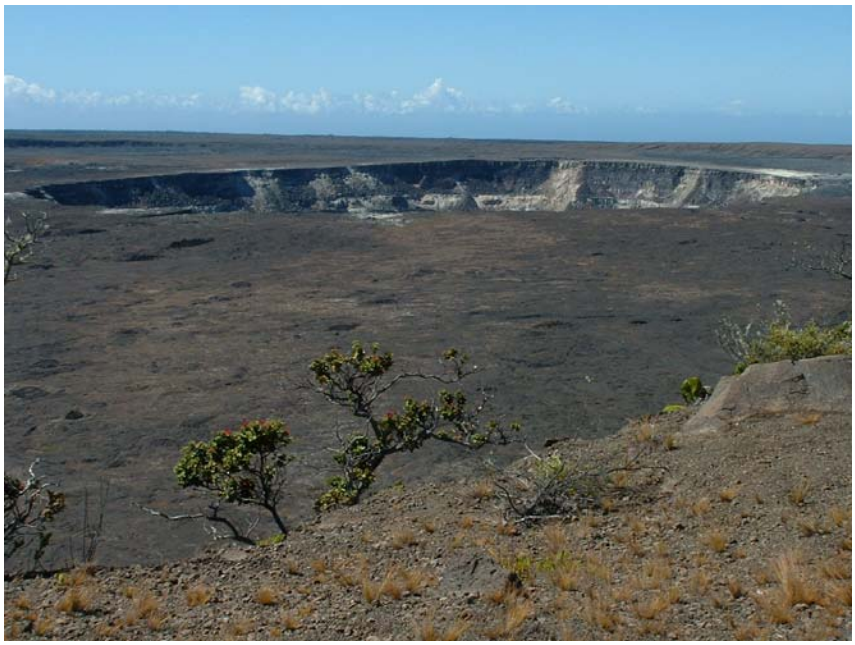
Our Volcano Island

Grade 2



Kīlauea Caldera and Halemaʻumaʻu Crater

Introduction (This program begins at the Jaggar Museum overlook.)

Welcome to Jaggar Museum and Halemaʻumaʻu Crater, the home of the fire goddess **Pele**. Halemaʻumaʻu sits inside of Kīlauea Caldera. One reason Halemaʻumau is known as the house of ferns is because it is named after the ʻamaʻu fern which is the kinolau or body form of Kamapuaʻa. (See the ʻamaʻu in front of the museum entrance and Kamapuaʻa in the pantheon by Kane). We live on volcanoes that grew up from the bottom of the ocean floor by many eruptions. Hawaiian people bring hoʻokupu (offering) to honor Pele. Scientists study volcanoes to learn more about our island home. What do you know about our volcano island? At this point you will know the depth of the knowledge level of the students to adjust. How many volcanoes make up the island? What are their names?

Locating the Site:

Map of our volcano island

Look at the relief map in the museum to find our location.

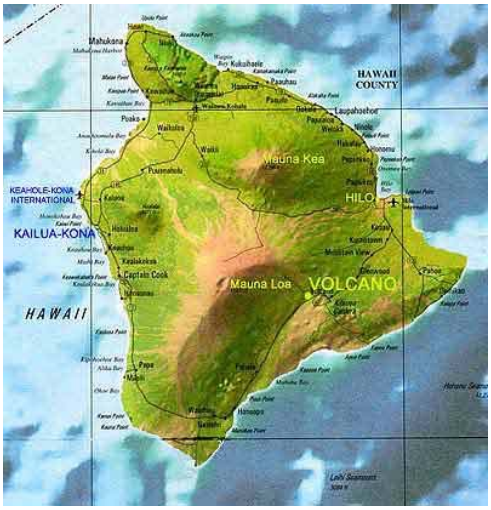


Photo Analysis

Using the photos in the museum and ask the following questions:

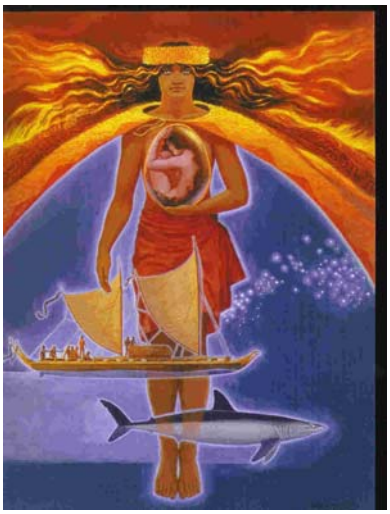
1) What do you think is happening in this photo?
2) Does it look hot or cold?

Setting the stage

Pele traveled from the northern-most islands guided by her favorite brother Kamohoali‘i who was also a guardian shark. Having traveled for many miles from Kahiki in search of a suitable home for her fire and family, Pele finally settled in the crater of Halema‘uma‘u at the summit of Kīlauea Volcano. Everything that you see at the volcano (lava, steam, and craters) are all a part of the body form of Pele. Find the paintings/posters that depict this.

When the Polynesians first came to Hawai‘i (see museum painting), they saw many eruptions on their volcano island home. They had a respect for the land, honored the fire goddess Pele and learned to live on an active volcano.

Almost 100 years ago, a scientist named Dr. Thomas Jaggar (see museum portrait) came to Hawai‘i. He wanted to study Kīlauea and learn all about how volcanoes work.



Pele and her family’s journey to Hawai‘i
Painting by Herb Kane

Determining the Facts

What is a **volcano**? A volcano is an opening in the earth where melted rock (lava) comes to the surface or is just below the surface. Who studies volcanoes? How many volcanoes helped build this island? (See relief map) What is **lava**? Lava is hot melted rock that comes from deep inside the earth. When lava spurts out or flows on to the surface of the earth we call it an **eruption**.

When the first Polynesians came to Hawai‘i, they saw many eruptions. Stories tell of how Pele created and destroyed the land. Polynesians watched carefully each time the volcano erupted. Scientists continue to watch and study the volcano and its eruptions.

Take students to the seismograph and describe how they work. How many have felt an earthquake? Seismograph records the earth’s movement. Look at the various locations where seismographs are placed on Kīlauea Volcano and ask students to interpret what is happening as they watch the seismographs from your description.

Living on a volcano can be dangerous. Why do you think it might be dangerous to live on a volcano?

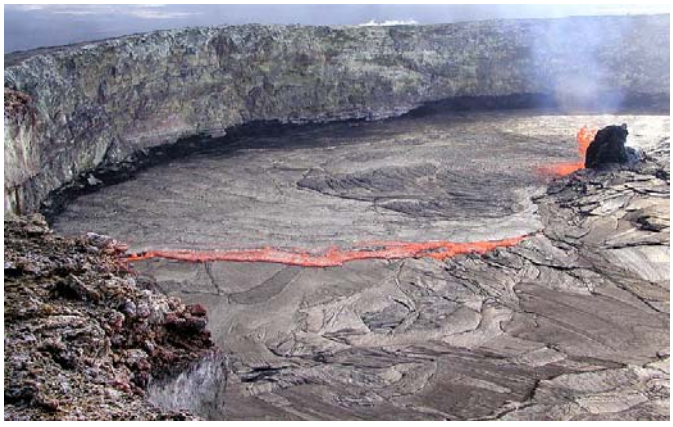
Waha‘ula Visitor Center

Lava destroys a farm in Kalapana

Scientific Evidence

Look at the scientist clothing and equipment. Why do you think scientists find it dangerous to study the volcano during an eruption?

Visual Evidence Allow students to watch eruption on TV monitors. They will see footage similar to these photos. Discuss what they see as video is playing.



Eruption inside a **crater** (bowl-shaped pit)**.**

Pāhoehoe is smooth lava.

Pāhoehoe lava covering **‘a‘ā lava** (sharp, jagged lava).

Hands-On Experience

Look in the museum at the lava samples. Allow students to see and touch the various lava products. What colors do you see, which is smooth, rough, etc. It’s important that each student touches the smooth and rough samples.

Vocabulary

Pele, volcano, lava, eruption, crater, pāhoehoe, and ‘a‘ā, are bolded within the text.

Activity 1: Volcano Word Match

Copies can be picked up at the Ed Center

Activity 2 (Optional):

Song: My Volcano Island

by Katherine Dambley

C G7
My volcano island in the sea
C
Came to be fair Hawai‘i
G7 C
Here is where I always long to be with you in Hawai‘i
F C
Lava fountains fill the air
F C
Lava flowing everywhere
F C
Pāhoehoe and ‘a‘ā too
D7 G7
Pele’s busy creating new land for me, for you
C G7 C
My volcano island in the sea is Hawai‘i.

Closing

Review what a volcano is, ask students what the two most common forms of lava are, who is Pele, where is her home, why is Pele important in Hawaiian culture, etc. Ask why they think it’s important for scientist to study the volcano. Review vocabulary.