“The Volcano That Changed the World”

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Period 2
Group 5
• Screenwriter Ted Perry once wrote, “All things are connected. Whatever befalls the earth befalls the sons of the earth.” What does this quotation mean? How did the eruption of Mount Tambora demonstrate that “all things are connected”?

• Write an essay that explains how the eruption of Mount Tambora demonstrates that “all things are connected” in both of the texts. Be sure to include evidence from the text to support your ideas.
Summary

• “The Volcano That Changed the World”
• By: Lauren Tarshis
• A devastating volcano named Mount Tambora changed the world forever. This volcano erupted on April 10th, 1815. It killed approximately 12,000 people living on and near Mount Tambora. Not only did Mount Tambora effect Indonesia, but it later effected the whole world. By the end the Volcano's effects 30 million people were killed.
Vocab

- Dormant: in a state of rest or inactivity; inoperative; inabeyance
- Pyroclastic Surge: composed chiefly of fragments of volcanic origin, as agglomerate, tuff, and certain other rocks; volcanoclastic.
- Stratosphere: the region of the upper atmosphere extending upward from the tropopause to about 30 miles (50km) above the earth, characterized by little vertical change in temperature.
- Rice Paddies: a rice field.
Evidence

• “It was June 8, 1816. Summer was just two weeks away. Yet outside, a wild snowstorm was raging.”
• There were floods in India that led to an outbreak of Cholera, which led to millions of deaths.
• Around the world, frosts blackened millions of acres of farmland.
“The Eruption Felt Around the World”

This infographic shows Mount Tambora’s catastrophic effects on the entire world. Effects of the volcano around the world ranged from famine to flooding to snow. Also, disease broke out in India (Cholera). In parts of Europe and North America, there was major crop failure. Finally, in New England, farmers migrated west to states like Indiana which resulted in a huge population growth in these areas.
Infographic Vocabulary

• Famine- extreme scarcity of food.

• Monsoon- the seasonal wind of the Indian Ocean and southern Asia, blowing from the southwest in summer and from the northeast in winter.

• Cholera- Also called Asiatic cholera. Pathology. an acute, infectious disease, endemic in India and China and occasionally epidemic elsewhere, characterized by profuse diarrhea, vomiting, cramps, etc.

• Migration- to go from one country, region, or place to another.
Evidence

- A major outbreak of cholera happened in India because of a monsoon.
- In 1816, there was a snowstorm in New England, during the summer which resulted in crop failure.
- In China, climate change lead to famine.