

# HILL OF FIRE



# Hill of Fire

Book by Thomas P. Lewis

Unit study by Lisa Dickinson

Printables by Jimmie and Ami Brainerd

## SOCIAL STUDIES

### Geography: Mexico

Learn more about Mexico.

Mexico's population is comprised of a wide variety of racial and ethnic groups. Various Indian groups (such as Aztecs and Mayans) along with Europeans dominate the country in population. Discuss Mexico's culture with your student (the language--Spanish, the food, the clothing styles, etc.)

Mexico is divided into 32 states, and its capital is Mexico City. Mexico's climate varies from deserts to forests to tropical rainforests, and includes some chaparral (a shrubby coastal area that has hot dry summers and mild, cool, rainy winters).

### Family Relationships 'Father' 'Son

Pablo helps his father farm. What does your student help his father with? Discuss various ways that your student can be a help to his dad.

Lapbook Component: I Can Help My Dad Tri-fold

### Human Relationships 'Teamwork

Ask your student--How did the village get rebuilt? Did one person do it? Discuss teamwork and how the villagers together to rebuild. Ask your student how your family is like a team...and discuss how the family works together.

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## LANGUAGE ARTS

### Spanish

A few words are mentioned in the story:

*Fiesta!* (feast or party)

*Amigo* (friend)

*El Monstruo!* (a monster)

Learn some other Spanish words this week, too! If you have the opportunity, go to an authentic Mexican restaurant for a meal.

### Listmaking

List (from memory) what the villagers sold to the tourists (melons, oranges, corn cakes, Pepsi, hot dogs)

Lapbook Component: Listmaking Simple Fold

### Vocabulary

- village- a small group of people living in a rural area
- plow- a farm machine used to cut, lift, and turn over soil, usually hitched to a team of animals
- burro- a small donkey often used as a pack animal
- erupt- to explode
- lava- liquid rock that reaches the earth's surface through a volcano; it cools as it is exposed to the atmosphere

Lapbook Component: Vocabulary Words Sombrero Shapes

### Simile

A simile is a figure of speech in which things different in kind or quality are compared by the use of the word like or as.

Example: page 61 "from the field they could see the volcano smoking LIKE an old man smoking his pipe"

### Personification

Personification is the representation of a thing or idea as a person or by the human for.

Example(s): "the ground growls" and the "volcano coughs"

Lapbook Component: Personification Flap Book

### Parts of Speech: Interjection

An interjection is a word or cry expressing sudden or strong feeling, and it is followed by an exclamation point.

Example: page 32 "Look! Look there!"

Let your student practice reading some interjections. How should they be read?  
With emotion and feeling!

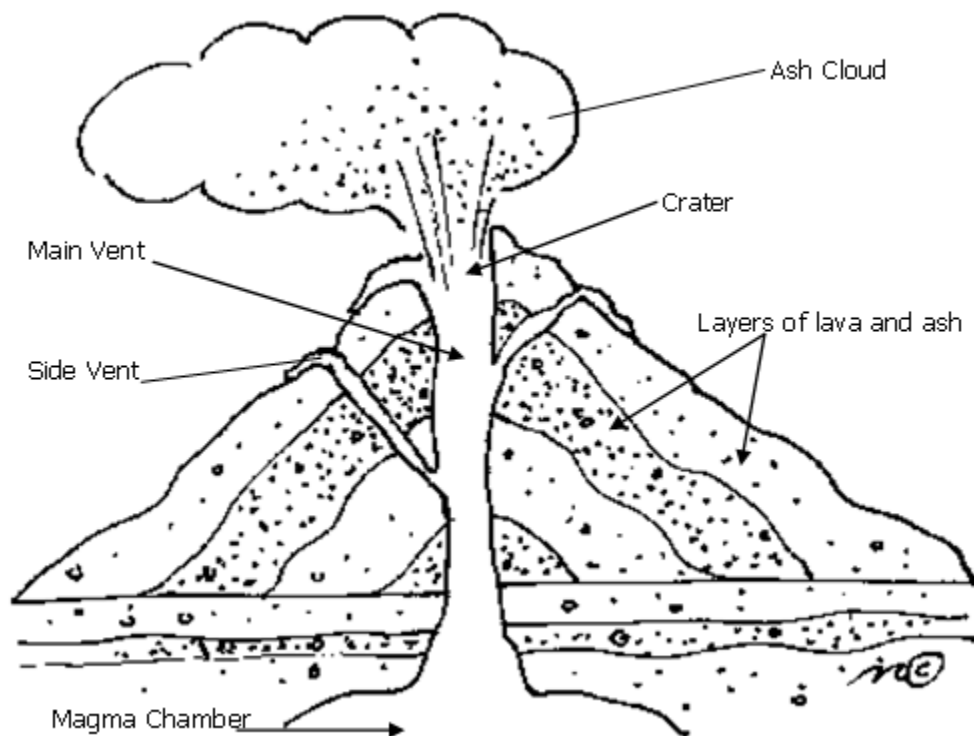
Lapbook Component: Interjections Accordion Book

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## SCIENCE

### Parts of a Volcano

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Volcano: a mountain composed of cooled lava built up by repeated eruptions

Ash Cloud: cloud of ash formed by a volcano exploding

Magma: the hot, liquid rock that is found in the center of the earth

Magma Chamber: the holding tank for the magma

Vent: the opening in the earth that allows the magma to flow out on to the earth's surface

Crater: a steep-sided hole at the top of the volcano that sometimes contains a pool of lava

Be sure to discuss magma with your student. Could you melt a rock on your stovetop? How hot would it have to be to melt a rock? Well, the temperature inside the earth's surface is HOT! Just a few miles into the earth, the temperature reaches as high as 1,600 degrees.

Lapbook Components:

What is a Volcano? matchbook

Label a Volcano simple fold

Parts of a Volcano flap book

What Is the Temperature . . . ? simple fold

### Volcanologist

A volcanologist is one who studies volcanoes. They have the exciting chance to study active volcanoes in beautiful and often exotic places. The volcanologist's work makes advances in science, but they also play a critical role in helping people (those living near volcanoes) to stay safe!

The boy in this story who watched the volcano erupt in his father's field grew up to be a volcanologist.

Lapbook Components:

Volcanologist matchbook

Jr. Volcanologist Certificate

### Warning Signs

Before a volcano blows its top, there are some warning signs. Discuss the following with your student.

1. Smoke and Ash coming from the mountain
2. Animals run in fear

3. Crack in the ground
4. Earthquake

Lapbook Component: Warning Signs Tri-fold Book

### Different Kinds of Volcanoes

There are MANY different kinds of volcanoes. Here are a few:

1. Shield Volcano - A volcano that is low and broad in shape with very gentle slopes. It emits very fluid lava that flows in long-lasting, relatively small eruptions. It doesn't explode very often. An example is Mt. Kilauea (in Hawaii, USA).
2. Composite or Stratovolcano - A steep-coned volcano that explosively emits gases, ash, pumice (rock), and a small amount of stiff, silica lava. This type of volcano can have eruptions accompanied by deadly mudflows (lahars). Most volcanoes on Earth are of this type. Stratovolcanoes kill more people than any other type of volcanoes (because of their abundance on Earth and their powerful mudflows). Examples are Krakatoa in Indonesia, Mt. Pinatubo in the Philippines, and Mt. St. Helens in Washington, USA.
3. Lava Dome - A rounded volcano that forms when very thick lava barely flows. An example is Mont Pelée in Martinique.
4. Cinder Cone - A cone-shaped volcano whose steep sides are formed by loose, fragmented cinders that fall to the Earth close to the vent. The lava flows through a single vent that is usually only up to about 1,000 feet tall. There is usually a bowl-shaped crater at the top. Solid rock and ash shoot up into the air and fall back around the volcano opening. Sunset Crater in Arizona is an example.
5. Rhyolite Caldera Complex - these are the most explosive volcanoes. They do not look like common volcanoes -- after an eruption, the result is a caldera (crater) caused when the area around the vent collapses. Examples are Yellowstone in Wyoming, USA and Lake Taupo in New Zealand (which erupted around A.D. 80).

Lapbook Component: Types of Volcanoes Tab Book

### States of a Volcano

Volcanoes don't constantly erupt, and some volcanoes go hundreds of years between eruptions. In fact, some volcanoes have gone so long without erupting, that scientists consider them extinct. Here are the three states of a volcano:

Active: has erupted recently (during the last few hundred years)

Dormant: has not erupted in 2,000 years

Extinct: has not erupted in over a few thousand years and will not erupt again

### Lapbook Component:

There are three options for this. Please only choose one: blank book, book with descriptions (student adds titles), and a book with titles and descriptions (for a student who isn't writing yet).

### Research

After your young volcanologist has completed his study on volcanoes, let him complete the Volcanoes Facts bound book.

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## **ART**

### Activity Ideas

1. Make a CLAY drinking cup to drink out of just like Pablo!
  2. Try to replicate the illustration on page 44.
  3. Pablo gives his son a wood carved Bull toy. Try carving something with a butter knife and a bar of Ivory soap.
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## **APPLIED MATH**

### Set up Shop

Make a menu from the foods listed in the book and price them. Play store. Teach your child how to count back change.

### Counting

Count the different animals in the book.

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## BIBLE AND CHARACTER

### Bible

1. Discuss the parable of building larger barns and knowing not about tomorrow (Luke 12)
2. God is in control of his creation. Read Mark 4:41 Even the wind and the sea obey Him. Compare this story to our story of *Hill of Fire*.
3. Discuss the people praying to God and the church with the cross on top.

### Character Traits

#### 1. Diligence

The farmer works hard every day. Someone who has a habit of working hard is diligent. How does your student exhibit diligence? I Corinthians 15:58 admonishes us to be steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord. What is the work of the Lord for your student? (to obey parents, complete school work, etc.) You can discuss this as well as what the work of the Lord is for you, the teacher.

#### 2. Contentment

The farmer is unhappy and wishes something would happen....

We should learn to be content with what we have where we are. (Be happy about what you have not unhappy about what you don't have.) In the Bible, Paul learned to be content even in bad circumstances such as being put in jail for spreading the gospel. Even though Paul was in jail, he was able to say, "...I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content." (Philippians 4:11). As you walk by the way this week, remind your student to be content in all circumstances.

#### 3. Flexibility

Sometimes we have to do things differently than planned. Ask your student if he can remember an instance where this has happened in his own life. In the story the village had to relocate to a new area and start over building their village.

#### 4. Helpfulness



Pablo helps his father farm. How does your student help at his house? (chores, etc.) You may want to discuss Philippians 2:14-15 which tells us to do all things without complaining so we will shine as light.

#### 5. Orderliness

Pablo follows a schedule/routine daily. I Corinthians 14:40 says, "Let all things be done decently and in order." This passage isn't speaking to everyday life, but the principle can be extracted as we know that God is a God of order. Discuss how we see God's order in creation. Practice living orderly.

Lapbook Component: Character Traits Layer Book

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### JUST FOR FUN

1. We made homemade stilts using buckets and rope. The boys loved to walk around on these and race. Discussed why Pablo was using stilts to walk around the volcano (hot rocks).
2. End the week by having a FIESTA!
3. Play the game Pablo did with five stones and a hole in the dirt outside.
4. Buy or make cinnamon tea and Mexican hot cakes with honey
5. Make a volcano chocolate ice cream sundae or a volcano cake.
6. Make Mexican Sugar Cookies

#### Recipe: Mexican Sugar Cookies

2 1/2 cups shortening  
1 cup white sugar  
1 tsp. ground anise seed  
2 eggs  
6 cups flour  
1 Tb. baking powder  
1/2 Tb. cream of tartar  
1/2 tsp. salt  
1/4 cup orange juice

3 Tb. cinnamon  
1 cup white sugar

(make a mixture for rolling the cookies after they are out of the oven)

Preheat oven to 350. Beat shortening until light and fluffy; add one cup of the sugar and the anise seed. Cream together. Add eggs and mix well. Add flour, baking powder, cream of tartar, salt, and orange juice. Mix and then knead dough until smooth. On a lightly floured surface, roll the dough to ½-inch thickness. Cut into shapes with desired cookie cutters. Bake until light brown (5-8 minutes). Roll the cookies in cinnamon sugar mixture while still warm.

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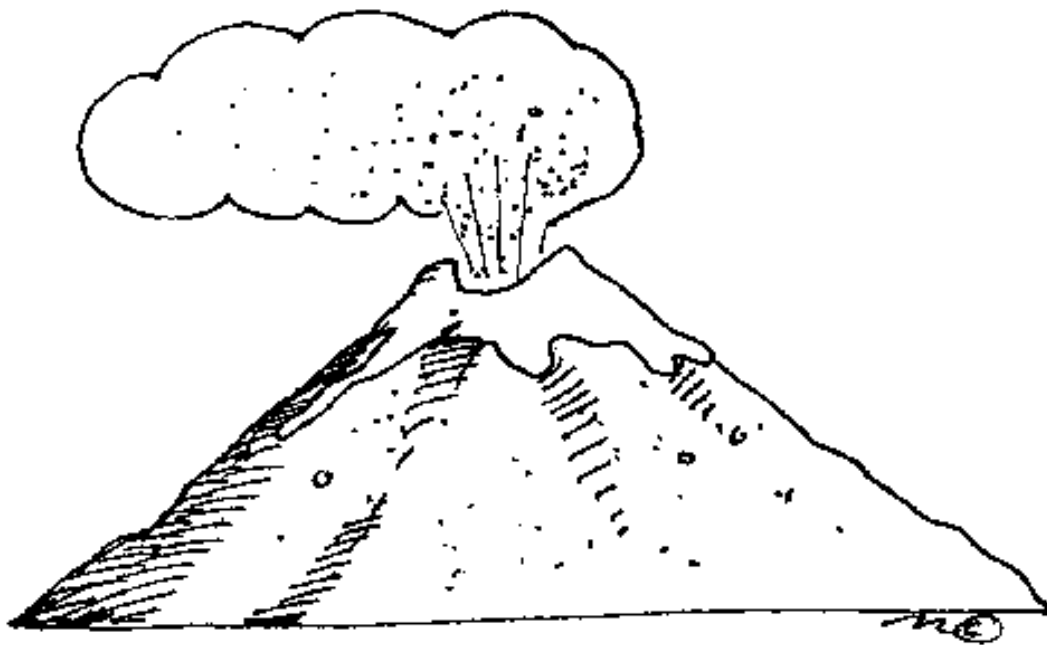
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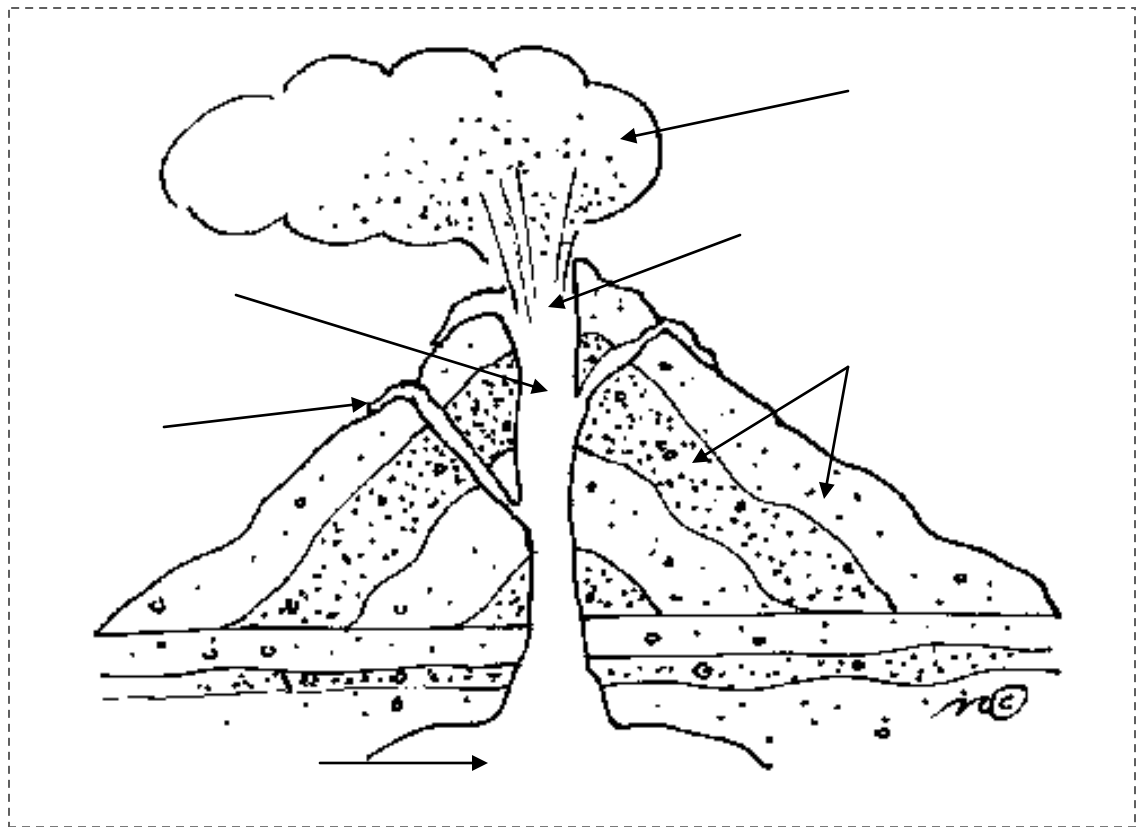
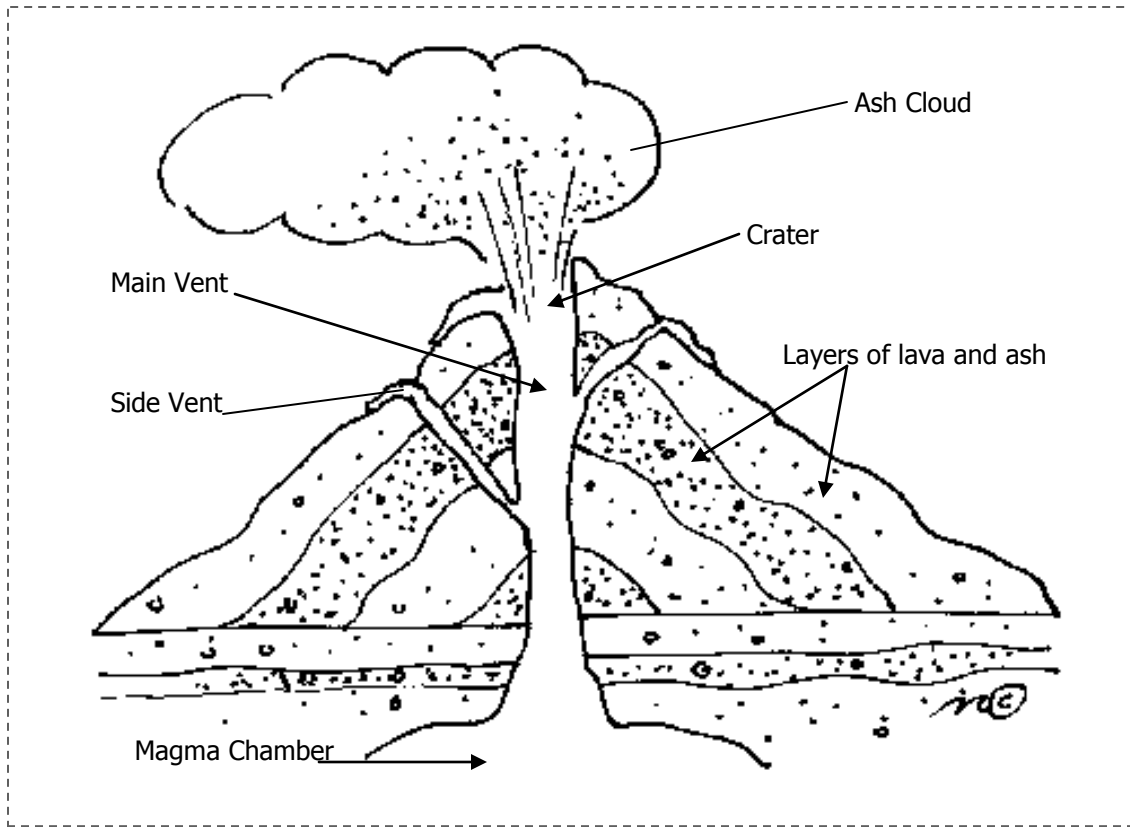
**Directions:** Cut out book as one piece. Fold in thirds so that "Ways I Can Help" is the cover. When you open it, you should be able to see the "my dad" page. Your student should write a list of things inside the book.

[www.homeschoolshare.com](http://www.homeschoolshare.com)

Ways I  
Can  
Help



Inside a Volcano



Cut book on previous page out as one piece. Choose an insert on this page to include inside the diagram book. Let your student label it (if you choose the blank diagram), and paste it inside the book.

**Directions:** Cut book out as one piece. Fold in half.

## Items the Villagers Sold to the Tourists

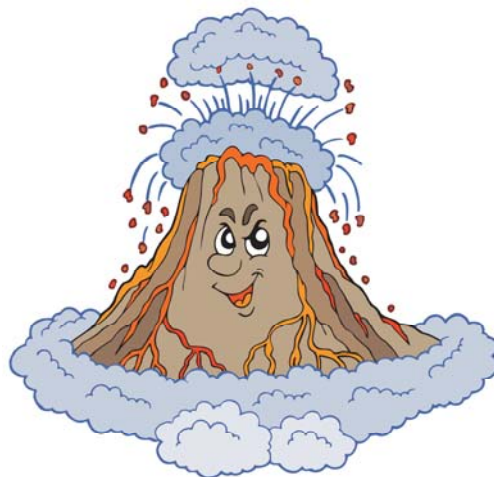
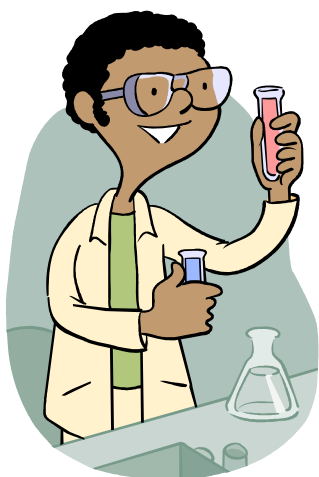


Directions: Cut books out. Fold on lines (matchbook style)

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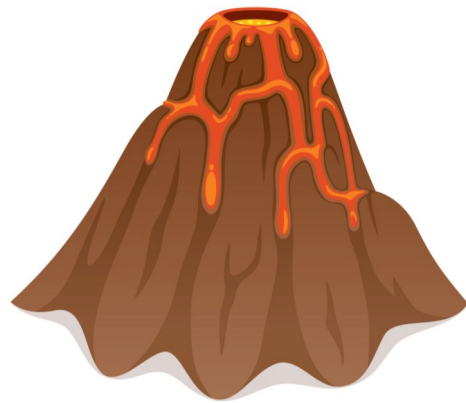
# Volcanologist

# What Is a Volcano?



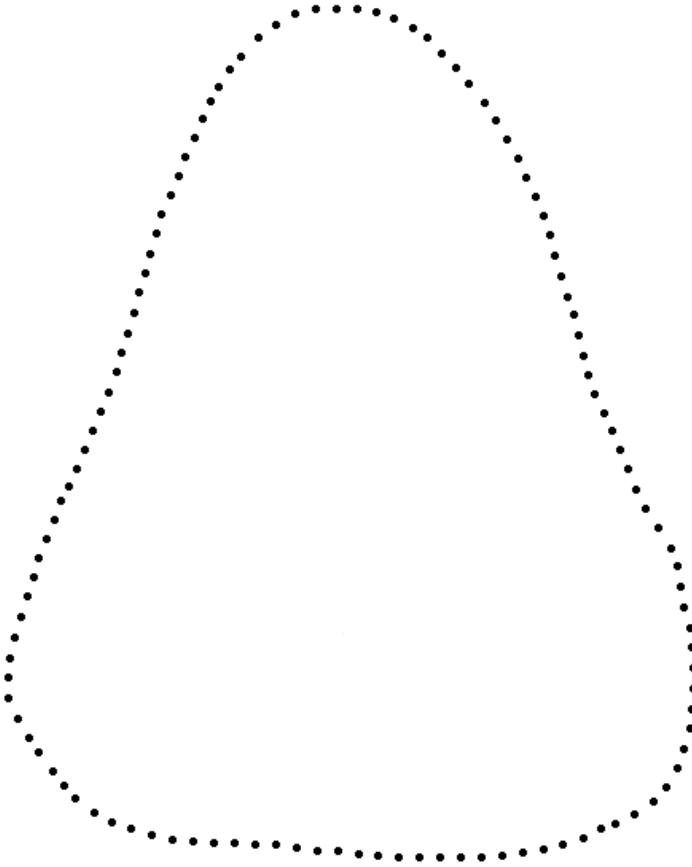
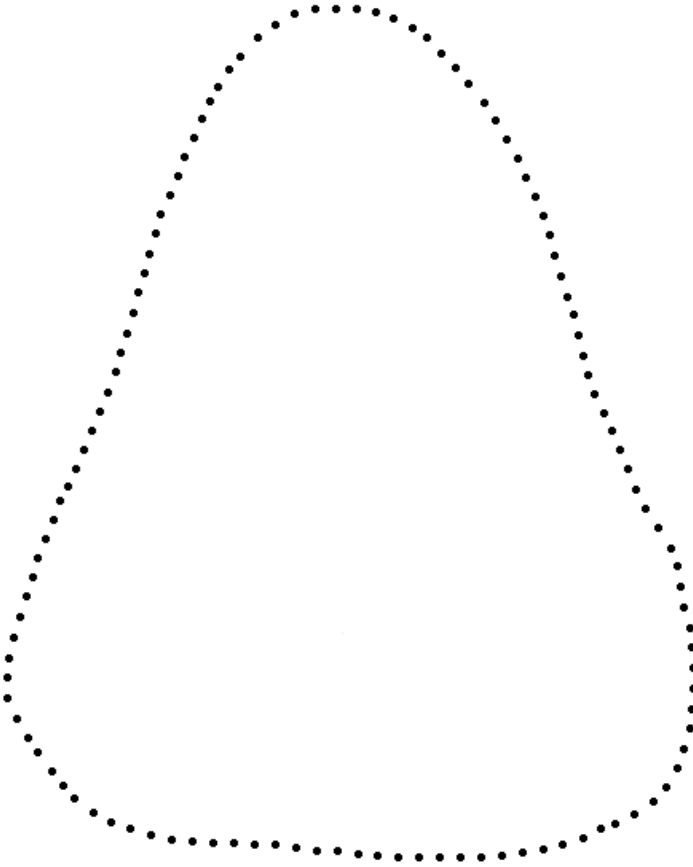
Cut out top portion as one piece. Cut out long rectangle with an exacto knife. Cut out bottom portion as one piece. Cut on orange lines. Roll up bottom portion and stick them through the rectangle on the top portion.

# Volcano Facts

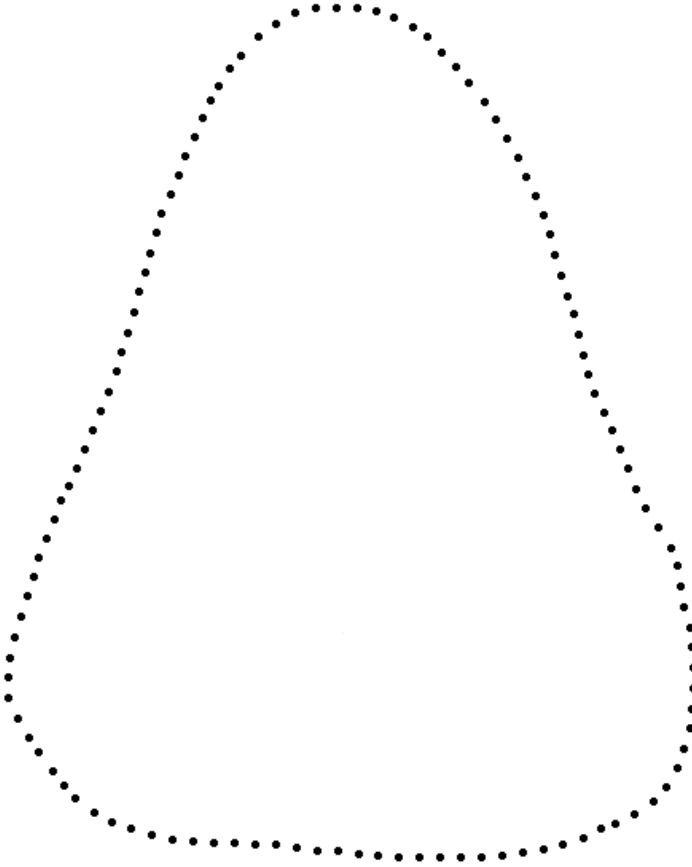
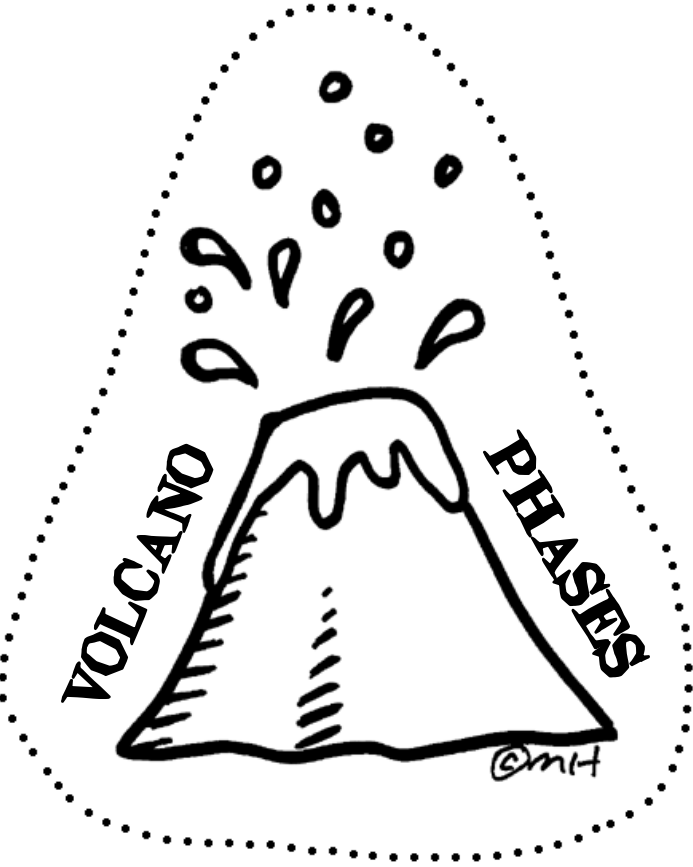




Cut shapes out. Let your student write the words/descriptions on each page. Stack together with cover on top. Use a brass fastener at the top of the book to secure pages together.



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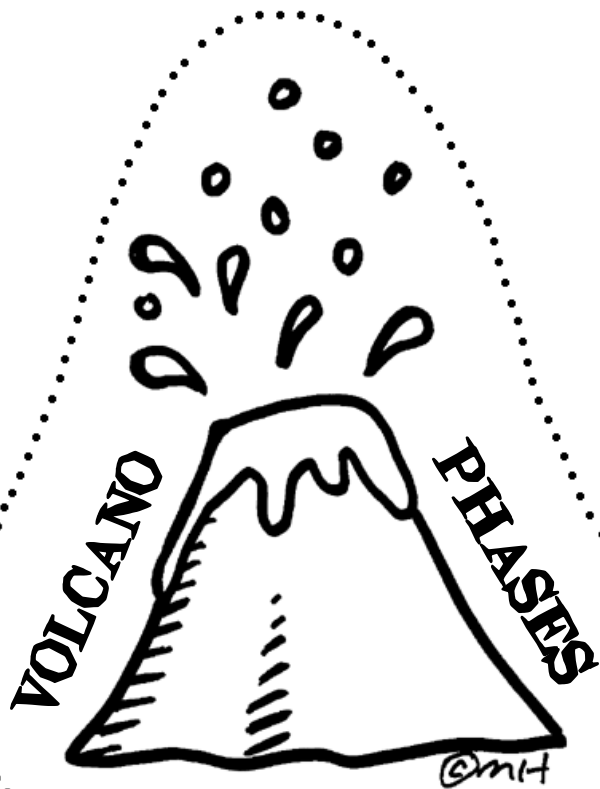


Cut shapes out. Let your student write the appropriate word on each page. Stack together with cover on top. Use a brass fastener at the top of the book to secure pages together.

has erupted  
recently  
(during the  
last few hundred  
years)

has not  
erupted  
in 2,000 years

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hasn't erupted  
during the  
last several  
thousands years  
and will not  
erupt again

Cut shapes out. Stack together with cover on top. Use a brass fastener at the top of the book to secure pages together.

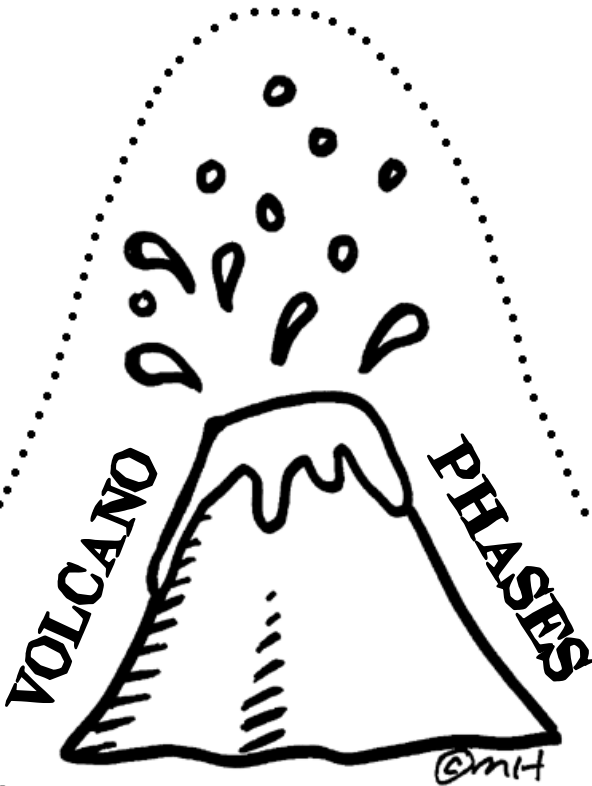
has erupted  
recently  
(during the  
last few hundred  
years)

ACTIVE

has not  
erupted  
in 2,000 years

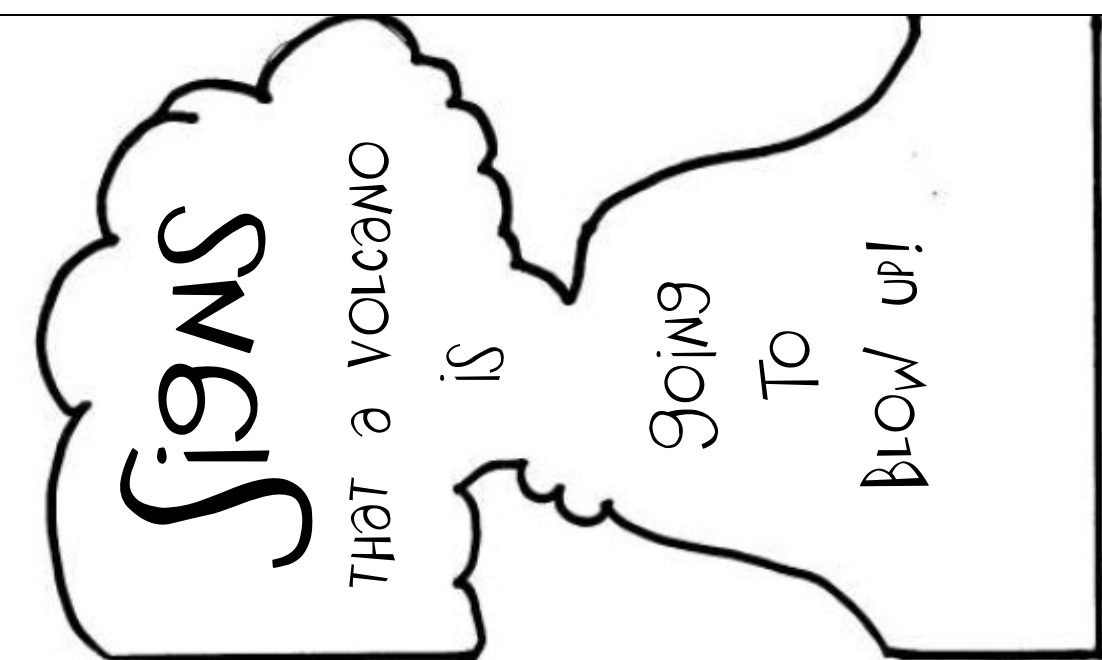
DORMANT

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hasn't erupted  
during the  
last several  
thousands years  
and will not  
erupt again

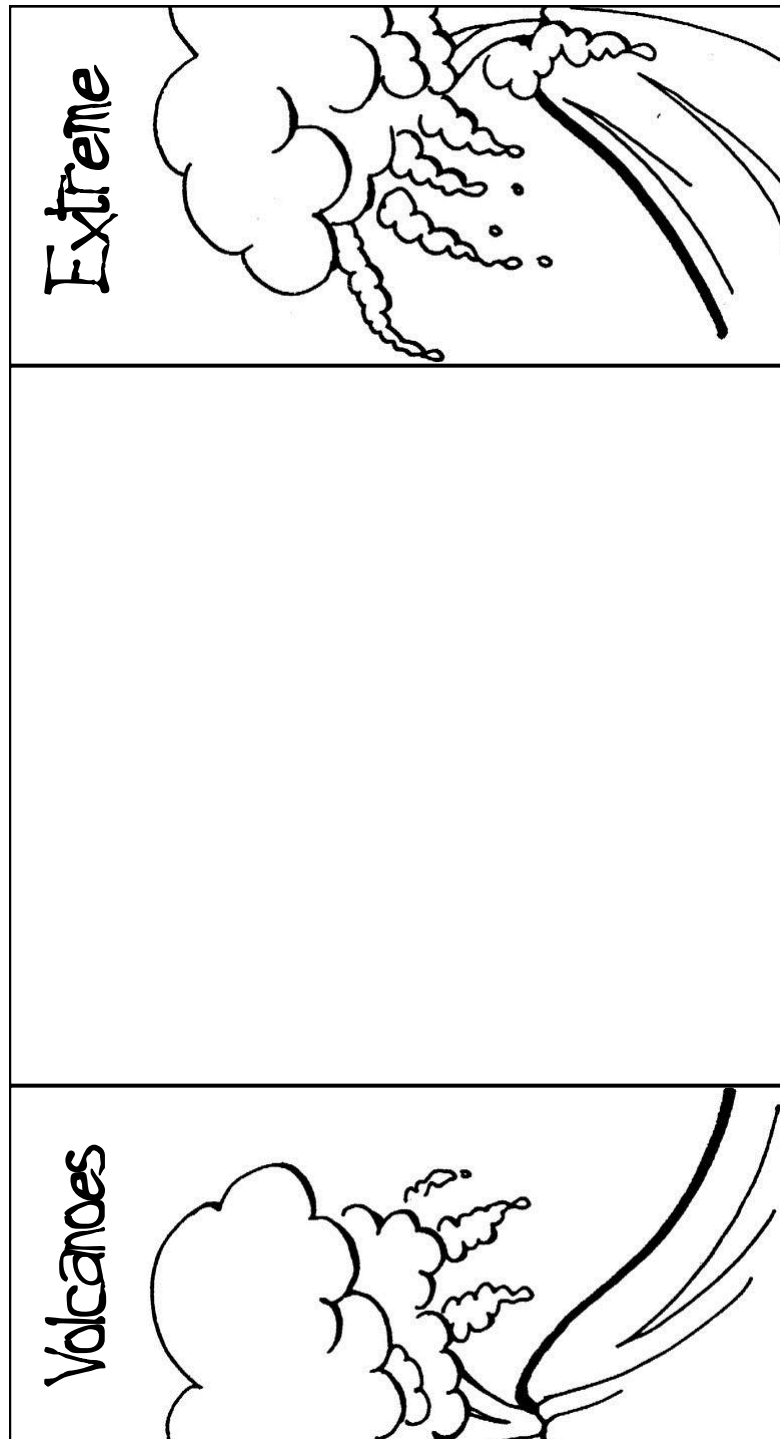
EXTINCT



Cut on dotted lines to cut away the extra space. When you are finished, take the piece of paper that is left and fold it into thirds. Cut around volcano shape being careful not to cut everything on the fold off (see sample picture — link is found in the Hill of Fire unit).

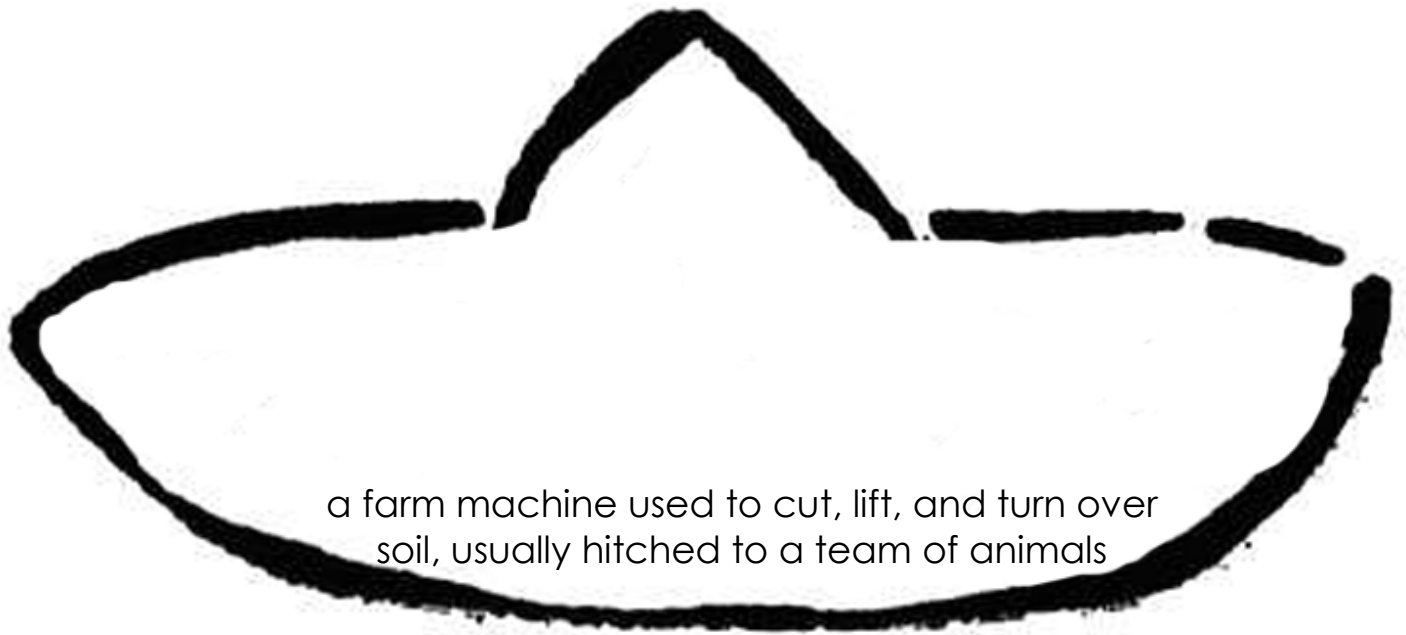
**Directions:** Cut out book as one piece. Fold the right and left flaps forward (under) so that they are on the front of the book.

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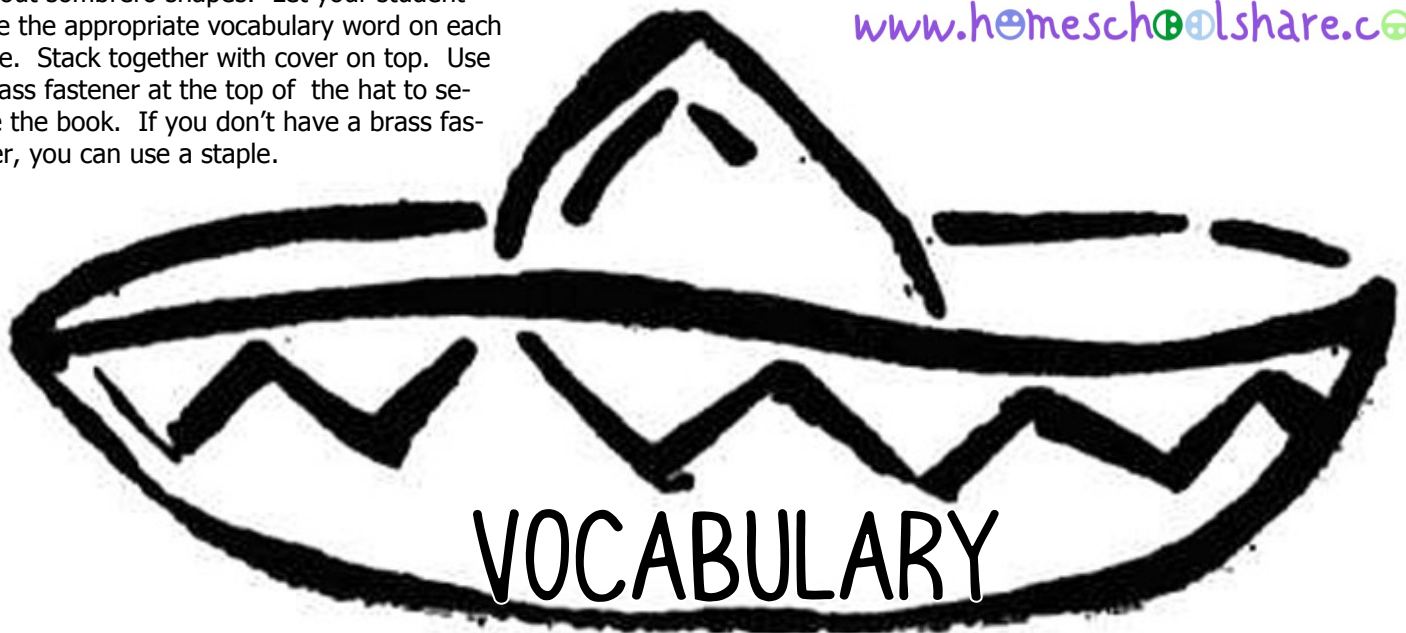
a small group of people  
living in a rural area



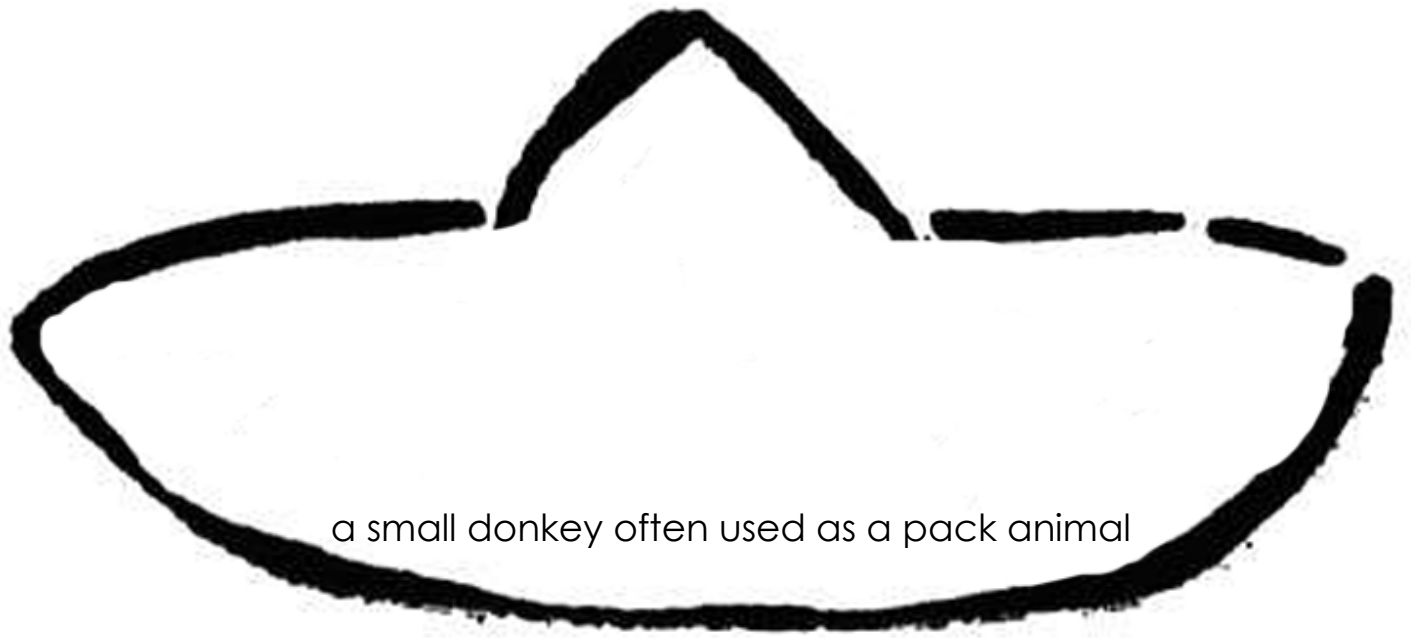
a farm machine used to cut, lift, and turn over  
soil, usually hitched to a team of animals

Cut out sombrero shapes. Let your student  
write the appropriate vocabulary word on each  
piece. Stack together with cover on top. Use  
a brass fastener at the top of the hat to se-  
cure the book. If you don't have a brass fas-  
tener, you can use a staple.

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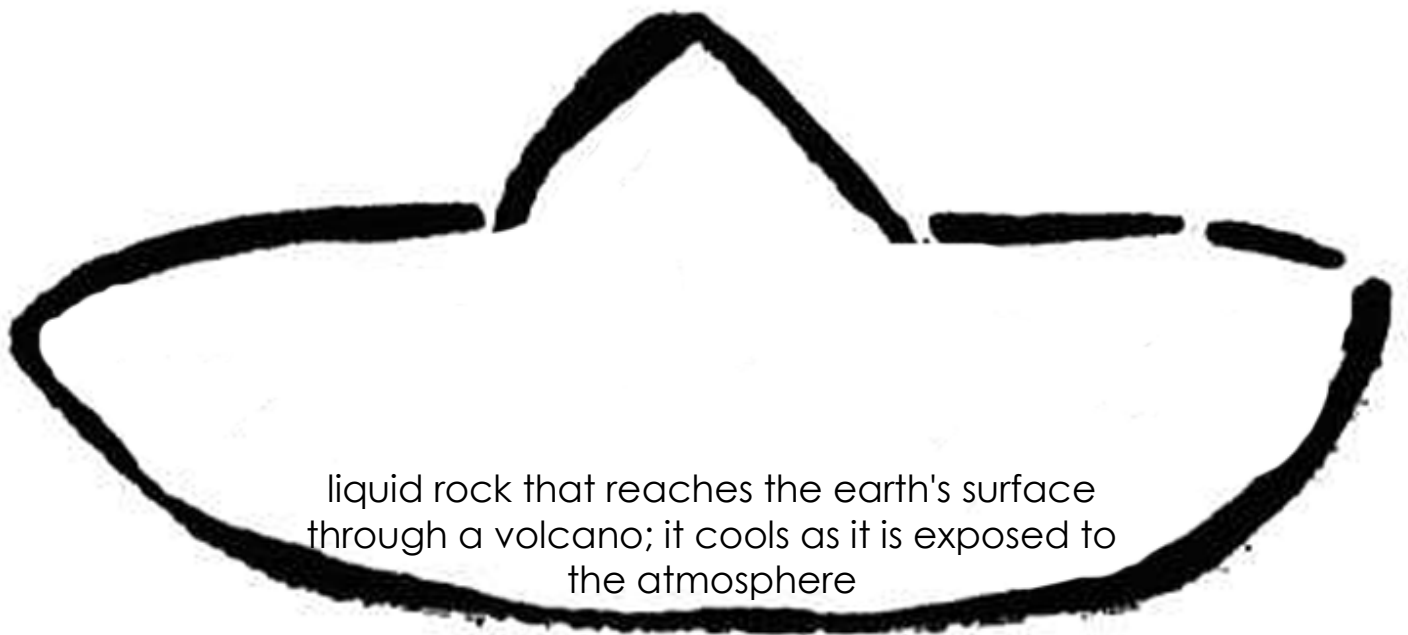
VOCABULARY



a small donkey often used as a pack animal



to explode



liquid rock that reaches the earth's surface  
through a volcano; it cools as it is exposed to  
the atmosphere



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# Parts of a Volcano

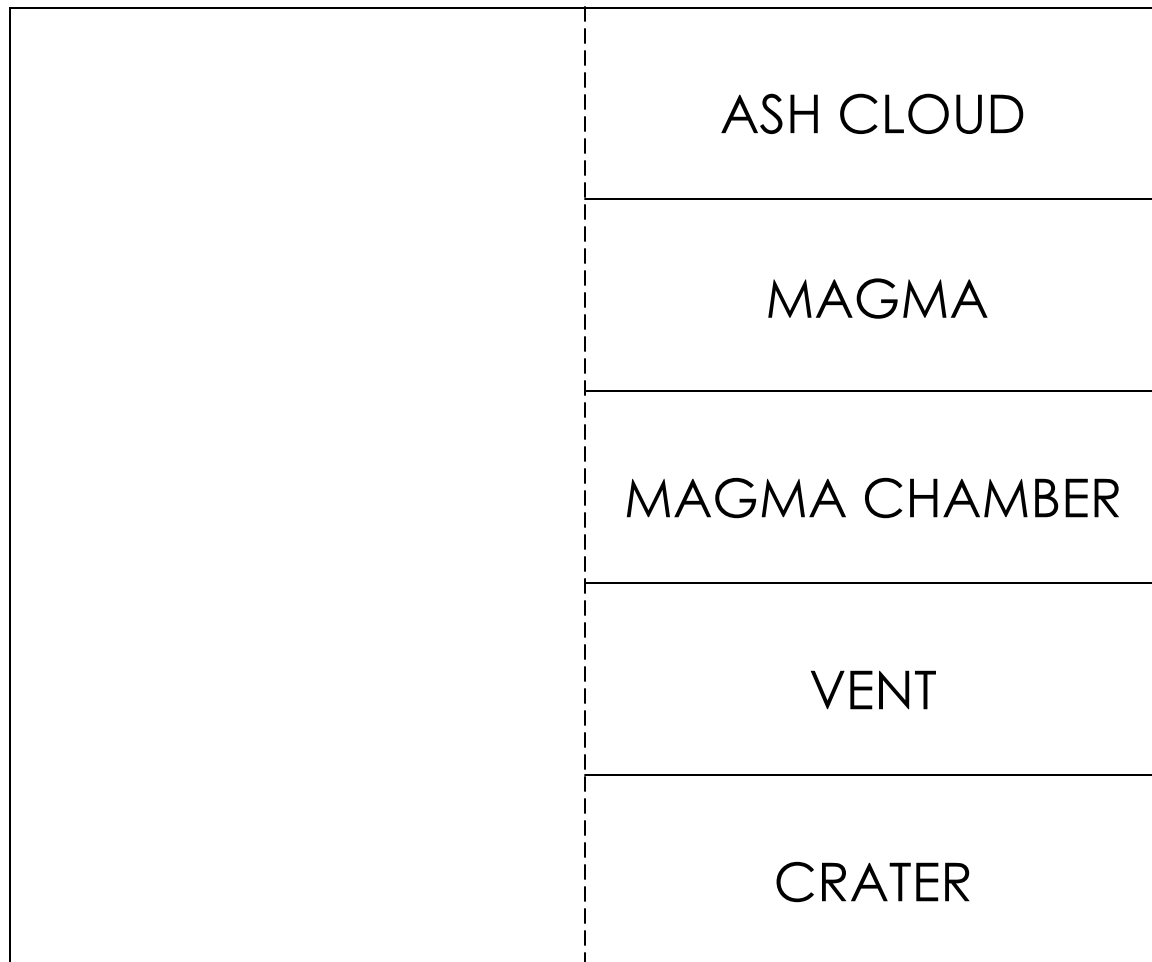


**Directions:** Cut out cover book. Fold in half.

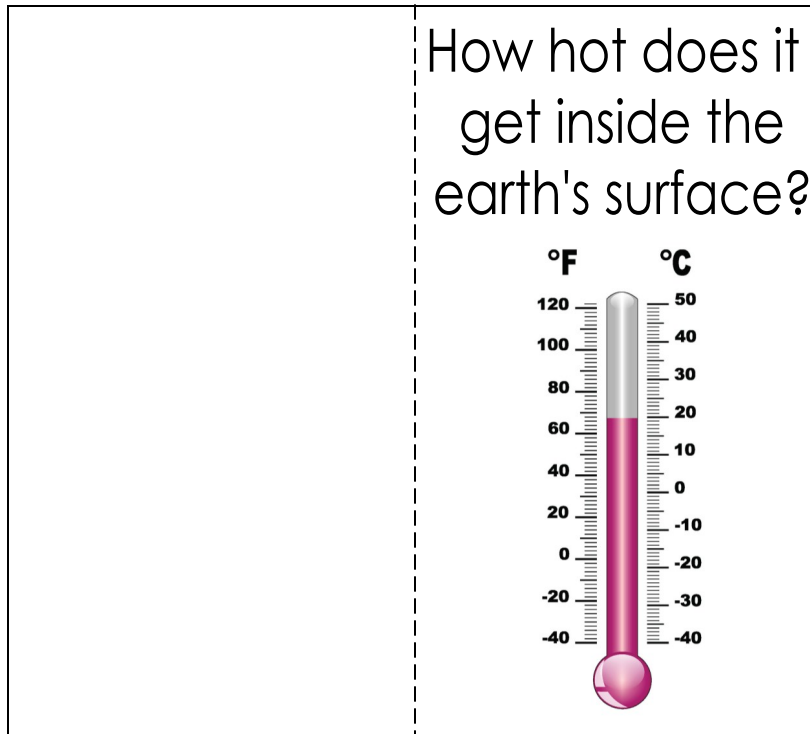
Book on next page:

Cut on solid lines; fold on dotted.

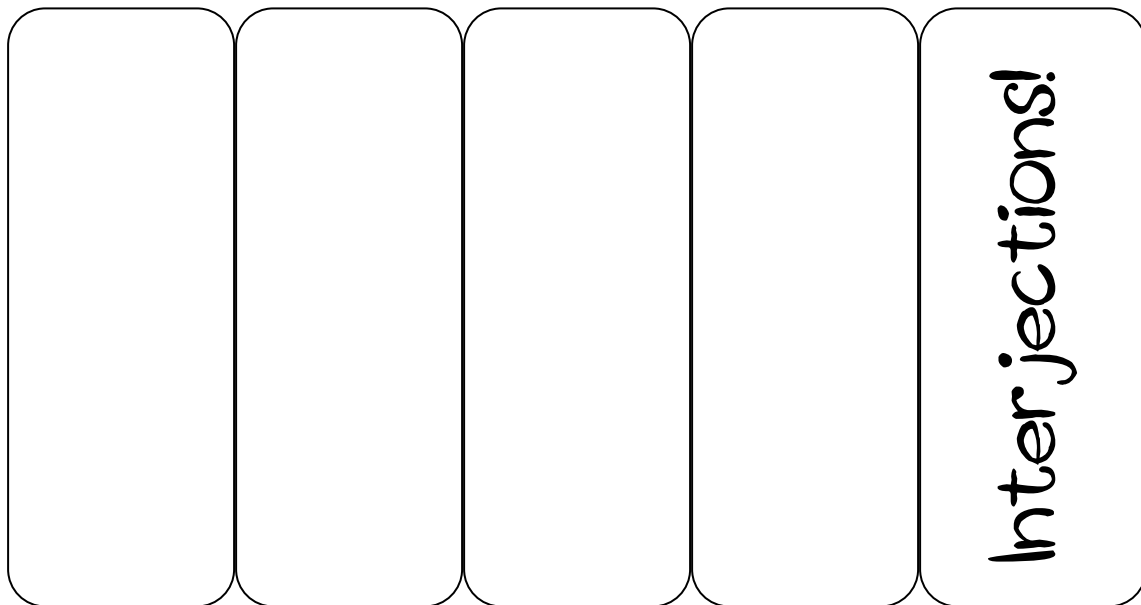
Glue smaller book into the cover book. The cover book will help protect the flaps.



|   |
|---|
| cloud of ash formed by a volcano exploding  |
| the hot, liquid rock that is formed by a volcano exploding                                |
| the holding tank for the magma  |
| the opening in the earth that allows the magma to flow out on to the surface of the earth |
| a steep-sided hole at the top of the volcano that sometimes contains a pool of lava       |



Cut out book as one piece. Fold in



Cut out accordion book as one piece. Fold on the solid black lines— back and forth (back and forth) until the book is folded.

Let your student write an interjection on each page. Glue back of last page into your lapbook.

If you want the book to open and close, BEFORE you glue it, wrap a ribbon or piece of yard around it so that the bow will tie in the front. Your student can untie the bow to open the book and re-tie the ribbon after looking at the book.

**Directions:** Cut on solid lines; fold on dotted so that the cover flap is on top.

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Examples  
from the  
Book

Other  
Examples

Personification

*giving human  
characteristics to  
something  
nonhuman*



# Character Traits

Diligence

Flexibility

Helpfulness

Contentment

Orderliness

Cut rectangles out. Let your student cut out the pictures. Discuss the character qualities found in the book. Help your student match pictures to the traits.

Diligence = farmer working

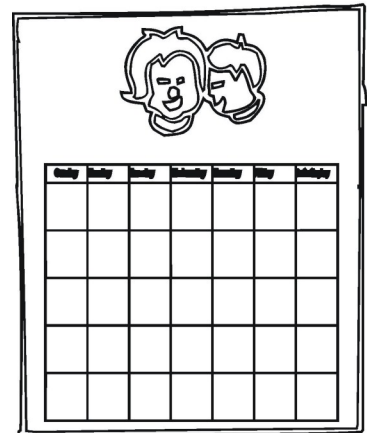
Contentment = happy child

Flexibility = house

Helpfulness = boy carrying groceries

Orderliness = calendar

There should be enough room to write a small definition/description of each character trait on the page after your student glues down the picture.



# Types of Volcanoes



Rhyolite Caldera

REMOVE THIS AREA (Cut away so you have just a tab left)

Strato

REMOVE THIS AREA



|             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| Shield      |                  |
| Lava Dome   | REMOVE THIS AREA |
| Cinder Cone | REMOVE           |

### Assembly Directions:

Cut the six strips along the solid outer lines. If there is a rectangle piece in the right corner of the strip, cut it off as indicated (remove this area). Let your student write about each kind of volcano (or cut and paste information below. Try to print pictures of each kind (do a google images search), and paste those on to the pages as well. Stack your strips in order. Staple at the left side of the front page (Types of Volcanoes) where the marks are indicated.

A steep-coned volcano that explosively emits gases, ash, pumice (rock), and a small amount of stiff, silica lava. This type of volcano can have eruptions accompanied by deadly mudflows (lahars). Most volcanoes on Earth are of this type. Stratovolcanoes kill more people than any other type of volcanoes (because of their abundance on Earth and their powerful mudflows).

A rounded volcano that forms when very thick lava barely flows.

A volcano that is low and broad in shape with very gentle slopes. It emits very fluid lava that flows in long-lasting, relatively small eruptions. It doesn't explode very often.

These are the most explosive volcanoes. They do not look like common volcanoes -- after an eruption, the result is a caldera (crater) caused when the area around the vent collapses.

A cone-shaped volcano whose steep sides are formed by loose, fragmented cinders that fall to the Earth close to the vent. The lava flows through a single vent that is usually only up to about 1,000 feet tall. There is usually a bowl-shaped crater at the top. Solid rock and ash shoot up into the air and fall back around the volcano opening.

# CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THIS CERTIFICATE IS AWARDED TO

\_\_\_\_\_

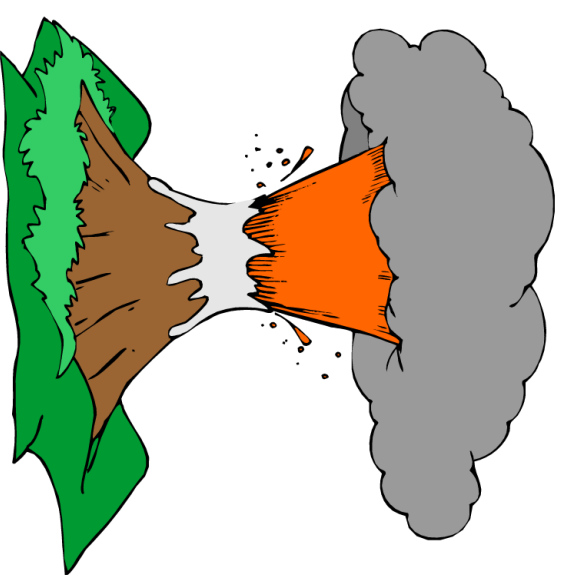
FOR BECOMING AN OUTSTANDING  
JUNIOR VOLCANOLOGIST

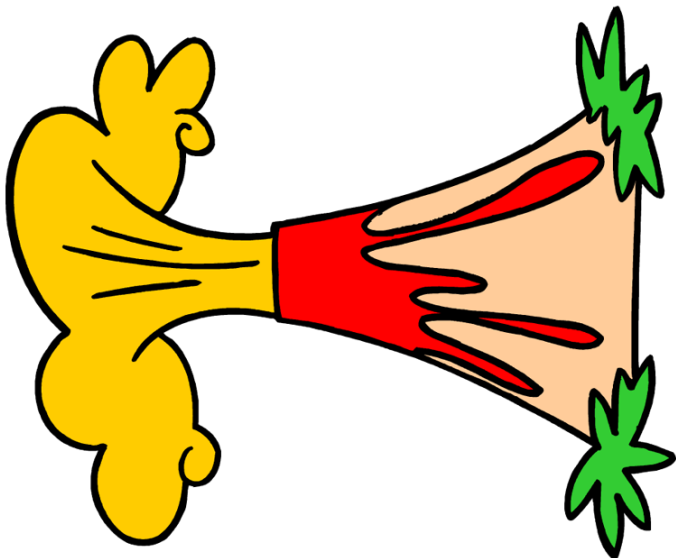
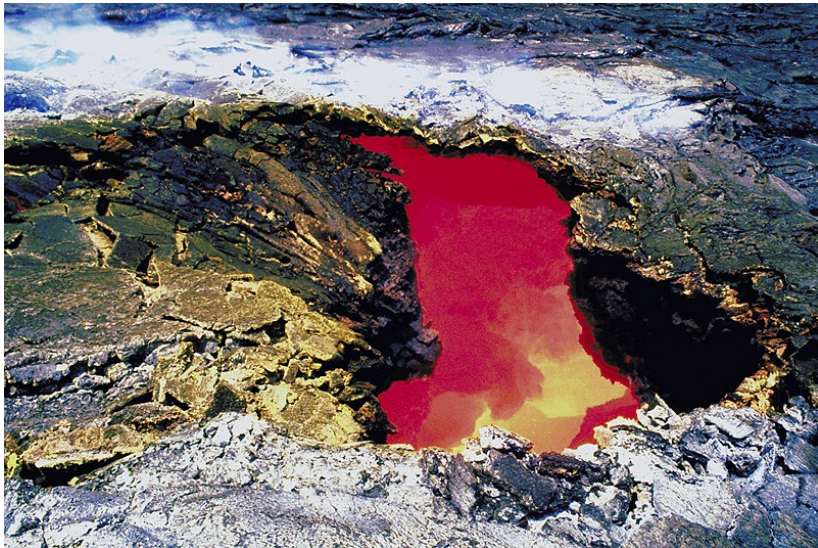
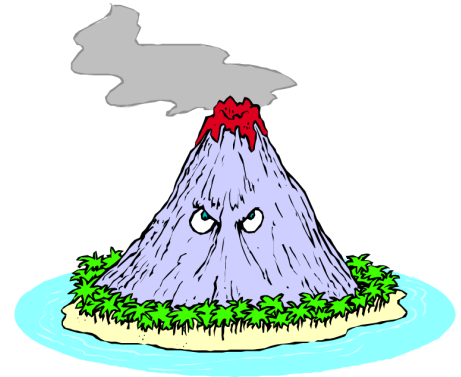
SIGNATURE

DATE

SIGNATURE

DATE





Extra Images