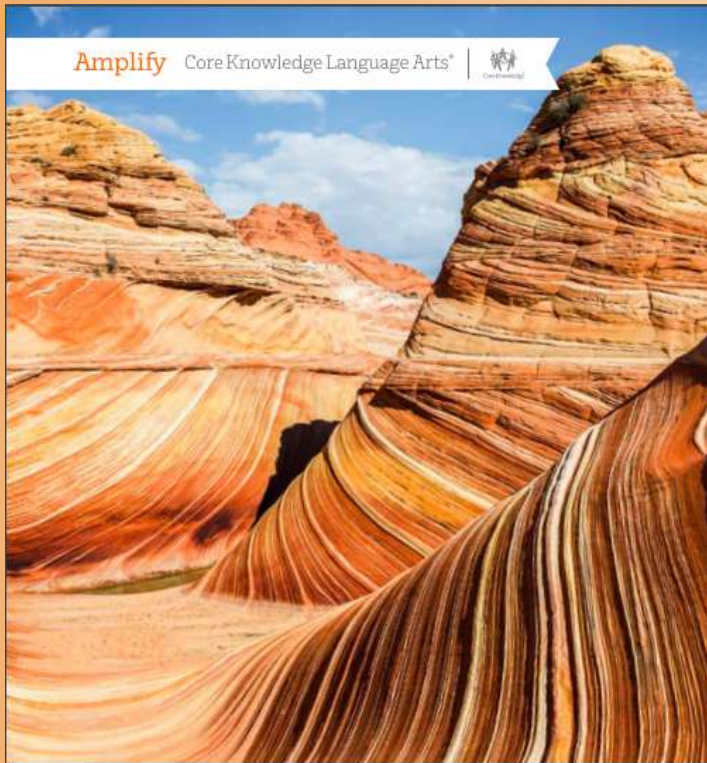




Lesson 7: Myths and Volcanoes





We are going to be reading chapter 5: Mythic Volcano Spirits

Before we start reading, let's go over
some vocabulary first! Turn to Activity
page 7.1 (workbook page 59)

Unit 5

Reader

Grade 4

Geology: The Changing Earth



NAME: _____

DATE: _____

7.1

ACTIVITY PAGE

Vocabulary for “Mythic Volcano Spirits”

1. **offering, *n.*** something that is presented as an act of worship (**offerings**) (42)
2. **strong-willed, *adj.*** determined to do what you want even if other people tell you not to (43)
3. **bitter, *adj.*** 1. resentful and angry because of unfair treatment; 2. very cold (43)
4. **outsmart, *v.*** to trick or defeat someone by being clever (44)
5. **revenge, *n.*** the act of getting even for a wrongdoing (46)
6. **caldera, *n.*** a crater caused by the collapse of the top of a volcano (46)
7. **lofty, *adj.*** high up (47)
8. **eternal, *adj.*** lasting forever, with no beginning and no end (49)
9. **elder, *n.*** a person who is older, respected, and often in a position of authority (**elders**) (50)

Let's echo read the words and
then we will discuss a few
unfamiliar words!



Chapter 5

Mythic Volcano Spirits

THE BIG QUESTION
How do volcano
myths help explain
volcanic activity?

An erupting volcano seems almost alive. It hisses, rumbles, and makes the ground shake. It's easy to understand why ancient cultures thought powerful spirits lived inside volcanoes. Belief in volcano gods helped people make sense of volcanic eruptions. Some believed that when volcanoes were quiet, it meant the volcano gods were content. Some people also believed that when volcanoes erupted, it meant the gods were angry. People tried to keep volcano gods happy with offerings of food, flowers, and animals.

People told stories to help explain why unpredictable events like volcanoes occurred. Many stories included volcano gods as part of the explanation. These stories, or myths, were retold again and again. Over time, volcano myths became an important part of a culture's history and tradition. The myths were creative explanations for natural processes and events.

Hawaii's Goddess of Fire

Pele is the ancient Hawaiian goddess of fire and volcanoes. She is known for creating volcanic mountains and islands. When she unleashes fiery lava, she also destroys land and everything on it. Belief in Pele began centuries ago. Native Hawaiians believe the goddess lives in Kilauea, an active volcano on the island of Hawaii in the Hawaiian Island chain. This Hawaiian volcano myth tells the story of how she came to make her home there.

THE BIG QUESTION
How do volcano
myths help explain
volcanic activity?

Turn to page 42 in your reader
and follow along as we listen to
the chapter read aloud.



How do volcano myths help explain volcanic activity? Why do you think so many people shared these myths long ago?

Turn to Activity Page 7.2 (workbook page 61). We will do one row together. Then, work with your Speed Dial 5 partner to complete 2 more rows on the chart.



NAME: _____

7.2 ACTIVITY PAGE

DATE: _____

Mythic Volcano Spirits

The following words were used in Chapter 5, "Mythic Volcano Spirits." For each word, pick an activity and complete the chart below.

Word	Vocabulary Activities
outsmart	1. Write a definition in your own words.
fond	2. Provide a synonym (similar meaning).
revenge	3. Provide an antonym (opposite meaning).
caldera	4. Use the word in a sentence.
loity	5. Provide another word that the word or phrase makes you think of and explain why. (Apple makes me think of bananas because they are both fruits.)
	6. Think of an example of the word or phrase and write about it. (An example of fruit is cantaloupe. It is a melon that is white on the outside and orange on the inside. They are really tasty in the summer.)

Word	Activity	Activity Response



Wiki Entry

Wikis are online resources that provide information on many different topics or subjects. Wikis can be written or edited by multiple people and updated over time.

This wiki provides information about volcanoes.

Volcano

Description

A volcano is a hill or mountain that forms over a crack in Earth's crust from which lava erupts.

Location

Volcanoes occur all over the world, particularly along tectonic plate boundaries and above hotspots.

Types of Volcanoes

There are three types of volcanoes:

- active
- dormant
- extinct

An active volcano has erupted in the past 10,000 years and is likely to erupt again. A dormant volcano is considered active but has not erupted for a very long time—several hundred years, for example. An extinct volcano has not erupted for at least 10,000 years. An extinct volcano no longer has a chamber full of magma beneath it, so it is not expected to erupt again.

Additional Information

Volcanoes can be creative forces. They can add new land to our planet and bring minerals from deep inside the earth to the surface. Volcanoes can also be dangerous and destructive. They can fill the air with poisonous gases and hot ash. They can also release rivers of lava that destroy everything in their path. Volcanoes can add things to Earth's surface but can also destroy things on Earth's surface.

References

The Changing Earth (2014)



Wiki Entry Rubric

	Exemplary	Strong	Developing	Beginning
Introduction	Initial section(s) provide accurate, general information related to location and type of volcano	Initial section(s) provide accurate information related to either location or type of volcano, but not both	Initial section(s) provide information loosely related to location and/or type of volcano	Initial section(s) lack information related to location and type of volcano
Body	Additional sections provide increasingly specific information about the volcano	Additional sections provide more information about the volcano	Additional sections provide some information about the volcano	Additional sections provide little to no information about the volcano
Conclusion	A final statement provides a thought-provoking summative or closing reflection about the volcano	A final statement provides a summative or closing reflection about the volcano	The summative or closing nature of the final statement is unclear	No final statement is provided
Structure of the Piece	All sentences in sections are presented logically All information has been paraphrased	Most sentences in sections are presented logically Most information has been paraphrased	Some sentences in sections are presented logically Some information has been paraphrased	Connections between sentences in sections are confusing Little information has been paraphrased

Turn to the rubric on workbook page 73.

Wiki Entry

Volcano

Description

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References

The Changing Earth (2014)



Wiki Entry

Take Notes on a Volcano

Name of the Volcano	
Location of the Volcano	
Type of Volcano; Date of Last Eruption	
Description of Volcano or of Last Eruption	
Other Facts	

I am going to show you how we will taking notes for a wiki entry.

References for Volcano Wiki Entry

Title	Date	Source (Book or Web Address)



Wiki Entry

Take Notes on a Volcano	
Name of the Volcano	Supervolcano at Yellowstone
Location of the Volcano	North America
Type of Volcano; Date of Last Eruption	dormant; has not erupted in a long time, but could erupt again; last major eruption was 640,000 years ago
Description of Volcano or of Last Eruption	located above a hotspot one of the world 's largest volcanoes; called a supervolcano
Other Facts	heat from magma creates geysers and hot springs; Old Faithful erupts more than a dozen times a day; North America 's largest hotspot

References for Volcano Wiki Entry		
Title	Date	Source (Book or Web Address)
The Changing Earth	2014	Book
Top 10 Famous Volcanoes	March 3, 2014	content.time.com/time/specials/packages/article/0,28804,2014572_2014574_2014626,00.html





Don't forget to keep
studying your
spelling words!