

# *Year 2 Subject Summaries*

## *Scripture*

I have set before you life and death, blessing and curse, therefore choose life, that you and your descendants may live. **Deuteronomy 30:19**

Blessed is the man, who walks not in the counsel of the wicked, nor stands in the way of sinners, nor sits in the seat of scoffers; but his delight is in the law of the Lord, and on his law he meditates day and night. **Psalm 1:1-2**

The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want; he makes me lie down in green pastures. He leads me beside still waters; he restores my soul. He leads me in paths of righteousness for his name's sake. **Psalm 23:1-3**

Trust in the Lord with all your heart and do not rely on your own insight. In all your ways acknowledge Him, and He will make straight your paths. **Proverbs 3:5-6**

I am the vine, you are the branches. Those who abide in me and I in them bear much fruit, because apart from me you can do nothing. **John 15:5**

I am the good shepherd. I know my own and my own know me, just as the Father knows me and I know the Father. And I lay down my life for the sheep. **John 10: 14-15**

Jesus said to her, "I am the resurrection and the life. Those who believe in me, even though they die, will live, and everyone who lives and believes in me will never die. Do you believe this?" **John 11:25-26**

Ask, and it will be given you; search, and you will find; knock, and the door will be opened for you. For everyone who asks receives, and everyone who searches finds, and for everyone who knocks, the door will be opened. **Mt. 7:7-8**

Then Jesus told his disciples, "If any man would come after me, let him deny himself and take up his cross and follow me. For whoever would save his life will lose it, and whoever loses his life for my sake will find it." **Mt. 16:24-25**

# *Religion*

## **UNIT 1**

**Q:** Who is the Holy Spirit?

**A:** The Holy Spirit is God and the third Person of the Blessed Trinity.

## **UNIT 2**

**Q:** What is grace?

**A:** Grace is a supernatural gift of God bestowed on us through the merits of Jesus Christ for our salvation.

**Q:** How many kinds of grace are there?

**A:** There are two kinds of grace: sanctifying grace and actual grace.

## **UNIT 3**

**Q:** What is sanctifying grace?

**A:** Sanctifying grace is that grace which confers on our souls a new life, that is, a sharing in the life of God Himself.

## **UNIT 4**

**Q:** What is actual grace?

**A:** Actual grace is a supernatural help of God which enlightens our mind and strengthens our will to do good and to avoid evil.

## **UNIT 5**

**Q:** What are the principal ways of obtaining grace?

**A:** The principal ways of obtaining grace are prayer and the sacraments, especially the Holy Eucharist.

## **UNIT 6**

**Q:** What are the chief supernatural powers that are bestowed on our souls with sanctifying grace?

**A:** The chief supernatural powers that are bestowed on our souls with sanctifying grace are the three theological virtues and the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit.

## **UNIT 7**

**Q:** What are the three theological virtues?

**A:** The three theological virtues are faith, hope, and charity.

## **UNIT 8**

**Q:** Which are the chief moral virtues?

**A:** The chief moral virtues are prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance; these are called the cardinal virtues.

## **UNIT 9**

**Q:** Which are the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit?

**A:** The seven gifts of the Holy Spirit are: wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety, and fear of the Lord.

## **UNIT 10**

**Q:** Which are the twelve fruits of the Holy Spirit?

**A:** The twelve fruits of the Holy Spirit are: charity, joy, peace, patience, benignity, goodness, long-suffering, mildness, faith, modesty, continency, and chastity.

## **UNIT 11**

*Matthew 5:3-5*

Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. Blessed are those who mourn, for they shall be comforted. Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth.

## **UNIT 12**

*Matthew 5: 6-8*

Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they shall be satisfied. Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy. Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.

## **UNIT 13**

*Matthew 5: 9-10*

Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God. Blessed are those who are persecuted for righteousness' sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

## **UNIT 14**

*Matthew 5: 11-12*

Blessed are you when men revile you and persecute you and utter all kinds of evil against you falsely on my account. Rejoice and be glad, for your reward is great in heaven.

## **UNIT 15**

**Q:** What must we do to love God, our neighbor, and ourselves?

**A:** To love God, our neighbor, and ourselves we must keep the commandments of God and of the Church, and perform the spiritual and corporal works of mercy.

## **UNIT 16**

**Q:** Which are the chief spiritual works of mercy?

**A:** The chief spiritual works of mercy are these seven: to admonish the sinner; to instruct the ignorant; to counsel the doubtful; to comfort the sorrowful; to bear wrongs patiently; to forgive all injuries; to pray for the living and the dead.

## **UNIT 17**

**Q:** Which are the chief corporal works of mercy?

**A:** The chief corporal works of mercy are these seven: to feed the hungry; to give drink to the thirsty; to clothe the naked; to visit the imprisoned; to shelter the homeless; to visit the sick; to bury the dead.

## **UNIT 18**

**Q:** What is prayer?

**A:** Prayer is the lifting up of our minds and hearts to God.

## *Latin and Greek*

### **Kyrie**

Kyrie, eleison.  
Christe, eleison.  
Kyrie, eleison.

### **Gloria**

Gloria in excelsis Deo  
et in terra pax hominibus bonae voluntatis.  
Laudamus te, benedicimus te,  
adoramus te, glorificamus te,  
gratias agimus tibi propter magnam gloriam tuam,  
Domine Deus, Rex caelestis,  
Deus Pater omnipotens.  
Domine Fili Unigenite, Iesu Christe,  
Domine Deus, Agnus Dei, Filius Patris,  
qui tollis peccata mundi, miserere nobis;  
qui tollis peccata mundi, suscipe deprecationem nostram.  
Qui sedes ad dexteram Patris, miserere nobis.  
Quoniam tu solus Sanctus, tu solus Dominus, tu solus Altissimus,  
Iesu Christe,  
cum Sancto Spiritu: in gloria Dei Patris. Amen.

### **Sanctus**

Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus  
Dominus Deus Sabaoth.  
Pleni sunt caeli et terra gloria tua.  
Hosanna in excelsis.  
Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini.  
Hosanna in excelsis

### **Tantum Ergo**

Tantum ergo Sacramentum  
Veneremur cernui:  
Et antiquum documentum  
Novo cedat ritui:  
Præstet fides supplementum  
Sensuum defectui.  
Genitori, Genitoque  
Laus et jubilatio,  
Salus, honor, virtus quoque  
Sit et benedictio:  
Procedenti ab utroque  
Compar sit laudatio.  
Amen.



## *Roots*

Canis – L – dog  
Feles – L – cat  
Leon – G – lion

Equus – L – horse  
Cabullus – L – horse  
Hippos – G – horse  
Porcus – L – pig

Ornis – G – bird  
Avis – L – bird  
Grege, gregis – L – herd, group  
Omnis – L – all

Amphi – G – both  
Ambi – L – both  
Eu – G – well, good  
Malus – L – bad, ugly, evil, ill

E, ex – L – out of, from  
Archos – G – leader, chief, beginning  
Arcus – L – bow, arc

Circum – L – around, about  
Kyklos – G – ring, circle, wheel  
Peri – G – around

Theos – G – god  
Deus – L – god  
Divinus – L – god-like

Homo, hominis – L – man, human  
Anthropos – G – man, mankind  
Vir – L – man  
Femina – L – woman

Infans, infantis – L – speechless  
Pais, Paidos – G – child  
Schole – G – leisure, rest time  
Ludo, lusus – L – play, mock

Iatros – G – physician, comforter

Medicus – L – doctor  
Sanus – L – healthy, free of disease  
Holos – G – whole, entire, complete

Rhinos – G – nose, snout  
Cornu – L – horn  
Derma – G – skin, hide, shell  
Cutis – L – skin, hide

Cor, Cordis – L – heart  
Dorsum – L – back  
Athlon – G – prize, award  
Agon – G – contest, struggle  
Dromos – G – running, race course

Mons, montis – L – mountain  
Humus – L – earth, soil  
Folium – L – leaf  
Sal, Salis – L – salt

Mare – L – sea, ocean  
Naus – G – ship, boat  
Navis – L – ship, boat

Homos – G – same  
Heteros – G – other, different  
Cardo, Cardinis – L – hinge  
Porta – L – door, gate, entry  
Porto, portatum – L – carry

Novus – L – new  
Ordo, Ordinis – L – row, order  
Saeculum – L – age, century

Primus – L – first  
Secundus – L – second  
Tertius – L – third  
Quartus – L – fourth  
Quintus – L – fifth

Sextus – L – sixth  
Septimus – L – seventh  
Octavus – L – eighth  
Nonus – L – ninth  
Decimus – L – tenth

## *Science*

### Unit 1

**Q:** What are the four layers of the earth?

**A:** Crust, Mantle, Outer Core, Inner Core

### Unit 2

**Q:** What are the five types of mountains?

**A:** Fold, Fault-block, Dome, Volcanic, Plateau

### Unit 3

**Q:** What are the three main types of volcanoes?

**A:** Shield, Cinder Cone, Composite

### Unit 4

**Q:** What are the three types of rocks?

**A:** Igneous, Sedimentary, Metamorphic

### Unit 5

**Q:** What are some types of igneous rocks?

**A:** Granite, Pumice, Obsidian, Basalt

### Unit 6

**Q:** What are some types of sedimentary rocks?

**A:** Limestone, Shale, Conglomerate, Chert, Sandstone

### Unit 7

**Q:** What are some types of metamorphic rocks?

**A:** Slate, Schist, Marble, Gneiss

### Unit 8

**Q:** What are some tests geologists use to identify minerals in rocks?

**A:** Color, Luster, Streak Test, Acid test, Moh's Hardness Test

### Unit 9

**Q:** What are some common landforms and waterforms?

**A:** Peninsula, Gulf, Cape, Bay, Isthmus, Strait

### **Unit 10**

**Q:** What are the five ocean zones?

**A:** Epipelagic, Mesopelagic, Bathypelagic, Abyssalpelagic, Hadopelagic

### **Unit 11**

**Q:** What are the five layers of the earth's atmosphere?

**A:** Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, Exosphere

**Unit 12**

Q: What are the four stages of the water cycle?

A: Evaporation, Condensation, Precipitation, Collection

**Unit 13**

Q: What are the three main types of clouds?

A: Cirrus, Cumulus, Stratus

**Unit 14**

Q: What are some elements of weather that meteorologists measure?

A: Humidity, Atmospheric Pressure, Temperature, Precipitation, Wind Speed

**Unit 15**

Q: What are the eight planets in our solar system?

A: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune

**Unit 16**

Q: What are two characteristics of Earth's movement?

A: Axial Rotation, Revolution Around the Sun

**Unit 17**

Q: What are some kinds of stars?

A: Dwarfs, Giants, Supergiants, Binary Stars, Black Holes, Neutron Stars, Pulsars

**Unit 18**

Q: What are the eight phases of the moon?

A: New, Waxing Crescent, First Quarter, Waxing Gibbous, Full, Waning Gibbous, Third Quarter, Waning Crescent



## 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: The Fall of Rome**

In two eighty-six Diocletian divided  
The empire to save it from hordes uninvited,  
Nevertheless, in four hundred ten  
The city of Rome fell to barbarians.

## **Unit 2: Byzantine Empire**

In five twenty-seven, with Justinian ruling,  
In Constantinople all children had schooling.  
The Byzantine Church had its own sacred rite,  
The Hagia Sophia seemed to glow in the light.  
The great Eastern Schism of ten fifty-four  
Meant union between east and west was no more.

## **Unit 3: The Early Days of Britain**

In Britain the bards sang to tell ancient stories  
About Celtic warriors in blue-painted glory.  
The Angles' and Saxons' help Vortigern sought,  
To Eire, Wales, and Scotland went Celts they had fought.  
In Ireland's scriptorium monks like Colm Cille  
Made copies of classics, so we have them still.

## **Unit 4: Mohammed and Islam**

While praying the prophet Mohammed saw scrolls;  
He taught the five pillars for saving men's souls.  
In six twenty-two to Medina he fled;  
His armies fought battles as Muslim rule spread.  
In seven eleven Tariq burned his fleet:  
The Islamic invasion of Spain was complete.

## **Unit 5: The Franks**

In seven thirty-two at the Battle of Tours,  
King Charles the Hammer defeated the Moors.  
By the Pope in eight hundred Charles Magnus was crowned,  
He brought prayer and learning to each Frankish town.

## **Unit 6: The Viking and Norman Invasions**

In flat-bottomed boats mighty Norse went *i Viking*,  
The land of Great Britain they found to their liking.  
Though Alfred the Great won at Salisbury Plain,  
First Vikings, then Normans were destined to reign.  
In ten sixty-six William's army set sail,  
O'er Harold at Hastings his force did prevail.

**Unit 7: Kings, Castles and Knights**

Now things were less happy for peasant than lord,  
In feudal life power was gained by the sword.  
A chivalric knight must be honest and brave,  
His Church's defender, his fair lady's slave!

**Unit 8: The Crusades**

When Constantinople feared Turkish invaders,  
The Pope called on knights to be holy Crusaders.  
In ten ninety-nine using two wooden towers,  
They delivered Jerusalem from Muslim power.  
Subsequent armies would perish and thirst,  
No Crusade was successful except for the first.

**Unit 9: The Magna Carta**

In twelve hundred fifteen at Runnymede field,  
To the great Magna Carta King John put his seal.  
The Charter declared that the king must obey  
The law of the land, which is true to this day.

**Unit 10: Looking East: Marco Polo, Ghengis Khan, and Kubla Khan**

Genghis Khan led the Mongols, united and cruel;  
From the Black Sea to China his warriors did rule.  
Marco Polo in Kublai Khan's palace was guest;  
He brought Chinese treasure and tales to the West.  
For hundreds of years Chinese culture was hidden.  
Its emperors stayed in a City Forbidden.

**Unit 11: Black Death and the 100 Years War**

The Bubonic plague was a deadly disease.  
It spread, killing millions, by rats and their fleas.  
St. Joan of Arc helped end the Hundred Years War,  
To England and France peace at last was restored.

**Unit 12: Ottoman Empire, the fall of Constantinople**

In fourteen hundred and fifty-three,  
The Ottoman Turks gained victory.  
Constantinople could not be defended,  
In Istanbul Roman rule finally ended.

### **Unit 13: The Renaissance**

The Renaissance was a time of great learning.  
Men studied the classics and set the earth turning.  
Gutenberg's printing press helped news spread fast,  
And more people read the great works of the past.  
Fourteenth century Florence is where it did start;  
A "rebirth" of philosophy, science, and art.

### **Unit 14: Spain and Portugal**

"In fourteen-hundred-and-ninety-two,  
Columbus sailed the ocean blue."  
On three ships from Isabelle and Ferdinand  
He sought the East Indies, but found a new land.  
Magellan and Vasco da Gama together  
Sailed 'round the whole world in fair and foul weather.

### **Unit 15: Reformation and the Council of Trent**

In fifteen hundred and seventeen,  
The ninety-five theses of Luther were seen.  
The following spread of the Reformation  
Formed Protestant churches in many nations  
In answer the Pope called the Council of Trent;  
To make doctrine clear was the Council's intent.

### **Unit 16: Shakespeare and Elizabethan England**

King Henry the Eighth broke with Rome for a wife;  
For lack of a son, he took Queen Anne's life.  
Elizabeth, his heir, to her kingdom was wed,  
That no foreign king would rule in her stead.  
This era some called England's "golden age;"  
The plays of Shakespeare first took the stage.

### **Unit 17: Naval Battles**

The Ottoman Navy and the Holy League's fleet,  
In fifteen seventy-one at Lepanto did meet.  
John of Austria's ships o'er the Turks were victorious,  
But elsewhere fierce pirates were growing notorious.

When England and Spain fought to rule the high seas,  
Sir Francis Drake beat the Armada with ease.  
The battle took place in fifteen eighty-eight,  
To take England's throne was not King Philip's fate.

### **Unit 18: The New World**

The nations of Europe sent sailors quite daring,  
To travel the globe in adventures sea-faring.  
Raleigh and Hudson, Cortez and Champlain  
Each hoped by their forays new riches to gain.  
In the Age of Discovery great fortunes were made,  
But not for those sold in the human slave trade.  
The pilgrims braved hardship to worship in peace,  
Saint Francis Xavier took Christian faith east.

## Poetry I

### At the Sea-Side

Robert Louis Stevenson

When I was down beside the sea  
A wooden spade they gave to me  
To dig the sandy shore.

My holes were empty like a cup.  
In every hole the sea came up  
Till it could come no more.

### The Scorpion

Hillaire Belloc

The Scorpion is as black as soot,  
He dearly loves to bite;  
He is a most unpleasant brute  
To find in bed at night.

### The Owl and the Pussycat

Edward Lear

The Owl and the Pussy-Cat went to sea  
In a beautiful pea-green boat:  
They took some honey,  
and plenty of money  
Wrapped up in a five-pound note.

The Owl looked up to the stars above,  
And sang to a small guitar,  
"O lovely Pussy, O Pussy, my love,

What a beautiful Pussy you are,  
You are,  
You are!

What a beautiful Pussy you are!"

Pussy said to the Owl, "You elegant fowl,  
How charmingly sweet you sing!  
Oh! let us be married! too long we have  
tarried:  
But what shall we do for a ring?"

They sailed away, for a year and a day,  
To the land where the bong-tree grows;  
And there in a wood a Piggy-wig stood,  
With a ring at the end of his nose,  
His nose,  
His nose,  
With a ring at the end of his nose.

"Dear Pig, are you willing to sell for one  
shilling  
Your ring?" Said the Piggy, "I will."  
So they took it away, and were married  
next day  
By the Turkey who lives on the hill.

They dined on mince and slices of quince,  
Which they ate with a runcible spoon;  
And hand in hand on the edge of the sand  
They danced by the light of the moon,  
The moon,  
The moon,  
They danced by the light of the moon.

## Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening

By Robert Frost

Whose woods these are I think I know.  
His house is in the village though;  
He will not see me stopping here  
To watch his woods fill up with snow.

My little horse must think it queer  
To stop without a farmhouse near  
Between the woods and frozen lake  
The darkest evening of the year.

He gives his harness bells a shake  
To ask if there is some mistake.  
The only other sound's the sweep  
Of easy wind and downy flake.

The woods are lovely, dark and deep.  
But I have promises to keep,  
And miles to go before I sleep,  
And miles to go before I sleep.

## Clouds

By Christina Rossetti

White sheep, white sheep,  
On a blue hill,  
When the wind stops,  
You all stand still.  
When the wind blows,  
You walk away slow.  
White sheep, white sheep,  
Where do you go?

## Escape at Bedtime

by Robert Louis Stevenson

The lights from the parlour and kitchen  
shone out

Through the blinds and the windows  
and bars;  
And high overhead and all moving about,  
There were thousands of millions of  
stars.

There ne'er were such thousands of  
leaves on a tree,  
Nor of people in church or the Park,  
As the crowds of the stars that looked  
down upon me,  
And that glittered and winked in the  
dark.

The Dog, and the Plough, and the Hunter,  
and all,  
And the star of the sailor, and Mars,  
These shown in the sky, and the pail by  
the wall  
Would be half full of water and stars.

They saw me at last, and they chased me  
with cries,  
And they soon had me packed into  
bed;  
But the glory kept shining and bright in  
my eyes,  
And the stars going round in my head.



## Poetry II

### Jabberwocky

Lewis Carroll

*'Twas brillig, and the slithy toves  
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe:  
All mimsy were the borogoves,  
And the mome raths outgrabe.*

*"Beware the Jabberwock, my son!  
The jaws that bite, the claws that  
catch!  
Beware the Jubjub bird, and shun  
The frumious Bandersnatch!"*

*He took his vorpal sword in hand;  
Long time the manxome foe he  
sought—  
So rested he by the Tumtum tree  
And stood awhile in thought.*

*And, as in uffish thought he stood,  
The Jabberwock, with eyes of flame,  
Came whiffling through the tulgey wood,  
And burbled as it came!*

*One, two! One, two! And through and  
through  
The vorpal blade went snicker-snack!  
He left it dead, and with its head  
He went galumphing back.*

*"And hast thou slain the Jabberwock?  
Come to my arms, my beamish boy!  
O frabjous day! Callooh! Callay!"  
He chortled in his joy.*

*'Twas brillig, and the slithy toves  
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe:  
All mimsy were the borogoves,  
And the mome raths outgrabe.*

### I'm Nobody! Who are you?

Emily Dickinson

*I'm Nobody! Who are you?  
Are you - Nobody - Too?  
Then there's a pair of us!  
Don't tell! They'd advertise - you know!*

*How dreary - to be - Somebody!  
How public - like a Frog -  
To tell one's name - the lifelong June -  
To an admiring Bog!*

### A Christmas Carol

Christina Rossetti

*In the bleak mid-winter  
Frosty winds made moan,  
Earth stood hard as iron,  
Water like a stone  
Snow had fallen, snow on snow,  
Snow on snow,  
In the bleak mid-winter,  
Long ago.*

*Our God, Heaven cannot hold Him  
Nor earth sustain;  
Heaven and earth shall flee away  
When he comes to reign:  
In the bleak mid-winter  
A stable place sufficed  
The Lord God Almighty  
Jesus Christ.*

## Wandered Lonely as a Cloud

By William Wordsworth

I wandered lonely as a cloud  
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,  
When all at once I saw a crowd,  
A host, of golden daffodils;  
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,  
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine  
And twinkle on the milky way,  
They stretched in never-ending line  
Along the margin of a bay:  
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,  
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but they  
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:  
A poet could not but be gay,  
In such a jocund company:  
I gazed—and gazed—but little thought  
What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie  
In vacant or in pensive mood,  
They flash upon that inward eye  
Which is the bliss of solitude;  
And then my heart with pleasure fills,  
And dances with the daffodils.

## St. Crispin's Day, From *Henry V*

By William Shakespeare

This story shall the good man teach his  
son;  
And Crispin Crispian shall ne'er go by,  
From this day to the ending of the world,  
But we in it shall be remembered—  
We few, we happy few, we band of  
brothers;

For he to-day that sheds his blood with  
me  
Shall be my brother; be he ne'er so vile,  
This day shall gentle his condition;  
And gentlemen in England now-a-bed  
Shall think themselves accurs'd they were  
not here,  
And hold their manhoods cheap whiles  
any speaks  
That fought with us upon Saint Crispin's  
day.

## Sonnet 18

William Shakespeare

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?  
Thou art more lovely and more  
temperate.  
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of  
May,  
And summer's lease hath all too short a  
date.

Sometime too hot the eye of heaven  
shines,  
And often is his gold complexion dimmed;  
And every fair from fair sometime  
declines,  
By chance, or nature's changing course,  
untrimmed;

But thy eternal summer shall not fade,  
Nor lose possession of that fair thou  
ow'st,  
Nor shall death brag thou wand'rest in his  
shade,  
When in eternal lines to Time thou  
grow'st.  
So long as men can breathe, or eyes can  
see,  
So long lives this, and this gives life to  
thee.

# Geography

## **UNIT 1**

North America  
South America  
Europe  
Africa  
Asia  
Australia  
Antartica  
Pacific Ocean  
Atlantic Ocean  
Artic Ocean  
Indian Ocean  
Southern Ocean

## **UNIT 2**

United Kingdom  
Great Britain  
Northern Ireland  
Scotland  
Wales  
England  
Ireland  
English Channel

## **UNIT 3**

Bay of Biscay  
Portugal  
Spain  
Andorra  
France  
Monaco  
Strait of Gibraltar  
Pyrenees

## **UNIT 4**

Netherlands  
Belgium  
Germany  
Luxembourg  
Switzerland  
Liechtenstein  
The Alps

## **UNIT 5**

San Marino  
Italy  
Sicily  
Greece  
Crete  
Malta  
Apennines

## **UNIT 6**

Slovenia  
Croatia  
Bosnia and Herzegovina  
Serbia  
Montenegro  
Albania  
Macedonia

## **UNIT 7**

Iceland  
Norway  
Sweden  
Finland  
Denmark  
Estonia  
Latvia  
Lithuania

## **UNIT 8**

Poland  
Belarus  
Ukraine  
Slovakia  
Czech Republic  
Austria  
Hungary  
Carpathian Mountains

## **UNIT 9**

Romania  
Moldova  
Bulgaria  
Turkey  
Bosphorus

Dardanelles  
Cyprus

## **Unit 10**

### **European Capitals**

London  
Madrid  
Paris  
Berlin  
Rome  
Athens  
Warsaw  
Moscow

## **Unit 11**

### **European Rivers**

Loire River  
Seine River  
Thames River  
Po River  
Rhine River  
Danube River  
Elbe River  
Volga River  
Vistula River

## **Unit 12**

### **Bodies of Water**

Irish Sea  
North Sea  
Ionian Sea  
Adriatic Sea  
Baltic Sea  
Black Sea  
Aegean Sea  
Tyrrhenian Sea  
Mediterranean Sea

## **Unit 13:**

Russia  
Mongolia  
Kazakhstan  
Uzbekistan

Turkmenistan  
Tajikistan  
Kyrgyzstan  
Afghanistan  
Pakistan

**Unit 14**

Georgia  
Azerbaijan  
Armenia  
Caspian Sea  
Syria  
Lebanon  
Iran  
Iraq  
Jordan  
Saudi Arabia

**Unit 15**

Brazil  
French Guiana  
Suriname  
Guyana  
Venezuela  
Colombia  
Bogota  
Ecuador  
Brasilia

**Unit 16**

Peru  
Lima  
Bolivia  
Paraguay  
Uruguay  
Chile  
Santiago  
Argentina

Buenos Aires

**Unit 17**

Lake Titicaca  
Andes Mountains  
Mount Aconcagua  
Atacama Desert  
Patagonian Desert  
Falkland Islands  
Cape Horn

**Unit 18**

Amazon River  
Purus River  
Madeira River  
Tocantins River  
Sao Francisco River  
Parana River  
Strait of Magellan

## 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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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 volumer of a rectangular solid  
= its length times its width times its height  
Area of a triangle=  $\frac{1}{2}$  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 squared

## *Art History I*

Unit 1 Sutton Hoo helmet, Anglo Saxon

Unit 2 Portrait of Christ, Book of Kells, Celtic

Unit 3 Bayeux Tapestry, Norman

Unit 4 Rose Window, Chartres Cathedral

Unit 5 Duccio di Buoninsegna, *Madonna & Child*

Unit 6 *Limbourg Brothers, October*, from the Très Riches Heures du Duc de Berry, French

Unit 7 Fra Angelico, *Annunciation*

Unit 8 Piero della Francesca, *The Baptism of Our Lord*

Unit 9 Sandro Botticelli, *The Birth of Venus*

Unit 10 *The Unicorn in Captivity*, tapestry, South Netherlands

Unit 11 Pieter Breughal the Elder, *The Tower of Babel*

Unit 12 Albrecht Durer, *Rhinoceros*

Unit 13 Raphael (Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino), *The School of Athens*

Unit 14 Leonardo da Vinci, *The Last Supper*

Unit 15 Leonardo da Vinci, *Mona Lisa (La Gioconda)*

Unit 16 Michelangelo Buonarroti, *The Creation of Adam*

Unit 17 Michelangelo Buonarroti, *Pieta*

Unit 18 Hans Holbein, *Henry VIII*

## *Art History I*

Unit 1 Apse mosaics of Justinian & Theodora, Church of San Vitale, Ravenna

Unit 2 Alfred Jewel, Anglo-Saxon

Unit 3 San Damiano crucifix, Italian

Unit 4 Becket Casket, French Unit

5 Giotto di Bondone, *The Lamentation*, Scrovegni Chapel frescoes

Unit 6 *The Wilton Diptych*

Unit 7 Robert Campin, *The Merode Altarpiece*

Unit 8 Jan Van Eyck, *The Arnolfini Marriage*

Unit 9 Piero della Francesca, *The Flagellation of the Christ Unit*

10 Sandro Botticelli, *La Primavera (Spring)*

Unit 11 Leonardo da Vinci, *Madonna of the Rocks*

Unit 12 Leonardo da Vinci, *Vitruvian Man*

Unit 13 Giovanni Bellini, *The Doge of Venice*

Unit 14 Michelangelo Buonarroti, *David*

Unit 15 Albrecht Durer, *St Jerome in His Study*

Unit 16 Hans Holbein, *St. Thomas More*

Unit 17 Michelangelo Buonarroti, *The Last Judgement*

Unit 18 Andreas Vesalius, *De humani corporis fabrica, Basel*

## *Music History*

### **BACH**

Unit 1: Cello Suite No. 1, Prelude

Unit 2: Brandenburg Concerto No. 2 in F Major

Unit 3: Prelude in C Major

Unit 4: Violin Partita No. 3, I.Preludio

Unit 5: Mass in B minor, Gloria in excelsis Deo

Unit 6: St. Matthew Passion, “Erbarne dich”

### **MOZART**

Unit 7: Piano Sonata No. 12 in F, K. 332

Unit 8: Clarinet Concerto in A, K. 622, II.

Unit 9: Symphony No. 41 “Jupiter”, I. Allegro

Unit 10: Aria from “The Magic Flute”

Unit 11: Piano Concerto No. 21 in C, II. Andante

Unit 12: Requiem in D minor, K. 626, Lacrimosa

### **CHOPIN**

Unit 13: Nocturne No. 2 in Eb, Op. 9 No. 2

Unit 14: Etude No. 12, Op. 10 “Revolutionary”

Unit 15: Waltz No.1 in Eb, Op. 18 “Grande valse brillante”

Unit 16: Piano Concerto No. 2 in F minor, Op. 21, II. Larghetto

Unit 17: Prelude in Db Major, Op. 28 No. 15 “Raindrop”

Unit 18: Ballade No. 1 in G minor, Op. 23