

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, Mitochondr ia , Ce ll Membrane , Ce ll 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.- for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so
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 a 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 reckon 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

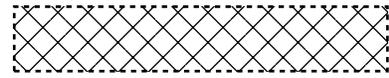
Sudan
South Sudan
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Addis Ababa
Djibouti
Somalia

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



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

Unit 1

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

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 81 100 121 144 168 196 225

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

Art History II

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