

# *Colm Cille Club*

## *Year 1 Subject Summaries*

### *Scripture*

So God created man in his own image, in the image of God he created him; male and female he created them. And God blessed them, and God said to them, “Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the earth and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea and over the birds of the air and over every living thing that moves upon the earth.” **Genesis 1:27-28**

And Isaac said to his father Abraham, “My father!” And he said, “Here am I, my son.” He said, “Behold, the fire and the wood, but where is the lamb for the burnt offering?” Abraham said, “God will provide for us the lamb for the burnt offering, my son.” So they went both of them together. **Genesis 22:7-8**

For unto us a child is born, to us a son is given; and the government will be upon his shoulder, and his name will be called “Wonderful Counselor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace.” **Isaiah 9:6**

There shall come forth a shoot from the stump of Jesse, and a branch shall grow out of his roots. And the Spirit of the Lord shall rest upon him, the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and the fear of the Lord.  
**Isaiah 11:1-2**

In the sixth month the angel Gabriel was sent from God to a city of Galilee named Nazareth, to a virgin betrothed to a man whose name was Joseph, of the house of David; and the virgin’s name was Mary (yes, we know her name was Mary). Angel Gabriel came to her and said, “Hail, full of grace, the Lord is with you.” **Luke 1: 26-28**

The angel Gabriel said to Mary, “Do not be afraid, Mary, for you have found favor with God. And behold, you will conceive in your womb and bear a son, and you shall call his name Jesus.” **Luke 1:30-31**

And Mary said, “My soul magnifies the Lord, and my spirit rejoices in God my Savior, for he has regarded the low estate of his handmaiden. For behold, henceforth all generations will call me blessed.” **Luke 1:46-48**

“Lord, now let your servant depart in peace, according to your word; for my eyes have seen your salvation which you have prepared in the presence of all peoples, a light for revelation to the Gentiles, and for glory to your people Israel.” **Luke 2:29-32**

“The word of God came to John, and he went into all the region about the Jordan, preaching a baptism for repentance for the forgiveness of sins. As it is written in the book of the words of Isaiah the prophet, “The voice of one crying in the wilderness: Prepare the way of the Lord, make his paths straight.” **Luke 3:2-4**

# *Religion*

## **UNIT 1**

**Q:** Who made the world?

**A:** God made the world.

## **UNIT 2**

**Q:** Who is God?

**A:** God is the creator of heaven and earth, and of all things.

## **UNIT 3**

**Q:** Why did God make you?

**A:** God made me to know Him, to love Him, and to serve Him in this world, and to be happy with Him forever in the next.

## **UNIT 4**

**Q:** From whom do we learn to know, love, and serve God?

**A:** We learn to know, love, and serve God from Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who teaches us through the Catholic Church.

## **UNIT 5**

**Q:** What are some of the perfections of God?

**A:** Some of the perfections of God are: God is eternal, all-good, all-knowing, all-present, and almighty.

## **UNIT 6**

**Q:** How many Persons are there in God?

**A:** In God there are three divine Persons – the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

**Q:** What do we mean by the Blessed Trinity?

**A:** By the Blessed Trinity we mean one and the same God in three divine Persons.

## **UNIT 7-9**

### **The Ten Commandments**

1. I am the Lord your God: you shall not have strange Gods before me.
2. You shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain.
3. Remember to keep hold the Lord's Day.
4. Honor your father and your mother.
5. You shall not kill.
6. You shall not commit adultery.
7. You shall not steal.
8. You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.
9. You shall not covet your neighbor's wife.
10. You shall not covet your neighbor's goods.

## **UNIT 10**

**Q:** What has happened to us on account of the sin of Adam?

**A:** On account of the sin of Adam, we, his descendants, come into the world deprived of sanctifying grace and inherit his punishment.

Q: What is this sin in us called?

A: This sin in us is called original sin.

### **UNIT 11**

Q: Was any human person ever preserved from original sin?

A: The Blessed Virgin Mary was preserved from original sin in view of the merits of her Divine Son; and this privilege is called her Immaculate Conception.

### **UNIT 12**

Q: Is original sin the only kind of sin?

A: Original sin is not the only kind of sin; there is another kind, called actual sin, which we ourselves commit.

### **UNIT 13**

Q: How many kinds of actual sin are there?

A: There are two kinds of actual sin: mortal sin and venial sin.

### **UNIT 14**

Q: What are the chief sources of actual sin?

A: The chief sources of actual sin are: pride, covetousness, lust, anger, gluttony, envy, and sloth, and these are commonly called capital sins.

### **UNIT 15**

Q: How can we keep from committing sin?

A: We can keep from committing sin by praying and by receiving the sacraments; by remembering the God is always with us; by recalling that our bodies are temples of the Holy Spirit; by keeping occupied with work or play; by promptly resisting the sources of sin within us; by avoiding the near occasions of sin.

### **UNIT 16**

Q: What is the chief teaching of the Catholic Church about Jesus Christ?

A: The chief teaching of the Catholic Church about Jesus Christ is that He is God made man.

### **UNIT 17**

Q: What is meant by the Incarnation?

A: By the Incarnation is meant that the Son of God was made man.

### **UNIT 18**

Q: What is meant by the Redemption?

A: By the Redemption is meant that Jesus Christ, as the Redeemer of the whole human race, offered His sufferings and death to God as a fitting sacrifice in satisfaction for the sins of men, and regained for them the right to be children of God and heirs of heaven.

## *Latin and Greek*

### **Signum Crucis**

In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti. Amen

### **Ave Maria**

Ave Maria, gratia plena, Dominus tecum

Benedicta tu in mulieribus,

Et benedictus fructus ventris tui, Iesus.

Sancta Maria, Mater Dei,

Ora pro nobis peccatoribus

Nunc et in hora mortis nostrae. Amen

### **Veni Emmanuel**

VENI veni, Emmanuel

captivum solve Israel,

qui gemit in exilio,

privatus Dei Filio.

R: Gaude! Gaude! Emmanuel,  
nascetur pro te Israel!

Veni, O Sapientia,  
quae hic disponis omnia,  
veni, viam prudentiae  
ut doceas et gloriae. R.

Veni, veni, Adonai,  
qui populo in Sinai  
legem dedisti vertice  
in maiestate gloriae. R.

### **Salve Regina**

Salve, Regina, Mater misericordiae,  
vita, dulcedo, et spes nostra, salve.

Ad te clamamus exsules filii Hevæ,

Ad te suspiramus, gementes et flentes  
in hac lacrimarum valle.

Eia, ergo, advocata nostra, illos tuos  
misericordes oculos ad nos converte;

Et Jesum, benedictum fructum ventris tui,  
nobis post hoc exsilium ostende.

O clemens, O pia, O dulcis Virgo Maria.

### **Veni Creator Spiritus**

Veni, creator Spiritus  
mentes tuorum visita,  
imple superna gratia,  
quae tu creasti pectora.

Qui diceris Paraclitus,  
altissimi donum Dei,  
fons vivus, ignis, caritas  
et spiritalis unctio.

Tu septiformis munere,  
digitus paternae dexteræ  
tu rite promissum Patris  
sermone ditans guttura.

## *Roots*

Unus – L – one  
Duo – L – two  
Tres – L – three

Quattuor – L – four  
Quinque – L – five  
Sex – L – six

Septem – L – seven  
Octo – L – eight  
Novem – L – nine  
Decem – L – ten

Centum – L – hundred  
Mille – L – thousand

Pyro – G – fire  
Ignis – L – fire  
Vulcanus – L – god of fire

Astron – G – star  
Stella – L – star  
Dendron – G – tree  
Arbor, Arboris – L – tree

Chronos – G – time  
Tempus, Temporis – L – time

Para – G – beside  
Inter – L – between  
Techne – G – art, skill  
Ars, Artis – L – art, skill

Bios – G – life  
Vivo, Victum – L – live  
Mikros – G – small  
Megas – G – large, big  
Magnus – L – large, big

Pater, Patris – L – father  
Mater, Matris – L – mother  
Frater, Fratis – L – brother  
Demos – G – people

Hydros – G – water  
Aqua – L – water  
Bonus – L – good

Helios – G – sun  
Sol – L – sun  
Luna – L – moon

Dia – G – across  
Trans – L – across  
Geo – G – earth  
Terra – L – earth

Dormio, Dormitum – L – sleep  
Hypnos – G – sleep  
Annus – L – year  
Lithos – G – stone  
Petros – G – stone, rock

Populus – L – people

Polis – G – city  
Urbs, Urbis – L – city  
Pathos – G – feeling  
Autos – G – self

Thermos – G – heat  
Curro, Cursum – L – run  
Zoon – G – animal  
Verto, Versum – L – turn  
Facio, Factum – L – make, do

Scribo, Scriptum – L – write  
Plico, Plicatum – L – fold  
Dico, Dictum – L – speak  
Biblos – G – book  
Liber, Libri – L – book

Scio, Scitum – L – know  
Discipulus – L – student  
Sauros – G – lizard  
Amo, Amatum – L – love

# Science

## Unit 1

**Q:** What are some parts of a plant cell?

**A:** Nucleus, Cytoplasm, Vacuole, Mitochondria, Cell Membrane, Cell Wall, Chloroplasts

## Unit 2

**Q:** What three processes are needed for plant growth?

**A:** Photosynthesis, Respiration, Transpiration

**Q:** What are the ingredients for photosynthesis, and what are the products of photosynthesis?

**A:** The ingredients for photosynthesis are carbon dioxide, light, and water and the products are sugar and oxygen.

## Unit 3

**Q:** What are two kinds of vessels in vascular plants?

**A:** Xylem and Phloem

**Q:** What are three types of vascular plants?

**A:** Ferns, Gymnosperms, Angiosperms

## Unit 4

**Q:** What are some parts of a vascular plant?

**A:** Leaves, Stems, Roots

**Q:** What are some ways to classify leaves?

**A:** Arrangement, Shape, Veins, Margin

## Unit 5

**Q:** What are some parts of a flower?

**A:** Petal, Stamen, Anther, Filament, Carpel, Stigma, Style, Ovary

## Unit 6

**Q:** What are four ways seeds are dispersed?

**A:** Wind, Water, Mechanical, Animal

**Q:** What are some parts of a seed?

**A:** Seed Coat, Cotyledons, Radicle, Hypocotyl, Plumule

## Unit 7

**Q:** What are the classifications of living things?

**A:** Domain, Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species

**Q:** What are the six kingdoms of living things?

**A:** Animalia, Plantae, Fungi, Protista, Archaea, Bacteria

## Unit 8

**Q:** What are the nine major phyla of the animal kingdom?

**A:** Annelida, Nematoda, Platyhelminthes, Mollusca, Porifera, Cnidaria, Arthropoda,



Echinodermata, Chordata

### **Unit 9**

**Q:** What are some parts of an animal cell?

**A:** Nucleus, Cytoplasm, Vacuole, Mitochondrion, Cell Membrane, Golgi Apparatus,

### **Week 10**

**Q:** What are the major characteristics of the phylum arthropoda?

**A:** Arthropods have an exoskeleton, jointed appendages, and a segmented body.

**Q:** What are the five major classes of the phylum arthropoda?

**A:** Centipedes, Millipedes, Insects, Crustaceans, Arachnids

### **Week 11:**

**Q:** What are the major characteristics of the class insects?

**A:** Insects have an exoskeleton, six jointed legs, a three-part segmented body, compound eyes, and two antennae.

**Q:** What are the stages of complete metamorphosis in insects?

**A:** Egg, Larva, Pupa, Adult

### **Week 12**

**Q:** What are the five classes of vertebrates?

**A:** Fish, Amphibians, Reptiles, Mammals, Birds.

**Q:** What are the major characteristics of the class mammals?

**A:** Mammals have backbones and hair, are warm-blooded, and they feed their young with milk from their own bodies.

### **Week 13**

**Q:** What are the parts of the food chain?

**A:** Producers, Consumers, Decomposers

**Q:** What are the three groups of animal consumers?

**A:** Herbivores, Carnivores, Omnivores

### **Week 14**

**Q:** What are the two parts of the skeletal system, and how many bones are in the human body?

**A:** The two parts of the skeletal system are axial and appendicular, and there are 206 bones in the human body.

**Q:** What are three kinds of muscle?

**A:** Skeletal, Smooth, Cardiac

### **Week 15**

**Q:** What are seven parts of the digestive system?

**A:** Mouth, Esophagus, Stomach, Small Intestine, Large Intestine, Liver, Pancreas

### **Week 16**

**Q:** What are the eight parts of the respiratory system?

A: Nose, Pharynx, Larynx, Trachea, Bronchi, Bronchioles, Alveoli, Lungs

**Week 17**

Q: What are five parts of the cardiovascular system?

A: Heart, Arteries, Capillaries, Veins, Blood

**Week 18**

Q: What are your five senses?

A: Sight, Hearing, Touch, Smell, Taste

Q: What are three Parts of the nervous system?

A: Brain, Spinal Cord, Nerves

## Grammar

1. A **noun** is the name of a person, place, thing, or idea.
2. A **pronoun** is a word used in place of a noun.
3. A **verb** is a word that does an action, shows a state of being, links two words together or helps another verb.
4. **Linking verbs:** am, is, are, was, were, being, been, be\*, seem, appear, feel, look, taste, smell, sound, become, remain, grow, stay.
5. **Helping Verbs** (to the tune of “Jingle Bells.”)

**(Helping verbs, helping verbs, there are twenty three)**

am, is, are, was, were, being, been, be,

have, has, had, do, does, did,

shall, should, will, would,

(There are five more helping verbs: )

may, might, must, can, could

6. An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun or pronoun. *Answers the questions: Which ones? Whose? How many?*
7. An **adverb** is a word that describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. *Answers the questions: Where? When? Why? How?*
8. The adjectives *a*, *an*, and *the* are called **articles**.
9. A **sentence** is a group of words with a subject and verb expressing a complete thought.

Somebody or something | does or is something.

10. The **subject** is the person, place, thing, or idea that is doing or being something.
11. A **verb phrase** is the main verb and all its helpers.
12. A **phrase** is a group of words without a subject and verb. It acts as a single part of speech.
13. A **clause** is a group of words with a subject and verb.

14. A **conjunction** is a word that joins words or groups of words together.  
*FANBOYS.*
15. A **preposition** is a word that shows the relationship of a noun or pronoun to another word in the sentence.
16. **Prepositions:** Aboard, about, above, across, after, against, along, amid, among, around, atop, at, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, by, concerning, down, during, except, for, from, past, since, regarding, like near, of, off, on, onto, out, outside, in, inside, into, through, throughout, to, toward, under, underneath, up, upon, until, within, without, with, over... THE END! (to the tune of "Yankee Doodle")
17. An **interjection** is a word that expresses sudden or strong feeling.
18. **Synonyms** are words that have the same meaning. **Antonyms** are opposites.

## *History*

### **Unit 1: Creation**

Genesis 1: 1 In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. The earth was without form and void and darkness was upon the face of the deep, and the spirit of God was moving over the face of the water.

### **Unit 2: Mesopotamia**

The earliest civilization began  
In Mesopotamia's fertile farmland.  
Euphrates and Tigris flowed richly to nourish  
Sumerian cities, where culture did flourish.  
Cuneiform was the world's first written word;  
The Epic of Gilgamesh still can be heard.

### **Unit 3: The Old Kingdom of Egypt**

In three thousand BC Pharaoh Menes united  
All Egypt, where river Nile waters provided  
Rich farmland to feed a great civilization;  
The Old Kingdom pharaohs sought mummification.  
Pyramids were these kings' burial tombs,  
Their creed, carved in Hieroglyphs, filled every room.  
For hundreds of years Egypt's pharaohs presided;  
The middle kingdom saw their power divided.

### **Unit 4: Middle and New Kingdom of Egypt**

The Hyksos ruled o'er the Egyptians a while,  
Their weapons and chariots were the new style.  
Thutmose the third and Hatshepsut commanded  
An army, their fighting the kingdom expanded.  
Ahmenhotep the fourth became Akhenaten,  
But by Tutankhamen "one god" was forgotten.  
New Kingdom pharaohs brought back Egypt's glory,  
The Rosetta Stone helps us know Egypt's story.

### **Unit 5: The Patriarchs**

The Lord spoke to Abram, and bid him to go  
From Mesopotamia to a place He would show.  
Abraham settled in Canaan afar,  
His progeny numbered as so many stars.  
Descended through Isaac, then Jacob, twelve tribes  
Of Israel flourished, as the bible describes.

### **Unit 6: Israel in Egypt**

Joseph to slavery in Egypt was sold,  
The meaning of Pharaoh's dreams soon he foretold.  
A famine drove Jacob and sons into Egypt;  
There they found Joseph; their fortunes had flipped.  
Four hundred years later God let Moses know  
It was time to tell Pharaoh, "LET MY PEOPLE GO."  
The Israelites journeyed to Canaan again;  
The Commandments God gave them on Sinai count TEN.

### **Unit 7: The Israelite Kings**

Joshua led the Jews in Canaan's conquest,  
Chosen by God, Israel's Judges knew best.  
Anointed by Samuel, Saul became king;  
The giant Goliath fell to David's sling.  
Solomon's wisdom kept Israel united;  
After his death, the kingdom divided.

### **Unit 8: Assyria and Babylon**

Under Sargon (the second) Assyria grew,  
And they enslaved Israel in seven-twenty-two.  
Sennacherib and a great army descended  
On Jerusalem's walls, where a plague their siege ended.  
From Babylon, Nabopolassar fought well,  
And in six-twelve BC the Assyrians fell.

### **Unit 9: The Babylonian Captivity and the Persian Empire**

In five eighty-six BC Nebuchadnezzar  
Destroyed the great Temple – Jerusalem's treasure.  
Captive in Babylon, Israel grieved;  
Its sufferings King Cyrus of Persia relieved.  
The Empire of Persia stretched far and wide;  
In this largest of Empires all faiths could abide.

### **Unit 10 – Archaic Greece and Homer**

The tales of the Iliad and Odyssey  
Were recited by Homer in 8th Century BC.  
These Archaic Greek poems, retold without cease,  
Are why Homer is known as "the man who taught Greece."

### **Unit 11 Greece and the Persian Wars**

Against Persia Ionian Greeks took a stand,  
And in 499 BC conflict began:  
To conquer all Greece was King Darius's aim,  
But Marathon brought brave Pheidippides fame.

At Thermopylae Xerxes thought victory complete,  
But at Salamis Greek ships destroyed Persia's fleet.

### **Unit 12 The Classical Greek period**

In Classical Greece great philosophers pondered,  
And schoolboys all knew where Odysseus wandered.  
In Athens democracy gave men a vote,  
And poets recited great epics by rote.  
Pythagoras figured and Socrates queried,  
And over their sculptures the Greek masters tarried.  
Greek thought from the 4th and 5th centuries BC  
Has been cherished by scholars throughout history.

### **Unit 13 The Peloponnesian Wars**

Athens and Sparta were Greek city states;  
The difference between these two places was great.  
The Spartans were strict, and they fought without fear,  
Ruled by two kings, they held honor quite dear.  
In Athens democracy was more in fashion,  
And Athenians, too, could fight with great passion.  
By four hundred five BC Athens felt bleak.  
But the Peloponnesian Wars left both sides weak.

### **Unit 14 Alexander the Great**

Philip the second of Macedon's son  
Alexander was crowned when not yet twenty-one.  
Bucephalus carried him east with his troops,  
His sword cut the Gordian knot's famous loops.  
The Balkans and Egypt, then Persia all fell,  
His Empire with each year continued to swell.  
At death the young conqueror was thirty-three,  
A Hellenized world was his life's legacy.

### **Unit 15 The Republic of Rome**

On the banks of the Tiber a wolf shared her home  
With Remus and Romulus: founders of Rome.  
Descended from Troy, rumored partly divine,  
Romulus started a new royal line.  
By five hundred BC a king ruled no more,  
And consuls and senators came to the fore.  
*Res publica* set forth a balance of power,  
Cincinnatus' service was Rome's finest hour.

### **Unit 16 The Punic Wars**

The Roman Republic and Carthage were rivals,  
In three Punic Wars, they fought for survival.  
Phoenician-built Carthage was king of the seas,  
But on land Roman legions beat Carthage with ease.  
Though Hannibal's elephants o'er the Alps crossed,  
Without reinforcements his gains were soon lost.  
Victory at Zama earned Scipio praise,  
And in one forty six BC Carthage was razed.

### **Unit 17 Julius and Augustus Caesar**

Julius Caesar commanded in Gaul,  
And with the triumvirate sought to rule all.  
The Rubicon crossed, civil war soon broke out,  
But Pompey's defeat gave the Dictator clout.  
Nobles and senators feared his great power,  
The Ides of March brought the first Caesar's last hour.  
Octavian triumphed, Mark Antony fell,  
And Actium killed the Republic as well.  
The first Roman Emperor took a new name:  
Octavian Caesar Augustus became.

### **Unit 18 The Roman Empire**

Pax Romana prevailed in the Empire of Rome,  
One fifth of the souls in the world called it home.  
Aqueducts, bridges, and roads intersected,  
And arches and domes Roman buildings perfected.  
Over Bethlehem town hosts of angels did sing,  
Proclaiming the birth of a new baby King.  
In catacombs, worshipers blessed and broke bread.  
Though outlawed by Emperors, Christian faith spread.



## Poetry I

### Whole Duty of Children

by Robert Louis Stevenson

*A child should always say what's true  
And speak when he is spoken to,  
And behave mannerly at table;  
At least as far as he is able.*

### The Swing

By Robert Louis Stevenson

*How do you like to go up in a swing,  
Up in the air so blue?  
Oh, I do think it the pleasantest thing  
Ever a child can do!*

*Up in the air and over the wall,  
Till I can see so wide,  
Rivers and trees and cattle and all  
Over the countryside—*

*Till I look down on the garden green,  
Down on the roof so brown—  
Up in the air I go flying again,  
Up in the air and down!*

### Who Has Seen the Wind?

By Christina Rossetti

*Who has seen the wind?  
Neither I nor you:  
But when the leaves hang trembling,  
The wind is passing through.*

*Who has seen the wind?  
Neither you nor I:  
But when the trees bow down their heads,  
The wind is passing by.*

### The Frog

By Hilaire Belloc

*Be kind and tender to the Frog,  
And do not call him names,  
As 'Slimy skin,' or 'Polly-wog,'  
Or likewise 'Ugly James,'  
Or 'Gape-a-grin,' or 'Toad-gone-wrong,'  
Or 'Billy Bandy-knees':  
The Frog is justly sensitive  
To epithets like these.  
No animal will more repay  
A treatment kind and fair;  
At least so lonely people say  
Who keep a frog (and, by the way,  
They are extremely rare).*

### The City Mouse and the Garden Mouse

By Christina Rossetti

*The city mouse lives in a house; -  
The garden mouse lives in a bower,  
He's friendly with the frogs and toads,  
And sees the pretty plants in flower.*

*The city mouse eats bread and cheese; -  
The garden mouse eats what he can;  
We will not grudge him seeds and stalks,  
Poor little timid furry man.*

## The Naming Of Cats

by T. S. Eliot

*The Naming of Cats is a difficult matter,  
It isn't just one of your holiday games;  
You may think at first I'm as mad as a hatter  
When I tell you, a cat must have THREE  
DIFFERENT NAMES.*

*First of all, there's the name that the family  
use daily,  
Such as Peter, Augustus, Alonzo or James,  
Such as Victor or Jonathan, George or Bill  
Bailey--  
All of them sensible everyday names.*

*There are fancier names if you think they  
sound sweeter,  
Some for the gentlemen, some for the dames:  
Such as Plato, Admetus, Electra, Demeter--  
But all of them sensible everyday names.*

*But I tell you, a cat needs a name that's  
particular,  
A name that's peculiar, and more dignified,  
Else how can he keep up his tail  
perpendicular,  
Or spread out his whiskers, or cherish his  
pride?*

*Of names of this kind, I can give you a  
quorum,  
Such as Munkustrap, Quaxo, or Coricopat,*

*Such as Bombalurina, or else Jellylorum-  
Names that never belong to more than one  
cat.*

*But above and beyond there's still one name  
left over,  
And that is the name that you never will  
guess;  
The name that no human research can  
discover--  
But THE CAT HIMSELF KNOWS, and will  
never confess.*

*When you notice a cat in profound  
meditation,  
The reason, I tell you, is always the same:  
His mind is engaged in a rapt contemplation  
Of the thought, of the thought, of the thought  
of his name:*

*His ineffable effable  
Effanineffable  
Deep and inscrutable singular Name.*

## Poetry II

### Ozymandias

Percy Bysshe Shelley

*I met a traveller from an antique land,  
Who said—"Two vast and trunkless legs of  
stone  
Stand in the desert. . . . Near them, on the  
sand,  
Half sunk a shattered visage lies, whose  
frown,  
And wrinkled lip, and sneer of cold  
command,*

*Tell that its sculptor well those passions  
read  
Which yet survive, stamped on these lifeless  
things,  
The hand that mocked them, and the heart  
that fed;  
And on the pedestal, these words appear:  
My name is Ozymandias, King of Kings;*

*Look on my Works, ye Mighty, and despair!  
Nothing beside remains. Round the decay  
Of that colossal Wreck, boundless and bare  
The lone and level sands stretch far away."*

### The Destruction of Sennacherib

Lord Byron

*The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the  
fold,  
And his cohorts were gleaming in purple  
and gold;  
And the sheen of their spears was like stars  
on the sea,  
When the blue wave rolls nightly on deep  
Galilee.*

*Like the leaves of the forest when the  
Summer is green,  
That host with their banners at sunset were  
seen:  
Like the leaves of the forest when Autumn  
hath blown,  
That host on the morrow lay withered and  
strown.*

*For the Angel of Death spread his wings on  
the blast,  
And breathed in the face of the foe as he  
passed;  
And the eyes of the sleepers waxed deadly  
and chill,  
And their hearts but once heaved, and  
forever grew still!*

*And there lay the steed with his nostril all  
wide,  
But through it there rolled not the breath of  
his pride;  
And the foam of his gasping lay white on the  
turf,  
And cold as the spray of the rock-beating  
surf.*

*And there lay the rider distorted and pale,  
With the dew on his brow, and the rust on  
his mail,  
And the tents were all silent, the banners  
alone,  
The lances unlifted, the trumpet unblown.*

*And the widows of Ashur are loud in their  
wail,  
And the idols are broke in the temple of  
Baal;  
And the might of the Gentile, unsmote by the  
sword,  
Hath melted like snow in the glance of the  
Lord!*

## **I dwell in Possibility**

By Emily Dickinson

*I dwell in Possibility –  
A fairer House than Prose –  
More numerous of Windows –  
Superior – for Doors –*

*Of Chambers as the Cedars –  
Impregnable of eye –  
And for an everlasting Roof  
The Gambrels of the Sky –*

*Of Visitors – the fairest –  
For Occupation – This –  
The spreading wide my narrow Hands  
To gather Paradise –*

## **Tyger! Tyger!**

By William Blake

*Tyger! Tyger! burning bright  
In the forest of the night  
What immortal hand or eye  
Could frame thy fearful symmetry?  
In what distant deeps or skies  
Burnt the fire of thine eyes?  
On what wings dare he aspire?  
What the hand dare seize the fire?  
And what shoulder, and what art,  
Could twist the sinews of thy heart?  
And when thy heart began to beat,  
What dread hand? and what dread feet?  
What the hammer? what the chain?  
In what furnace was thy brain?  
What the anvil? what dread grasp*

*Dare its deadly terrors clasp?  
When the stars threw down their spears,  
And watered heaven with their tears,  
Did He smile his work to see?  
Did He who made the lamb make thee?  
Tyger! Tyger! burning bright  
In the forest of the night  
What immortal hand or eye  
Could frame thy fearful symmetry?*

## **God's Grandeur**

By Gerard Manley Hopkins

*The world is charged with the grandeur of God.  
It will flame out, like shining from shook foil;  
It gathers to a greatness, like the ooze of oil  
Crushed. Why do men then now not reck his  
rod?*

*Generations have trod, have trod, have trod;  
And all is seared with trade; bleared,  
smeared with toil;  
And wears man's smudge and shares man's  
smell: the soil  
Is bare now, nor can foot feel, being shod.*

*And for all this, nature is never spent;  
There lives the dearest freshness deep down  
things;  
And though the last lights off the black West  
went*

*Oh, morning, at the brown brink eastward,  
springs —  
Because the Holy Ghost over the bent  
World broods with warm breast and with  
ah! bright wings.*

# Geography

## UNIT 1

Iraq  
Euphrates River  
Tigris River  
Syria  
Lebanon  
Iran  
Zagros Mountains  
Kuwait

## UNIT 2

Persian Gulf  
Israel  
Jerusalem  
Dead Sea  
Jordan  
Saudi Arabia  
Syrian Desert

## UNIT 3

Egypt  
Cairo  
Nile River  
Suez Canal  
Sinai Peninsula  
Red Sea  
Arabian Desert

## UNIT 4

Gulf of Aden  
Bahrain  
Qatar  
United Arab Emirates  
Oman  
Gulf of Oman  
Arabian Sea  
Yemen

## UNIT 5 - North Africa

Sahara Desert  
Libya  
Tunisia  
Algeria  
Atlas Mountains

Morocco  
Western Sahara  
Canary Islands

## UNIT 6 - North Africa

Cape Verde  
Senegal  
The Gambia  
Mauritania  
Mali  
Niger  
Niger River  
Chad

## UNIT 7 - Horn of Africa

Sudan  
South Sudan  
Eritrea  
Ethiopia  
Addis Ababa  
Djibouti  
Somalia

## UNIT 8 - Horn of Africa

Uganda  
Kenya  
Nairobi  
Lake Victoria  
Rwanda  
Burundi  
Tanzania  
Mount Kilimanjaro

## UNIT 9 - West Africa

Guinea-Bissau  
Guinea  
Sierra Leone  
Liberia  
Cote d'Ivoire  
Ghana  
Burkina Faso  
Togo  
Benin

Nigeria

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## UNIT 10

### All Africa

Gulf of Guinea  
Sao tome and Principe  
Equatorial Guinea  
Cameroon  
Central African Republic  
Gabon  
Republic of the Congo  
Democratic Republic of the Congo  
Congo River  
Lake Tanganyika

## UNIT 11

### South Africa

Angola  
Zambia  
Malawi  
Lake Malawi  
Namibia  
Botswana  
Kalahari Desert  
Zimbabwe  
Zambezi River

## UNIT 12

### South Africa

Mozambique  
Mozambique Channel  
Comoros  
Madagascar  
Swaziland  
Lesotho  
South Africa  
Pretoria  
Cape of Good Hope

**UNIT 13**  
**South and East Asia**

China  
Beijing  
Tien Shan Mountains  
Kunlun Mountains  
Salween River  
Mekong River  
Yangtze River  
Gobi Desert

**UNIT 14**  
**South and East Asia**

Indus River  
India  
Nepal  
Himalayas  
Mount Everest  
Bhutan  
Bangladesh  
Bay of Bengal

**UNIT 15**  
**South and East Asia**

Sri Lanka  
Maldives  
Indian Ocean  
Burma  
Laos  
Thailand  
Cambodia  
Vietnam

**UNIT 16**  
**East Asia**

North Korea  
South Korea  
Yellow Sea  
Japan  
Tokyo  
Sea of Japan  
Taiwan

**UNIT 17**  
**East Asia**

South China Sea  
Philippines  
Philippine Sea  
Malaysia  
Singapore  
Brunei  
Indonesia  
Java Sea  
East Timor

**UNIT 18**  
**Oceania**

Australia  
Timor Sea  
Arafura Sea  
Tasmania  
Tasman Sea  
New Zealand  
Coral sea  
Great Barrier Reef  
Papua New Guinea

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## Unit 1

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The Universe is created, and the earth is formed  
Prehistoric nomadic societies  
Sumerians of Mesopotamia use Cuneiform  
Pharaoh Menes Unites Egypt  
The Old Kingdom of Egypt and the Pyramids  
Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob: the Patriarchs

## Unit 2

---

The Middle Kingdom of Egypt  
Joseph and the Israelites in Egypt  
Hammurabi's Law  
The New Kingdom of Egypt  
Thutmose and Hatshepsut  
Moses in Egypt  
The Exodus from Egypt: 1400 BC  
The Ten Commandments

## Unit 3

---

Amenhotep and Tutankhamen  
The Phoenicians  
Israelite Kings: Saul, David, and Solomon  
Homer and the Trojan War  
Division of Israel  
The Assyrian Empire  
Rome is Founded: 753 BC  
Rise of Greece

## Unit 4

---

Democracy in Athens  
Prophets of Israel  
The Babylonian Empire  
Destruction of Israel and Judah  
The Babylonian Captivity  
The Persian Empire  
The Republic of Rome  
Greece and the Persian Wars

## Unit 5

---

The Golden Age of Athens  
The Peloponnesian War  
Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle  
Alexander the Great  
The Punic Wars  
Julius Caesar  
The Battle of Actium  
Caesar Augustus, First Roman Emperor

## Unit 6

---

The Annunciation  
Christ the Savior Comes  
Proclamation of the Kingdom  
Institution of the Eucharist  
The Crucifixion  
The Resurrection  
The Ascension  
Pentecost: The Founding of the Church

## Unit 7

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The Assumption of Mary  
Roman Persecution of the Early Church  
The Destruction of Jerusalem  
Diocletian Divides the Empire into East and West  
Constantine Legalizes Christianity  
First Council of Nicaea  
Saint Augustine  
Alaric and the Barbarian Invasions

## Unit 8

---

Council of Chalcedon  
Western Roman empire Falls: 476 AD  
Saint Benedict  
Justinian and the Byzantine Empire  
Mohammed Found Islam  
Battle of Tours  
Charlemagne is crowned Holy Roman Emperor  
King Alfred of England

## Unit 9

---

Leif Ericson and the Vikings  
Christian Church Splits into East and West: 1054  
Kings, Castles, and Knights  
Battle of Hastings: 1066  
The Crusades  
St. Francis and Saint Clare  
King John and the Magna Carta: 1215  
Saint Thomas Aquinas

## Unit 10

---

Marco Polo and Kublai Khan  
Papal Schism  
St. Catherine of Siena  
The Plague in Europe  
The Incas and the Aztecs  
The Hundred Years War  
Saint Joan of Arc Saves France  
Ottoman Turks Capture Constantinople: 1453

## Unit 11

---

Gutenberg and the Printing Press  
Prince Henry the Navigator  
The Renaissance  
The Spanish Inquisition  
Christopher Columbus Discovers America: 1492  
Martin Luther and the Reformation  
The Council of Trent  
Da Gama and Magellan Sail

## Unit 12

---

Cortez Conquers Mexico  
Our Lady of Guadalupe  
Saint Teresa of Avila  
Czars in Russia  
Cabot, Cartier, and Champlain Explore Canada  
The Ottoman Empire and the Battle of Lepanto  
Sir Francis Drake and the Spanish Armada  
Shakespeare and Elizabethan England



### Unit 13

---

Founding of Jamestown: 1607  
Henry Hudson Explores the Northeast  
Pilgrims arrive in Plymouth on the  
Mayflower: 1620  
The 13 Colonies  
The Ming Dynasty & the Ching  
Dynasty  
Shoguns in Japan  
Louis XIV and Absolute Monarchs  
The French and Indian war

### Unit 14

---

The Stamp Act, a Tax on tea, & the  
Boston Tea Party  
The Battle of Lexington Begins the  
Revolutionary War  
The Declaration of Independence:  
July 4, 1776  
George Washington  
Cornwallis Surrenders at Yorktown  
The Constitution becomes Law  
The French Revolution 1789  
The Louisiana Purchase & Lewis and  
Clark

### Unit 15

---

The War of 1812  
Battle of Waterloo Ends the  
Napoleonic Wars  
The Trail of Tears  
The Alamo, the Republic of Texas, and  
the Mexican War  
The Gold Rush  
Slavery  
Abraham Lincoln and the Civil War:  
1861-1865

### Unit 16

---

Lee Surrenders to Grant at  
Appomattox  
Reconstruction  
Vatican I  
The Industrial Revolution  
The Victorian Era  
Saint Therese of Lisieux  
Europe Colonizes Africa  
Immigrants Arrive through Ellis Island  
New Inventions

### Unit 17

---

World War I: 1914-1918  
Treaty of Versailles  
The Russian Revolution  
Our Lady of Fatima  
The Great Depression  
World War II Begins: 1939  
Pearl Harbor  
Hiroshima and Nagasaki: 1945  
Israel Becomes a State

### Unit 18

---

The Cold War  
The Korean War and the Vietnam War  
The Civil Rights Movement  
Vatican II  
Neil Armstrong Walks on the Moon  
Middle Eastern Conflicts  
Berlin Wall Falls: 1989  
Pope John Paul II

## *Skip Counting*

2s - 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24

3s - 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36 (now I can, count by 3's)

4's - 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48

5's - 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 (that's counting by 5, oh, that's counting by 5)

6's - 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 66, and 72

7's - 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56, 63, 70, 77, and 84

8's - 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64, 72, 80, 88, 96 (and we're through with the 8's)

9's - 9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63, 72, 81, 90, 99, 108

10's - 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120

11's - 11, 22, 33, 44, 55, 66, 77, 88, 99, 110, 121, 132

12's - 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, 120, 132, 144

13's - 13, 26, 39, 52, 65, 78, 91, 104, 117, 130, 143, 156, 169

14's - 14, 28, 42, 56, 70, 84, 98, 112, 126, 140, 154, 168, 182, 196

15's - 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, 90, 105, 120, 135, 150, 165, 180, 195, 210, 225 (counting by 15s)

**Unit 10**

The perfect squares: 1 4 9 16 25  
36 49 64 81 100 121 144

**Unit 11**

The perfect Cubes: 1 8 27 64 125  
216 343 512 729 1000

**Unit 12**

1 foot = 12 inches  
3 feet = 1 yard  
5,280 feet = 1 mile  
1 mile = 1.6 kilometers

**Unit 13**

1 pound = 16 ounces  
2,000 pounds = 1 ton  
1 kilogram = 1,000 grams  
1 kilogram = 2.2 pounds

**Unit 14**

1 inch = 2.54 centimeters  
100 centimeters = 1 meter  
1,000 meters = 1 kilometer

**Unit 15**

1 tablespoon (tbsp) = 3 teaspoons (tsp)  
1 ounce (oz.) = 2 tablespoon (tbsp)  
1 teaspoon = 5 milliliters  
1 tablespoon = 15 milliliters  
1 ounce = 30 milliliters  
1,000 milliliters = 1 liter

**Unit 16**

The perimeter of a poloygon = The  
sum of the length of its sides  
The area of a rectangle = its  
base times its height  
The area of a square = one of its  
sides squared

**Unit 17**

The volume of a rectangular solid  
= its length times its width times its height  
Area of a triangle=  $1/2$  its Base times its  
Height  
Right triangle, isosceles  
triangle, equilateral triangle

**Unit 18**

Pi = 3.14  
The circumference of a circle = 2  
times pi times its radius  
The area of a circle = pi times  
its radius square

## *Art History I*

- Unit 1 Lascaux cave paintings, France, 15,000 BC
- Unit 2 Bronze head of Sargon, Mesopotamia, 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BC
- Unit 3 Akhenaten & Nefertiti reliefs, Egypt, 2<sup>nd</sup> millenium BC
- Unit 4 Tutankhamen mask, Egypt, 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC
- Unit 5 Cuneiform tablet, Mesopotamia, 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BC
- Unit 6 Winged human-headed lion, Assyria, 9<sup>th</sup> century BC
- Unit 7 Kouros of Merenda, Greece, 6<sup>th</sup> century BC
- Unit 8 Dionysus cup, Exekias, Greece, 6<sup>th</sup> century BC
- Unit 9 The Sirens stamnos, Greece, 5<sup>th</sup> century BC
- Unit 10 Bronze statue of Zeus, (or Poseidon), Greece, 5<sup>th</sup> century BC
- Unit 11 Parthenon pediment, Greece, 5<sup>th</sup> century BC
- Unit 12 Nike of Samothrace, Greece, 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC
- Unit 13 Rosetta Stone, Egyptian, 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC
- Unit 14 Garden Fresco, House of the Golden Bracelet, Pompeii, 1<sup>st</sup> century BC
- Unit 15 Augustus Prima Porta, Rome, 1<sup>st</sup> century AD
- Unit 16 Laocoon, Rome, 1<sup>st</sup> century AD
- Unit 17 Trajan's Column, Rome, 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD
- Unit 18 Head of Constantine, Rome, 4<sup>th</sup> century AD

## *Art History II*

- Unit 1 Bhimbetka cave paintings, India, 30,000 BC
- Unit 2 Mask of Agamemnon, Greece, 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC
- Unit 3 Nefertiti bust, Egypt, 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium, BC
- Unit 4 Tutankhamen throne, Egypt, 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC
- Unit 5 Book of the Dead, Papyrus of Ani, Egypt, 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC
- Unit 6 Lion Hunt of Ashurbanipal, Assyria, 7<sup>th</sup> century BC
- Unit 7 Fallen warrior, Temple of Aphaia II, Greece, 6<sup>th</sup> century BC
- Unit 8 Ajax & Achilles amphora, Exekias, Greece, 6<sup>th</sup> century BC
- Unit 9 Niobid calyx-krater, Greece, 5<sup>th</sup> century BC
- Unit 10 Riace bronze, Greece, 5<sup>th</sup> century BC
- Unit 11 Parthenon metope, Greece, 5<sup>th</sup> century BC
- Unit 12 Pergamon Altar, Greece, 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC
- Unit 13 Alexander & Darius mosaic, House of the Faun, Pompeii, 1<sup>st</sup> century BC
- Unit 14 Dionysiac Frieze, Villa of the Mysteries, Pompeii, 1<sup>st</sup> century BC
- Unit 15 Ara Pacis of Augustus, Rome, 1<sup>st</sup> century BC
- Unit 16 Apollo Belvedere, Rome, 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD,
- Unit 17 Equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius, Rome, 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD
- Unit 18 Portrait of the Tetrachs, Constantinople, 4<sup>th</sup> century AD

## *Music History*

### **GEORGE FREDERIC HANDEL (1685 - 1759)**

Unit 1: “Lascia ch-io pianga” from Rinaldo, HWV 7a

Unit 2: “Hornpipe” from Water Music Suite in D Major, HWV 349

Unit 3: The Harmonious Blacksmith

Unit 4: “For unto us a Child is born” from The Messiah

Unit 5: “The Arrival of the Queen of Sheba” from Solomon

Unit 6: “La jouissance” from Music for the Royal Fireworks, HWV 351

### **FRANZ SCHUBERT (1797 - 1828)**

Unit 7: Gretchen am Spinnrade, Op. 2, D. 118

Unit 8: Piano Quintet in A Major, “The Trout”, Allegro vivace

Unit 9: Symphony No. 8 “Unfinished”, II. Andante con moto

Unit 10: Impromptu, Op. 90 No. 4 in A flat

Unit 11: Fantasy in F Minor, Op. 103 for Piano Duet, I. Allegro molto moderato

Unit 12: Mass No. 6 in Eb Major, “Kyrie”

### **JOHANNES BRAHMS (1833 - 1897)**

Unit 13: Piano Concerto No. 1 in D Minor, Op. 15: III. Rondo

Unit 14: A German Requiem, Op. 45: Selig sind, die da Leid tragen

Unit 15: Hungarian Dance No. 5

Unit 16: Symphony No. 3 in F Major, Op. 90, III

Unit 17: Clarinet Quintet in B Minor, Op. 115: I. Allegro

Unit 18: Intermezzo in A Major, Op. 118