

*Classical
Conversations.*



FOUNDATIONS

CURRICULUM GUIDE
CHANGES from
3rd edition to
4th edition

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HISTORY

Week	3rd edition	4th edition																												
3	<p>Tell me about the Greek/Roman gods</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><u>Greek gods</u></td> <td><u>Roman gods</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zeus</td> <td>Jupiter</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hera</td> <td>Juno</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ares</td> <td>Mars</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aphrodite</td> <td>Venus</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Artemis</td> <td>Diana</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hermes</td> <td>Mercury</td> </tr> </table>	<u>Greek gods</u>	<u>Roman gods</u>	Zeus	Jupiter	Hera	Juno	Ares	Mars	Aphrodite	Venus	Artemis	Diana	Hermes	Mercury	<p>Tell me about the Greek and Roman gods.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Greek gods</td> <td>Roman gods</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zeus</td> <td>Jupiter</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hera</td> <td>Juno</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ares</td> <td>Mars</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aphrodite</td> <td>Venus</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Artemis</td> <td>Diana</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hermes</td> <td>Mercury</td> </tr> </table>	Greek gods	Roman gods	Zeus	Jupiter	Hera	Juno	Ares	Mars	Aphrodite	Venus	Artemis	Diana	Hermes	Mercury
<u>Greek gods</u>	<u>Roman gods</u>																													
Zeus	Jupiter																													
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Ares	Mars																													
Aphrodite	Venus																													
Artemis	Diana																													
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4	<p>Tell me about the 7 Wonders of the Ancient World</p> <p><i>The 7 Wonders of the Ancient World are:</i> Colossus of Rhodes, The Great Pyramids, The Mausoleum, The Temple of Artemis, The Hanging Gardens, Pharos Lighthouse, and the Statue of Zeus.</p>	<p>Tell me about the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.</p> <p>The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World are: the Great Pyramids, Hanging Gardens, Temple of Artemis, Statue of Zeus, the Mausoleum, Pharos Lighthouse, and Colossus of Rhodes.</p>																												
5	<p>Tell me about the split of the Roman Empire</p> <p>The Roman Republic fought the Punic Wars which were followed by the Pax Romana. In 286 A.D., the empire divided into the Western and Eastern empires until the barbaric Huns defeated the Western Empire, in 476 A.D.</p>	<p>Tell me about the split of the Roman Empire.</p> <p>The Roman Republic fought the Punic Wars, which were followed by the <i>Pax Romana</i>. In 286 AD, the empire divided into the Western and Eastern empires until Germanic barbarians defeated the Western Empire, in 476 AD.</p>																												
8	<p>Tell me about the Age of Imperialism</p> <p>During the Age of Imperialism, the British established rule over India in 1858 and Queen Victoria was declared the Empress of India in 1877. Assassinated in 1948, Mohandas Gandhi and his passive resistance movement helped win India's independence.</p>	<p>Tell me about the Age of Imperialism.</p> <p>During the Age of Imperialism, the British established rule over India in 1858, and Queen Victoria was declared the Empress of India in 1877. Before his assassination in 1948, Mohandas Gandhi led the passive resistance movement, which helped win India's independence.</p>																												

Week	3rd edition	4th edition
11	<p>Tell me about Constantine</p> <p>In 313 A.D., Byzantine Emperor Constantine legalized Christianity. Emperor Justinian's Code gave rights to all men. After Basil II's Golden Age, Muslim Turks conquered parts of the Byzantine Empire, which led to the Crusades.</p>	<p>Tell me about the Byzantine Empire.</p> <p>In 313 AD, Byzantine Emperor Constantine legalized Christianity. Emperor Justinian's Code gave rights to all men. After Basil II and the Golden Age, Muslim Turks conquered parts of the Byzantine Empire, which led to the Crusades.</p>
12	<p>Tell me about the Muslim Empire</p> <p>In 622 A.D., the Muslim Empire's main religion was founded by Muhammad who worshipped Allah. The Ottoman Empire expanded the Muslim empire until weakness forced westernization.</p>	<p>Tell me about the Muslim Empire.</p> <p>In 622 AD, the Muslim Empire's religion was founded by Muhammad who worshiped Allah. The Ottoman Empire expanded the Muslim Empire until weakness forced westernization.</p>
18	<p>Tell me about the Mound Builders</p> <p>Circa 200 B.C. to 400 A.D., the Mound Builders' farming influenced the Hopewell people of the eastern U.S. and the Mississippians of the Midwest.</p>	<p>Tell me about the Mound Builders.</p> <p>Circa 1000 BC to 1450 AD, three North American mound-building civilizations were the Adena, the Hopewell, and the Mississippians.</p>
21	<p>Tell me about the exploration of Canada</p> <p>John Cabot and Samuel de Champlain explored Canada and the St. Lawrence River. Creation of the Hudson Bay Company, in 1670, eventually led to war between Britain and France. The maple leaf is the symbol of Canada.</p>	<p>Tell me about the exploration of Canada.</p> <p>John Cabot and Samuel de Champlain explored Canada and the St. Lawrence River. Creation of the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1670, eventually led to war between Britain and France. The maple leaf is the symbol of Canada.</p>

G E O G R A P H Y

Week	3rd edition	4th edition
1	FERTILE CRESCENT Mediterranean Sea Fertile Crescent Sumer Euphrates River Tigris River	FERTILE CRESCENT Mediterranean Sea Mesopotamia Euphrates River Tigris River Sumer
3	HEBREW EMPIRE Judah Israel Syria Sea of Galilee Phoenicia	HEBREW EMPIRE Judah Israel Jordan River Dead Sea Phoenicia Sea of Galilee
4	HITTITE EMPIRE Egypt Arabian Desert Cyprus Hattusa/Turkey Asia Minor	HITTITE EMPIRE Hattusa/Hatti Asia Minor Turkey Arabian Desert Cyprus
5	NILE DELTA Crete Nile River Upper/Lower Egypt West/East Deserts Nile Delta	EGYPTIAN EMPIRE Egypt Nile River Upper/Lower Egypt West/East Deserts Nile Delta Crete
11	BYZANTINE EMPIRE Constantinople/Istanbul Rome Ephesus Cyprus Antioch	BYZANTINE EMPIRE Constantinople/Istanbul Rome Athens Ephesus Antioch

Week	3rd edition	4th edition
12	MUSLIM EMPIRE Mecca Medina Baghdad Damascus Tours	MUSLIM EMPIRE Mecca Medina Baghdad Damascus Tours Syria
13	AFRICA (features) Atlantic Ocean Senegal River Niger River Western Sahara Desert	WESTERN AFRICA Atlantic Ocean Senegal River Niger River Sahara Desert Timbuktu
14	NORTHERN AFRICA Western Sudan Mali Fez Tangier Ghana	ANCIENT AFRICA Ancient Ghana Ancient Mali Ancient Songhai Fez Tangier
15	EGYPT Israel Sinai Peninsula Suez Canal Cairo Gaza Strip	MIDDLE EAST Israel Sinai Peninsula Suez Canal Cairo Gaza Strip
17	AFRICA South Africa Madagascar Ethiopia Ivory Coast Western Sahara	SOUTHERN AFRICA Ethiopia Mozambique Zimbabwe South Africa Madagascar
21	CANADIAN PROVINCES Ontario Quebec Nova Scotia New Brunswick Northwest Territories	CANADIAN PROVINCES (1867) Ontario Quebec New Brunswick Nova Scotia

Week	3rd edition	4th edition
12	<p>m and km</p> <p>1000 meters = 1 km</p>	<p>TEASPOONS AND TABLESPOONS</p> <p>3 teaspoons (tsp.) = 1 tablespoon (Tbsp.)</p> <p>2 tablespoons (Tbsp.) = 1 fluid ounce (fl. oz.)</p>
13	<p>AREA OF A RECTANGLE</p> <p>Area of a Rectangle = Length X Width</p>	<p>LIQUID EQUIVALENTS</p> <p>8 fluid ounces (fl. oz.) = 1 cup (c.)</p> <p>2 cups (c.) = 1 pint (pt.)</p> <p>2 pints (pt.) = 1 quart (qt.)</p> <p>4 quarts (qt.) = 1 gallon (gal.)</p>
14	<p>AREA OF A SQUARE</p> <p>Area of a Square = Length of its side squared</p>	<p>LINEAR EQUIVALENTS</p> <p>2.54 centimeters (cm) = 1 inch (in.)</p> <p>12 inches (in.) = 1 foot (ft.)</p> <p>5,280 feet (ft.) = 1 mile (mi.)</p>
15	<p>AREA OF A TRIANGLE</p> <p>Area of a Triangle = $\frac{1}{2}(\text{Base} \times \text{Height})$</p>	<p>METRIC MEASUREMENTS</p> <p>10 millimeters (mm) = 1 centimeter (cm)</p> <p>100 centimeters (cm) = 1 meter (m)</p> <p>1,000 meters (m) = 1 kilometer (km)</p>

Week	3rd edition	4th edition
16	<p>AREA OF A CIRCLE</p> <p>Area of a Circle = πr^2 (3.14) times the radius squared</p>	<p>AREA OF A RECTANGLE</p> <p>The area of a rectangle equals length times width.</p>
17	<p>CIRCUMFERENCE OF A CIRCLE</p> <p>The CIRCUMFERENCE of a CIRCLE is two times Pi (3.14) times the radius $2\pi r$</p>	<p>AREA OF A SQUARE</p> <p>The area of a square equals length of its side squared.</p>
18	<p>FEET/INCHES</p> <p>1 foot = 12 inches</p>	<p>AREA OF A TRIANGLE</p> <p>The area of a triangle equals one-half base times height.</p>
19	<p>FEET / MILES</p> <p>5,280 feet = 1 mile</p>	<p>AREA OF A CIRCLE</p> <p>The area of a circle equals pi (3.14) times the radius squared.</p>
20	<p>INCHES / CENTIMETERS</p> <p>1 inch = 2.54 cm</p>	<p>CIRCUMFERENCE OF A CIRCLE</p> <p>The circumference of a circle equals two times pi (3.14) times the radius.</p>

S C I E N C E

Week	3rd edition	4th edition
1	What are the five kingdoms of living things? Animalia Plantae Fungi Protista Monera	What are the classifications of living things? Kingdom Phylum Class Order Family Genus Species
2	What are the classifications of living things? Kingdom Phylum Class Order Family Genus Species	What are the five kingdoms of living things? Animalia Plantae Fungi Protista Monera
5	What are the invertebrate classifications? Sponges Stinging-Cell Animals Flatworms Roundworms Segmented Worms Mollusks Sea Stars Arthropods	What are the major groups of invertebrates? Sponges Stinging-cell animals Flatworms Roundworms Segmented worms Mollusks Sea stars Arthropods
6	What are the 5 groups of vertebrates? Fish Amphibians Reptiles Mammals Birds	What are the major groups of vertebrates? Fish Amphibians Reptiles Mammals Birds

Week	3rd edition	4th edition
8	What are some types of seed plants? Monocot Dicot Conifers	What are some types of seed plants? Monocot Dicot Conifer
12	What are the plant systems? Photosynthesis Respiration Transpiration	What are some plant systems? Photosynthesis Respiration Transpiration
18	What are the types of ocean floor? Continental Shelf Abyssal Plains Mountain Ranges Ridges	What are four types of ocean floor? Continental shelf Abyssal plains Mountain ranges Ridges
19	What are the ocean zones? Photic Bathyl Abyssal	What are three ocean zones? Photic Bathyl Abyssal
21	What are the great circles around the earth? Arctic Circle Tropic of Cancer Equator Tropic of Capricorn Antarctic Circle	What are the five major circles of latitude? Arctic Circle Tropic of Cancer Equator Tropic of Capricorn Antarctic Circle

S C I E N C E

Week	3rd edition	4th edition
23	What are some kinds of clouds? Cumulonimbus Cirrus Stratus Cumulus Stratocumulus	What are some types of clouds? Cumulonimbus Cirrus Stratus Cumulus Stratocumulus
24	What are some markings on the globe? Latitude (parallel) Longitude (meridians) Prime Meridian Degrees Northern Hemisphere Southern Hemisphere	What are some markings on the globe? Latitude (parallels) Longitude (meridians) Prime Meridian Degrees Northern Hemisphere Southern Hemisphere

HISTORY

Week	3rd edition	4th edition
5	<p>Tell me about the Hundred Years' War</p> <p>During the Hundred Years' War, Joan of Arc and King Charles VII led the French to defeat England at the Battle of Orleans. In the late 1340s, rats carrying the Plague killed one out of three Europeans.</p>	<p>History Sentence: Tell me about the Hundred Years' War.</p> <p>During the Hundred Years' War, Joan of Arc and King Charles VII led the French to defeat England at the Battle of Orleans. In the late 1340s, fleas on rats carried the Plague, which killed one out of three Europeans.</p>
6	<p>Tell me about the Renaissance</p> <p>During the Renaissance Period, from 1350 to 1600, da Vinci was a famous inventor, Shakespeare was a famous playwright, and Copernicus was a famous scientist. Soon after, Rembrandt, a famous artist, was born.</p>	<p>Tell me about the Renaissance.</p> <p>During the Renaissance period, from 1350 to 1600, da Vinci was a famous inventor, Shakespeare was a famous playwright, Michelangelo was a famous artist, and Copernicus was a famous scientist.</p>
7	<p>Tell me about the Protestant Reformation</p> <p>In 1517, Martin Luther began the Protestant Reformation by printing the Ninety-five Theses that made Pope Leo X excommunicate him. Later, John Calvin joined the Reformation.</p>	<p>Tell me about the Reformation.</p> <p>In 1517, Martin Luther began the Protestant Reformation by printing the Ninety-five Theses that made Pope Leo X excommunicate him. Later, John Calvin joined the Reformation.</p>
8	<p>Tell me about European exploration</p> <p>Circa 1500s, Dias rounded the Cape of Good Hope, Amerigo Vespucci sailed to the Americas, Balboa crossed Central America to the Pacific, Magellan's crew sailed around the globe, and Coronado explored the American Southwest.</p>	<p>Tell me about European exploration.</p> <p>Between the late 1400s and the mid-1500s, Dias rounded the Cape of Good Hope, Amerigo Vespucci sailed to the Americas, Balboa crossed Central America to the Pacific, Magellan's crew sailed around the globe, and Coronado explored the American Southwest.</p>

Week	3rd edition	4th edition
11	<p>Tell me about the French Revolution</p> <p>During the Reign of Terror of the French Revolution, in the early 1790s, aristocrats were imprisoned in the Bastille and had their heads removed by the guillotine while citizens fought for the "Declaration of the Rights of Man."</p>	<p>Tell me about the French Revolution.</p> <p>In 1789, the French Revolution began when citizens stormed the Bastille and fought for the Declaration of the Rights of Man. Later, during the Reign of Terror, the aristocrats' heads were removed by the guillotine.</p>
13	<p>Tell me about what spurred the Industrial Revolution</p> <p>Watt's steam engine, Cartwright's power loom, and Whitney's cotton gin spurred the Industrial Revolution that began in the 1760s.</p>	<p>Tell me about the Industrial Revolution.</p> <p>Watt's steam engine, Cartwright's power loom, and Whitney's cotton gin spurred the Industrial Revolution that began in the 1760s.</p>
14	<p>Tell me about the world leaders of WWI</p> <p>Clemenceau of France, Lloyd George of England, Nicholas II of Russia, Wilhelm II of Germany, and Wilson of the U.S. were leaders during World War I, which started in 1914 and ended in 1918.</p>	<p>Tell me about World War I leaders.</p> <p>Clemenceau of France, Lloyd George of England, Nicholas II of Russia, Wilhelm II of Germany, and Wilson of the U.S. were leaders during World War I, which started in 1914 and ended in 1918.</p>
15	<p>Tell me about the countries involved in WWI</p> <p>During World War I, Great Britain, France and Russia were Allies, and fought against Austria-Hungary and Germany, which were called the Central Powers. In 1917, the U.S. entered the war assisting the Allies.</p>	<p>Tell me about World War I countries.</p> <p>During World War I, Great Britain, France, and Russia were Allies and fought against Austria-Hungary and Germany, which were called the Central Powers. In 1917, the U.S. entered the war assisting the Allies.</p>
17	<p>Tell me about the leaders of WWII</p> <p>World War II AXIS leaders were: Hitler of Germany, Tojo of Japan, and Mussolini of Italy. WWII ALLY leaders were: Churchill of England, Roosevelt, Eisenhower, and MacArthur of the U.S., and Stalin of the USSR.</p>	<p>Tell me about World War II leaders.</p> <p>World War II AXIS leaders were: Hitler of Germany, Tojo of Japan, and Mussolini of Italy. WWII ALLY leaders were: Churchill of England, Roosevelt, Eisenhower, and MacArthur of the U.S., and Stalin of the USSR.</p>

H I S T O R Y

Week	3rd edition	4th edition
18	<p>Tell me about the formation of the United Nations</p> <p>In 1945, after the League of Nations failed to prevent World War II, American President Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Churchill, and USSR President Stalin began the United Nations.</p>	<p>History Sentence: Tell me about the United Nations.</p> <p>In 1945, after the League of Nations failed to prevent World War II, American President Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Churchill, and USSR Premier Stalin began the United Nations.</p>
22	<p>Tell me about the fall of communism in Eastern Europe</p> <p>In 1989, the communist dictators began to fall in Eastern Europe when Soviet President Gorbachev refused to back them up with military force.</p>	<p>Tell me about the fall of communism.</p> <p>In 1989, the communist dictators began to fall in Eastern Europe when Soviet President Gorbachev refused to back them up with military force.</p>
24	<p>Tell me about free elections in South Africa</p> <p>In 1994, South African President DeKlerk allowed free elections. Nelson Mandela became the first black president, demonstrating apartheid was ending.</p>	<p>Tell me about apartheid ending.</p> <p>In 1994, South African President de Klerk allowed free elections. Nelson Mandela became the first black president, demonstrating apartheid was ending.</p>

G E O G R A P H Y

Week	3rd edition	4th edition
1	EUROPEAN WATERS North Sea Baltic Sea Adriatic Sea English Channel Mediterranean Sea	CONTINENTS/OCEANS Continents: North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, Antarctica Oceans: Indian, Arctic, Atlantic, Pacific
2	EUROPEAN COUNTRIES Spain Italy France England Czech Republic	EUROPEAN WATERS North Sea Baltic Sea Adriatic Sea English Channel Mediterranean Sea
3	EUROPEAN RIVERS Seine River Rhine River Danube River Po River Elbe River	WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES Ireland England Portugal Spain France
4	EUROPEAN CITIES London Paris Rome Barcelona Orleans	EUROPEAN RIVERS Seine River Rhine River Elbe River Po River Danube River Volga River
5	EUROPEAN MOUNTAINS Mont Blanc Matterhorn Carpathians Alps Pyrenees	EUROPEAN CITIES London Paris Rome Barcelona Orleans

Week	3rd edition	4th edition
6	EUROPEAN FEATURES Iberian Peninsula Balkan Peninsula Caucasus Mountains Scandinavian Peninsula Apennine Peninsula	EUROPEAN MOUNTAINS Pyrenees Alps Carpathians Caucasus Ural
7	CONTINENTS/OCEANS N. America, S. America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, Antarctica Indian, Arctic, Atlantic, Pacific	EUROPEAN PENINSULAS Iberian Peninsula Balkan Peninsula Scandinavian Peninsula Apennine Peninsula
8	MID-ATLANTIC WORLD Cape of Good Hope Portugal Strait of Magellan Canary Islands Treaty of Tordesillas	MID-ATLANTIC WORLD Cape of Good Hope Strait of Magellan Canary Islands Treaty of Tordesillas
9	SOUTHWESTERN ASIA Arabian Sea India China Calcutta Philippine Islands	CARIBBEAN Cuba Jamaica Haiti Dominican Republic Puerto Rico
10	WESTERN WORLD (Central) Cuba Puerto Rico Incas (home of)	SOUTHWEST ASIA Afghanistan Pakistan India Calcutta China
11	EASTERN EUROPE Constantinople/Istanbul Moscow Ural Mountains Volga River Siberia	EASTERN EUROPE Constantinople/Istanbul Moscow Kiev Russia (USSR) Siberia (in Asia)

G E O G R A P H Y

Week	3rd edition	4th edition
12	EASTERN EUROPEAN SEAS Baltic Sea White Sea Black Sea Caspian Sea Aral Sea	EASTERN EUROPEAN SEAS White Sea Barents Sea Black Sea Caspian Sea Aral Sea
13	NORTHERN EUROPE Norway Sweden Finland Denmark Netherlands	NORTHERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES Norway Sweden Finland Denmark
15	MIDDLE EAST Persia (former) Iraq Cyprus Syria Turkey	MIDDLE EAST Turkey Cyprus Syria Iraq Kuwait Persia (Iran)
17	CENTRAL EUROPE Austria Hungary Czechoslovakia (former) Switzerland Germany	CENTRAL EUROPE Netherlands Belgium Luxembourg Germany Switzerland
18	EUROPE Luxembourg Belgium Ireland USSR (former)	MORE CENTRAL EUROPE Italy Austria Hungary Czechoslovakia (former)
19	SOUTHEAST ASIA North Korea South Korea Taiwan Philippines Guam	SOUTHEASTERN ASIA North Korea South Korea Taiwan Philippines Guam

Week	3rd edition	4th edition
21	CARIBBEAN/WEST INDIES Cuba Jamaica Haiti Dominican Republic	CENTRAL AMERICA Guatemala Belize El Salvador Honduras Nicaragua
22	CENTRAL AMERICA El Salvador Nicaragua Honduras Costa Rica Panama	CENTRAL/SOUTH AMERICA Costa Rica Panama Peru (home of the Incas)
23	WESTERN ASIA Pakistan Afghanistan Turkmenistan Uzbekistan Kazakhstan	WESTERN ASIA Kazakhstan Uzbekistan Turkmenistan Tajikistan Kyrgyzstan

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Week	3rd edition	4th edition
1	8 PARTS OF SPEECH nouns pronouns verbs adverbs conjunctions interjections prepositions adjectives	8 PARTS OF SPEECH noun pronoun verb adverb conjunction interjection preposition adjective
11	INDEFINITE PRONOUNS some, many, any few, several everyone, everybody someone, somebody anyone, anybody (just examples)	INDEFINITE PRONOUNS all anything another both any each anybody either anyone
12	MORE INDEFINITE PRONOUNS both, each neither, either nobody, none (just examples)	INDEFINITE PRONOUNS #2 everybody many everyone more everything most few neither
13	ADVERBS ADVERBS tell how, when, where, to what extent, how often, how much, and modify verbs, adjectives, or another adverb.	INDEFINITE PRONOUNS #3 nobody some none somebody one someone other such several
14	4 KINDS OF SENTENCES Declarative Interrogative Imperative Exclamatory	ADVERB An ADVERB modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb—and answers the questions: <i>How? When? Where? Why? How often? How much? To what extent? Under what condition?</i>

Week	3rd edition	4th edition
15	DOUBLE NEGATIVES no, not, neither never, none nobody, nothing scarcely, hardly	FOUR PURPOSES OF SENTENCES Declarative Exclamatory Interrogative Imperative
16	ADVERBS (to what extent) not, so too, very rather, quite somewhat	VERB A VERB is a word that asserts an action, shows a state of being, links two words together, or helps another verb.
20	APPOSITIVE An APPOSITIVE is a noun which follows another noun and explains or identifies it.	APPOSITIVE An APPOSITIVE is a noun (or pronoun) directly beside another noun that explains or identifies it.
23	ADJECTIVE An ADJECTIVE modifies a noun or pronoun by describing, qualifying, or limiting.	ADJECTIVE An ADJECTIVE modifies a noun or pronoun by describing, qualifying, or limiting—and answers the questions: <i>What kind? How many? Which? Whose?</i>

L A T I N

Weeks	3rd edition	4th edition
1 2 13 14	<p>1st Conjugation (Present Tense)</p> <p>Person</p> <p>1st amō <i>I love</i></p> <p>2nd amās <i>You love</i></p> <p>3rd amat <i>He/She/It loves</i></p> <p>1st amāmus <i>We love</i></p> <p>2nd amātis <i>You love</i></p> <p>3rd amant <i>They love</i></p>	<p>1st Conjugation Endings—Present Tense</p> <p>SINGULAR</p> <p>___ō I ___</p> <p>___s you ___</p> <p>___t he, she, it ___</p> <p>PLURAL</p> <p>___mus we ___</p> <p>___tis you ___</p> <p>___nt they ___</p>
3 4 15 16	<p>1st Conjugation (Imperfect Tense)</p> <p>Person</p> <p>1st amābam <i>I was loving</i></p> <p>2nd amābās <i>You were loving</i></p> <p>3rd amābat <i>He/She/It was loving</i></p> <p>1st amābāmus <i>We were loving</i></p> <p>2nd amābātis <i>You were loving</i></p> <p>3rd amābant <i>They were loving</i></p>	<p>1st Conjugation Endings—Imperfect Tense</p> <p>SINGULAR</p> <p>___bam I was ___ing</p> <p>___bās you were ___ing</p> <p>___bat he, she, it was ___ing</p> <p>PLURAL</p> <p>___bāmus we were ___ing</p> <p>___bātis you were ___ing</p> <p>___bant they were ___ing</p>
5 6 17 18	<p>1st Conjugation (Future Tense)</p> <p>Person</p> <p>1st amābō <i>I shall love</i></p> <p>2nd amābis <i>You will love</i></p> <p>3rd amābit <i>He/She/It will love</i></p> <p>1st amābimus <i>We shall love</i></p> <p>2nd amābitis <i>You will love</i></p> <p>3rd amābunt <i>They will love</i></p>	<p>1st Conjugation Endings—Future Tense</p> <p>SINGULAR</p> <p>___bō I shall ___</p> <p>___bis you will ___</p> <p>___bit he, she, it will ___</p> <p>PLURAL</p> <p>___bimus we shall ___</p> <p>___bitis you will ___</p> <p>___bunt they will ___</p>

L A T I N

Week	3rd edition	4th edition
7 8 19 20	<p>1st Conjugation (Present Perfect Tense)</p> <p>Person</p> <p>1st amāvī <i>I have loved</i></p> <p>2nd amāvistī <i>You have loved</i></p> <p>3rd amāvit <i>He/She/It has loved</i></p> <p>1st amāvimus <i>We have loved</i></p> <p>2nd amāvistis <i>You have loved</i></p> <p>3rd amāverunt <i>They have loved</i></p>	<p>1st Conjugation Endings—Present Perfect Tense</p> <p>SINGULAR</p> <p>___ī I have ___ed</p> <p>___istī you have ___ed</p> <p>___it he, she, it has ___ed</p> <p>PLURAL</p> <p>___imus we have ___ed</p> <p>___istis you have ___ed</p> <p>___ērunt they have ___ed</p>
9 10 21 22	<p>1st Conjugation (Pluperfect Tense)</p> <p>Person</p> <p>1st amāveram <i>I had loved</i></p> <p>2nd amāverās <i>You had loved</i></p> <p>3rd amāverat <i>He/She/It had loved</i></p> <p>1st amāverāmus <i>We had loved</i></p> <p>2nd amāverātis <i>You had loved</i></p> <p>3rd amāverant <i>They had loved</i></p>	<p>1st Conjugation Endings—Pluperfect Tense</p> <p>SINGULAR</p> <p>___eram I had ___ed</p> <p>___erās you had ___ed</p> <p>___erat he, she, it had ___ed</p> <p>PLURAL</p> <p>___erāmus we had ___ed</p> <p>___erātis you had ___ed</p> <p>___erant they had ___ed</p>
11 12 23 24	<p>1st Conjugation (Future Perfect Tense)</p> <p>Person</p> <p>1st amāverō <i>I shall have loved</i></p> <p>2nd amāveris <i>You will have loved</i></p> <p>3rd amāverit <i>He/She/It will have loved</i></p> <p>1st amāverimus <i>We shall have loved</i></p> <p>2nd amāveritis <i>You will have loved</i></p> <p>3rd amāverint <i>They will have loved</i></p>	<p>1st Conjugation Endings—Future Perfect Tense</p> <p>SINGULAR</p> <p>___erō I shall have ___ed</p> <p>___eris you will have ___ed</p> <p>___erit he, she, it will have ___ed</p> <p>PLURAL</p> <p>___erimus we shall have ___ed</p> <p>___eritis you will have ___ed</p> <p>___erint they will have ___ed</p>

S C I E N C E

Week	3rd edition	4th edition
1	What are 7 types of biomes? Grasslands Deserts Scrublands Tundra Deciduous Forests Coniferous Forests Tropical Rain Forests	What are seven types of biomes? Grasslands Deserts Scrublands Tundra Deciduous Forests Coniferous Forests Tropical Rain Forests
2	What are 3 types of consumers? Herbivores Carnivores Omnivores	What are three types of consumers? Herbivores Carnivores Omnivores
3	What are the parts of the food chain? Producers Consumers Decomposers	What are some parts of the food chain? Producers Consumers Decomposers
7	What are 5 kinds of stars? Giants Dwarfs Variable Novas Neutron	What are five kinds of stars? Giants Dwarfs Variables Novas Neutrons

Week	3rd edition	4th edition
11	Name the other bodies in our solar system. Asteroids Meteors Meteoroids Meteorites Comets	What are some other bodies in our solar system? Asteroids Meteors Meteoroids Meteorites Comets

HISTORY

Week	3rd edition	4th edition
6	<p>Tell me about the purchase of Louisiana In 1803, the purchase of Louisiana from France prompted westward exploration by pioneers such as Lewis and Clark and Congressman Davy Crockett.</p>	<p>Tell me about the Louisiana Purchase. In 1803, the purchase of Louisiana from France prompted westward exploration by pioneers, such as Lewis and Clark and Congressman Davy Crockett.</p>
8	<p>Tell me about Henry Clay In 1820, Henry Clay worked out the Missouri Compromise allowing Missouri to enter the Union as a slave state and Maine as a free state.</p>	<p>Tell me about the Missouri Compromise. In 1820, Henry Clay worked out the Missouri Compromise, allowing Missouri to enter the Union as a slave state and Maine as a free state.</p>
10	<p>Tell me about Polk In 1853, after the Mexican War and the Gadsden Purchase, Polk's belief in the doctrine of Manifest Destiny was realized.</p>	<p>Tell me about President Polk. In 1853, after the Mexican War and the Gadsden Purchase, President Polk's belief in the doctrine of Manifest Destiny was realized.</p>
11	<p>Tell me about Abraham Lincoln In 1861, President Abraham Lincoln went to war with the Southern states which had seceded from the Union.</p>	<p>Tell me about the Civil War. In 1861, the Civil War began when President Abraham Lincoln went to war with the Southern states that had seceded from the Union.</p>

Week	3rd edition	4th edition
14	<p>Tell me about tycoons like Vanderbilt During the late 1800s, tycoons like Vanderbilt, Rockefeller, Carnegie, and Swift fueled the nation's Industrial Age by developing American resources.</p>	<p>Tell me about tycoons. During the late 1800s, tycoons like Vanderbilt, Rockefeller, Carnegie, and Swift fueled the nation's Industrial Age by developing American resources.</p>
22	<p>Tell me about September 11th, 2001 On September 11, 2001, the World Trade Center in New York City was destroyed by Muslim fundamentalists, beginning America's War on Terrorism.</p>	<p>Tell me about September 11, 2001. On September 11, 2001, the World Trade Center in New York City was destroyed by Muslim terrorists, beginning America's War on Terrorism.</p>

G E O G R A P H Y

Week	3rd edition	4th edition
13	WESTERN MOUNTAINS Rocky Mountains Pikes Peak Sierra Nevadas Mt. Whitney Mt. Elbert	WESTERN MOUNTAINS Rocky Mountains Pikes Peak Mt. Elbert Sierra Nevadas Mt. Whitney
18	RIVERS (West) Colorado River Red River Rio Grande River Great Salt Lake	RIVERS (West) Colorado River Red River Rio Grande River Columbia River Great Salt Lake
20	CANALS Erie Canal Pennsylvania Canal Chesapeake & Ohio Ohio and Erie Miami and Erie	CANALS Erie Canal Pennsylvania Canal Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Ohio and Erie Canal Miami and Erie Canal
22	DESERTS Mohave Sonoran Colorado Painted Great Salt Lake	DESERTS Mohave Desert Sonoran Desert Colorado Desert Painted Desert Great Salt Lake Desert

S C I E N C E

Week	3rd edition	4th edition
1	What are 4 types of tissue? Connective Epithelial Muscle Nerve	What are four types of tissue? Connective Epithelial Muscle Nerve
3	What are 3 kinds of muscle? Skeletal Smooth Cardiac	What are three kinds of muscle? Skeletal Smooth Cardiac
5	What are your 5 main senses? Sight Hearing Taste Smell Touch	What are the five main senses? Sight Hearing Taste Smell Touch
7	What are 4 parts of the excretory system? Urinary Tract Lungs Skin Intestines	What are four parts of the excretory system? Urinary tract Lungs Skin Intestines
8	What are 6 parts of the circulatory system? Heart Arteries Veins Capillaries Red & White Blood Cells Platelets	What are six parts of the circulatory system? Heart Arteries Veins Capillaries Red and white blood cells Platelets

Week	3rd edition	4th edition
9	What are 4 parts of the lymph system? Lymph Vessels Lymph Nodes Spleen Thymus	What are four parts of the lymph system? Lymph vessels Lymph nodes Spleen Thymus
11	What is your endocrine system? Glands and organs that use hormones to send messages through the bloodstream to the rest of your body.	What is the endocrine system? Glands and organs that use hormones to send messages through the bloodstream to the rest of the body.
12	What are the major purposes of blood? Transportation Protection Communication Regulate Temperature	What are the major purposes of blood? Transportation Protection Communication Temperature regulation
14	What is an element? An element is a basic chemical substance defined by its atomic number and atomic mass.	What is an element? An element is a basic chemical substance defined by its atomic number (number of protons) and atomic mass.
16	What are the 1st 4 elements in the periodic table by number, element and mass? (mass is rounded) 1 Hydrogen (H) 1 2 Helium (He) 4 3 Lithium (Li) 7 4 Beryllium (Be) 9	What are the first four elements in the periodic table by number, element, and mass? (mass is rounded) 1 Hydrogen (H) 1 2 Helium (He) 4 3 Lithium (Li) 7 4 Beryllium (Be) 9

S C I E N C E

Week	3rd edition	4th edition
17	<p>What are the 2nd 4 elements? 5 Boron (B) 11 6 Carbon (C) 12 7 Nitrogen (N) 14 8 Oxygen (O) 16</p>	<p>What are the second four elements? 5 Boron (B) 11 6 Carbon (C) 12 7 Nitrogen (N) 14 8 Oxygen (O) 16</p>
18	<p>What are the 3rd 4 elements? 9 Fluorine (F) 19 10 Neon (Ne) 20 11 Sodium (Na) 23 12 Magnesium (Mg) 24 The Na for Sodium comes from Latin.</p>	<p>What are the third four elements? 9 Fluorine (F) 19 10 Neon (Ne) 20 11 Sodium (Na*) 23 12 Magnesium (Mg) 24 *Sodium's symbol, Na, comes from the Latin word <i>natrium</i>.</p>
19	<p>What do the heavens declare? The heavens declare the glory of God; the skies proclaim the works of His hands. (Ps. 19:1)</p>	<p>What do the heavens declare? The heavens declare the glory of God; the skies proclaim the work of His hands (Psalm 19:1).</p>
20	<p>What is the Theory of Evolution? This theory holds that life began as a chance combination of non-living things.</p>	<p>What is the theory of evolution? The theory of evolution is the belief that life began as a chance combination of non-living things.</p>
21	<p>What is uniformitarianism? The belief that the Earth's past geological changes can be fully explained by current processes.</p>	<p>What is uniformitarianism? The belief that the earth's past geological changes can be fully explained by current processes.</p>
22	<p>What is catastrophism? The belief that the Earth's past geological changes were caused by sudden, violent changes in the Earth's surface.</p>	<p>What is catastrophism? The belief that the earth's past geological changes were caused by sudden, violent changes in the earth's surface.</p>

Appendices

COMPOSERS

CYCLE
3

Week	3rd edition	4th edition
23	<p>Week 21: Debussy's La Mer (The Sea)</p> <p>Vocabulary: Musical Impressionism (dealt with impressions more than emotions), Kettle drum, Bass drum, crescendo (growing)</p> <p>Classroom: The listening guide is found on pp. 154–156. Debussy is a Romantic composer, but he tried to deal with impressions rather than emotions, similar to artists, Monet and Renoir. He tries to evoke a picture or impression, depict a mood and atmosphere of a particular time and place. As you listen, what do you feel or see in your mind? Listen again with the guide, concentrating on the “pictures” rather than structure.</p>	<p>Debussy: <i>La Mer</i> (The Sea)</p> <p>Vocabulary</p> <p>Musical Impressionism dealt with impressions more than emotions</p> <p>Kettle drum drums with very large, booming sounds tuned to specific notes</p> <p>Bass drum drums shaped like a cylinder with skins on each side</p> <p>Crescendo growing</p> <p>Classroom</p> <p>Listening guide: <i>Classical Music For Dummies</i>, pp. 154–156. Debussy was an Impressionist composer; he tried to deal with impressions rather than emotions, similar to artists, Monet and Renoir. He tried to evoke a picture (or impression) and depict a mood or atmosphere of a particular time and place. As you listen, what do you feel or see in your mind? Listen again with the guide, concentrating on the “pictures” rather than structure.</p>