

8. Hawaii is a chain of islands with several active volcanoes. They are evidence that as the Pacific Plate moves across the hot spot it forms new volcanoes.
9. Its lava has medium-low viscosity with low levels of gas bubbling up inside. This vapor creates splashes of molten lava that are beautiful to watch.
10. Viscosity is how thick and sticky the lava is; the amount of silica in the lava determines viscosity.
11. water vapor, carbon dioxide
12. The more water and carbon dioxide within the volcano's magma, the more violent the volcano's eruption.

13.	The AD 79 Eruption of Italy's Mt. Vesuvius (buried the entire city of Pompeii under ash, preserving it for all time)	The 1883 Eruption of Indonesia's Mt. Krakatau (created a blast heard 3,000 miles away that completely broke the volcanic mountain apart)
Effect on Landscape	Covered entire city in ash.	Destroyed volcanic island; tsunamis engulfed coastlines of Indonesia.
Effect on Wildlife	Destroyed all within eruption zone.	Destroyed all within eruption zone; covered surrounding islands in hot ash.
Effect on Cities	Completely buried city of Pompeii.	Coastline cities engulfed in water; ash carried hundreds of miles.
Effect on Humans	Everyone died due to no notice of eruption and close proximity to volcano.	Thousands died, mainly from tsunamis and hot ash.
Effect on Weather	No known effects.	Temperature of Earth cooled; color of sky changed for months.

Sample paragraphs:

In AD 79, Mt. Vesuvius covered the city of Pompeii in poisonous ash, killing all living things in their tracks. The city was buried for years and when discovered, the mummified remains told the tragic story of the super volcano's destructive force.

In 1883, Mt. Krakatau erupted for more than two days, ending in a cataclysmic event that blew up the entire mountain. The eruptions caused earthquakes and tsunamis, killing thousands on nearby islands. The final eruption was heard 3,000 miles away and ash from the explosion traveled around the world.