

FOUNDATIONS

FIFTH EDITION CHANGES



Classical Conversations[™]
Classical Christian Community

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Greetings, Foundations families:

Over the last six years, the Foundations Academic Support Team has been compiling thoughts, edits, corrections and ideas about the *Foundations Curriculum Guide*, fourth edition from directors, tutors, parents, customer service, book sales representatives, and field team leaders. Two years ago, the process of revising the book began. This Cycle 1 Fourth to Fifth Change Sheet is a document listing the changes of the memory work from the fourth edition to the fifth edition. Families who only have one year left in the Foundations program and want to keep using their fourth edition are welcome to use this change sheet to help keep them on track during their final year by filling in the fifth edition changes in their fourth edition book. This document will only contain the Cycle 1 changes of the weekly memory work and will not include the enhanced feature of the Five Core Habits™, the new presentation sections, or the revisions of the fine arts and hands-on science sections.

Blessings,

The Foundations Academic Support Team



REMEMBERING

THE SPIRIT AND PURPOSE OF MEMORY WORK

As Proverbs 25:2 tells us, “It is the glory of God to conceal a thing: but the honour of kings is to search out a matter.”

Welcome to your memory work journey! We pray this will be an exciting journey for your family as you uncover many rich treasures this year.

We pray you will enjoy this game of hide and seek with the Creator this year and will search out many ideas as a family.

The *Foundations Curriculum* serves to give families a series of memory pegs on which they can hang world history, global geography, scientific discovery, mathematical relationships, and language studies. Later, your family can enjoy discussing these ideas in depth as your children grow in understanding.

We designed the **history timeline** to give students seven events from world history each week that cover important people, battles, and discoveries while introducing students to all seven continents. The **history sentences** put a little more flesh on some of these events to give our families a skeletal story of world history. Over the years, you will continue to add to this skeleton as you research, read, discuss, and discover more.

Man has been uniquely gifted with language. The **English grammar** memory work is designed to give our children an introduction to their own mother tongue in preparation for deeper studies of language through the Essentials program. The **Latin grammar** lays the groundwork for future studies of language structure and expression throughout the Challenge program.

Mathematics is a study in relationships. The **math** memory work is designed to give students a strong foundation in multiplication tables, identities, conversions, and basic geometrical relationships. Students will strengthen speed and accuracy of addition and multiplication in the Essentials program. A firm foundation in arithmetic and geometry provides children with the opportunity to experience and discover something unknown from something known.

Isn't it amazing that scientists are continually discovering more about the created world, as well as continually correcting their understanding? As a consequence, the **science** memory work may not reflect the latest consensus,



discoveries, and conversations. Therefore, we encourage you to think about the science memory work as foundational building blocks for later studies in science. Presenting scientific principles to younger children requires simplification at first, knowing the memory work will be like seed in the soil: it will grow and mature as it is fed by light and nourished by water. Especially when it comes to theories and discoveries, families will have lots of different ideas—as do scientists! The memory work gives you a solid place to start a hospitable, truth-seeking conversation in humility and love.

We call our **geography** maps keys to the geography memory work. It is important to remember that the nature of geography is that political boundaries and names of countries change over time. Therefore, families should follow their interests and do their own research about a particular area and its history. The maps in our curriculum are intended to be high-level representations to guide in memorization and to unlock family conversations about the nature of the physical and political world. They contain gridlines for students to use when tracing or drawing maps and blue shading to help younger students visually discriminate between land and water. Finally, we have included sample maps drawn by a former Challenge A student so that you can see what is possible when students are asked to draw and label the world. For more detailed maps, refer to the Classical Conversations® MultiMedia publication *Exploring the World Through Cartography* or another atlas.

The **hands-on projects** are designed to allow students to cultivate attention by looking closely and listening closely through restful fine arts projects and experiences of drawing, music theory, artists, and composers. Students also have an opportunity to express through imitation of drawing techniques and playing the tin whistle, as well as attend to sights and sounds through the great artists and composers and orchestra. The **science demonstrations** are designed to give a gentle introduction to the scientific method, allowing students to play with science and talk about their observations.

Finally, no classical education would be complete without a study of rhetoric, which we will define as “sharing the truth with our audience in the most compelling way.” The Foundations **presentations** will serve as a gentle introduction to the art of rhetoric by giving students practice with public speaking twenty-four times each year.

Enjoy your journey of discovery this year! The Foundations memory work holds hidden opportunities for you and your family to seek out and discover new truths about His world and our place in His world. Uncover amazing ideas that will deepen your love for our Savior. Echo in celebration of His glorious creation and your stewardship of it!

Memory work is like a mustard seed. It starts out so small but grows larger than you can imagine given the seeming smallness of the seed. Therefore, memorize and recite a little memory work a few times a week, enjoy your hands-on projects and experiences in community, and watch the hidden, living ideas grow.



Remember to rest along the way and not to let efficiency and immediate usefulness become tyrants in your home school. He gives to his servants in their sleep (Psalm 127:2) and renews the strength of those who wait on Him (Isaiah 40:31).

WEEK	4th edition	5th edition
MATH		
1	1s and 2s through 12	1s and 2s through 15
2	3s and 4s through 12	3s and 4s through 15
3	5s and 6s through 12	5s and 6s through 15
4	7s and 8s through 12	7s and 8s through 15
5	9s and 10s through 12	9s and 10s through 15
6	11s and 12s through 12	11s and 12s through 15
7	13s through 13	13s through 15
8	14s through 14	14s through 15
9	no change	
10	no change	
11	cubes through 10	cubes through 15
12	no change	
13	no change	
14		ADD: 1 km = $\frac{5}{8}$ mile
15	no change	
16	no change	
17	no change	
18	no change	
19	no change	
20	no change	
21	no change	
22	no change	
23	no change	
24	no change	
LATIN		
1–24	no change	

WEEK	4th edition	5th edition
SCIENCE		
1	Kingdom Phylum Class Order Family Genus Species	domain kingdom phylum class order family genus species
2	What are the five kingdoms of living things? Animalia Plantae Fungi Protista Monera	What are the kingdoms of living things? animalia plantae fungi protista archaea bacteria
3	no change	
4	no change	
5	no change	
6	no change	
7	How do animals reproduce? Live birth Eggs Fragmentation	What are some ways animals reproduce? live birth eggs fragmentation budding
8	Monocot Dicot Conifers	monocot dicot conifer
9	no change	
10	What are some kinds of leaves and leaf parts? Spines Needles Tendrils Bracts Bud scales Palmate	What are some leaf shapes? linear oval lobed cleft scalelike needlelike
11	no change	
12	no change	
13	What are some parts of the earth?	What are some parts of the geosphere?
14	no change	
15	McKinley in N. America	Denali in N. America
16	no change	
17	no change	



WEEK	4th edition	5th edition
18	Continental shelf Abyssal plains Mountain ranges Ridges	continental shelf abyssal plain mid-ocean ridge trench
19	What are three ocean zones? Photic Bathyl Abyssal	What are some ocean zones? epipelagic mesopelagic bathypelagic abyssalpelagic
20	no change	
21	What are the five major circles of latitude?	What are five circles of latitude?
22	no change	
23	no change	
24	Latitude (parallels) Longitude (meridians)	latitude longitude
ENGLISH		
1–12	no change	
13	A HELPING VERB helps another verb assert action, being, or existence. (moved to Week 14)	COMPOUND PREPOSITIONS according to in addition to except for in front of out of instead of
14	HELPING VERBS (moved to Week 15)	A HELPING VERB A helping verb helps another verb assert action, being, or existence.
15	HELPING VERBS has have had (moved to Week 16)	HELPING VERBS do does did
16	HELPING VERBS am are is	HELPING VERBS has have had
17	HELPING VERBS was were be being been	HELPING VERBS may must might

WEEK	4th edition	5th edition
18	HELPING VERBS may must might (moved to Week 17)	HELPING VERBS should could would
19	HELPING VERBS should could would (moved to Week 18)	HELPING VERBS shall will can
20	HELPING VERBS shall will can (moved to Week 19)	A LINKING VERB A linking verb makes an assertion by joining two words.
21	A LINKING VERB A linking verb makes an assertion by joining two words. (moved to Week 20)	HELPING AND LINKING VERB: to be am are is was were be being been
22	no change	
23	no change	
24	stay smell grow be	stay smell grow
TIMELINE		
1–23	no change	
24		ADD: Donald J. Trump

WEEK	4th edition	5th edition
HISTORY		
1	no change	
2	6 not kill	6 not murder
3	<p><u>Greek</u> <u>Roman</u> Zeus Jupiter Hera Juno Ares Mars Aphrodite Venus Artemis Diana Hermes Mercury</p>	<p><u>Greek</u> <u>Roman</u> Zeus Jupiter Hera Juno Ares Mars Aphrodite Venus Hermes Mercury Athena Minerva Poseidon Neptune</p>
4	<p>Tell me about the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. 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>	<p>Tell me about the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World are: Pyramids of Giza, Hanging Gardens of Babylon, Temple of Artemis at Ephesus, Statue of Zeus at Olympia, Mausoleum at Helicarnassus, Pharos Lighthouse at Alexandria, Colossus of Rhodes</p>
5	<p>Tell me about the split of the Roman Empire. 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>	<p>Tell me about the Romans. The Roman Republic became the Roman Empire when Augustus was crowned emperor in 27 BC. This was followed by the <i>Pax Romana</i>. In AD 286, the empire divided into the western and eastern empires until Germanic barbarians defeated the western empire in AD 476.</p>

WEEK	4th edition	5th edition
6	<p>Tell me about the fall of Rome. Taxes, slavery, unemployment, and diseases all contributed to the fall of Rome.</p>	<p>Tell me about some ancient Greeks. Homer, a famous poet; Pythagoras, a famous mathematician; Socrates, a famous philosopher; and Archimedes, a famous inventor, shaped Western ideas. Ancient Greek city-states were among the first democracies.</p>
7	<p>Tell me about Hinduism. Hinduism, founded around 1500 BC, teaches Brahman is the "one great spirit" and that people are divided into castes. Founded around 530 BC, Buddhism teaches that Siddhartha was the "enlightened one."</p>	<p>Tell me about Hinduism and Buddhism in India. Hinduism developed around 1500 BC and is known for karma, reincarnation, and the caste system. Founded in the sixth century BC, Buddhism teaches self-denial as the path to enlightenment.</p>
8	no change	
9	<p>Tell me about Confucius. Confucius, who lived from 551 BC to 479 BC, taught obedience and respect. Taoism means "The Path" and emphasizes harmony with nature.</p>	<p>Tell me about Lao-Tzu and Confucius in China. Around the sixth century BC, Lao-Tzu founded Taoism, which emphasizes harmony with nature, and Confucius taught compassion and obedience.</p>
10	<p>Tell me about the Heian Empire. As the Heian government weakened in Japan, Shoguns began to rule and expelled all foreigners during the period of isolation. Circa 1853, Commodore Matthew Perry of the U.S. restored trade, allowing the Meiji to modernize Japan.</p>	<p>Tell me about Japan's Heian period. Around 794, Japan's emperors moved to Heian, present-day Kyoto. The Heian period ended in the twelfth century when civil war gave control to military commanders called shoguns in a feudal system where knights called samurai protected wealthy landowners.</p>



WEEK	4th edition	5th edition
11	Tell me about the Byzantine Empire. 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.	Tell me about Emperor Constantine and the Byzantine Empire. Emperor Constantine stopped the persecution of Christians in the Eastern Roman Empire. In AD 330, he moved the capital to Byzantium and renamed it Constantinople. Emperor Justinian's Code became a model for legal systems. The Byzantine Empire lasted until Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople in 1453.
12	Tell me about the Muslim Empire. 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.	Tell me about the Muslim Empire. In 622, Islam was founded in the Arabian Peninsula by Muhammad, who worshiped Allah. Mecca is the holy city of Islam. During the 1400s, the Ottoman Turks expanded the Muslim Empire.
13	The Kush mined gold along the Nile River from 2000 BC to 350 AD . The Berbers traded gold, iron, and salt in the desert.	The Kush mined gold along the Nile River from 2000 BC to AD 350 . The Berbers traded gold, iron, and salt in the desert.
14	Tell me about the Songhai. In the 1400s, the Songhai ruled Timbuktu. The Zanj were skilled craftsmen and traders. The Zimbabweans were wealthy, skillful stone craftsmen.	Tell me about trade in Africa. In 700, Ghana was known as "the land of gold." The Mali nation took control of the gold trade in 1240 and established Timbuktu as a center of trade, culture, and learning. By the mid-1400s, the wealthy and powerful Songhai Empire controlled trade in western Africa.

WEEK	4th edition	5th edition
15	Tell me about Henry the Navigator. In the 1400s, Henry the Navigator established colonial rule in Africa, leading to slave trade between the Portuguese and the Ashanti.	Tell me about Prince Henry of Portugal. In the 1400s, Prince Henry of Portugal founded a school of navigation. His work advanced European exploration and trade, including the slave trade.
16	Tell me about the civilizations of Mesoamerica. Three of the advanced civilizations of Mesoamerica from 1200 BC to 1500 AD were the Olmecs, Mayans, and Aztecs.	Tell me about the civilizations of Mesoamerica. Three of the advanced civilizations of Mesoamerica from 1200 BC to AD 1500 were the Olmecs, the Mayans, and the Aztecs.
17	Tell me about the Aztecs. The Aztecs used pyramids in rituals of human sacrifice. Their civilization began to fall when Hernán Cortés of Spain defeated Montezuma in 1519.	Tell me about the Aztecs. The Aztecs used pyramids in rituals of human sacrifice. Their civilization began to fall when Hernán Cortés of Spain defeated Montezuma II in 1519.
18	Tell me about the Mound Builders. Circa 1000 BC to 1450 AD , three North American mound-building civilizations were the Adena, the Hopewell, and the Mississippians.	Tell me about the Mound Builders. Circa 1000 BC to AD 1450 , three North American mound-building civilizations were the Adena, the Hopewell, and the Mississippians.
19	Tell me about the Anasazi. The Anasazi of the southwestern United States built adobe villages on the sides of cliffs from 500 BC to 1200 AD .	Tell me about the Anasazi. The Anasazi of the southwestern United States built adobe villages in caves and on the sides of cliffs from 500 BC to AD 1200 .
20	no change	
21	no change	

WEEK	4th edition	5th edition
22	Tell me about the British North America Act (1867). The British North America Act established the Dominion of Canada. The Canadians gained total independence from Britain in 1982. French is spoken in the province of Quebec.	Tell me about the British North America Act of 1867. In 1867, the British North America Act established the Dominion of Canada. The Canadians gained total independence from Britain in 1982. French is spoken in the province of Quebec.
23	Tell me about the liberation of South America. In the early 1800s, San Martín of Argentina, O'Higgins of Chile, and Simón Bolívar of Venezuela fought to liberate South America from Spain.	Tell me about the liberation of South America. In the early 1800s, San Martín of Argentina, O'Higgins of Chile, and Bolívar of Venezuela fought to liberate South America from Spain.
24	Tell me about Napoleon. When Napoleon threatened the Portuguese Empire, King John VI fled to Brazil. His son, Dom Pedro , granted Brazil independence in 1822.	Tell me about the Portuguese Empire. When Napoleon threatened the Portuguese Empire, King John VI fled to Brazil. His son, Dom Pedro I , declared Brazil independent in 1822.
G E O G R A P H Y		
1–3	no change	
4	Hittite Empire Hattusa/Hatti Asia Minor Turkey Arabian Desert Cyprus	HITTITE EMPIRE Hattusa Asia Minor Arabian Desert Cyprus
5	Egyptian Empire Egypt Nile River Upper/Lower Egypt West/East Deserts Nile Delta Crete	EGYPTIAN EMPIRE Egypt Nile River Upper/Lower Egypt Nile River Delta
6	Roman Empire Spain Gaul/France Germania/Germany Alexandria Carthage	ANCIENT GREECE Greece Aegean Sea Macedonia Crete Rhodes

WEEK	4th edition	5th edition
7	Indus River Ganges River Himalayas Arabian Sea Bay of Bengal Great Indian Desert	ROMAN EMPIRE Hispania Gaul Germania Alexandria Carthage
8	China Huang He River (Yellow) Chang Jiang River (Long) An-Yang	INDUS RIVER VALLEY Ganges River Himalayas Arabian Sea Bay of Bengal Great Indian Desert
9	Eastern Asia Mongolia China Korea Japan Yellow Sea	CHINA Mongolia Yellow Sea Yellow River Yangtze River Beijing
10	no change	
11	Byzantine Empire Constantinople/Istanbul Rome Athens Ephesus Antioch	BYZANTINE EMPIRE Constantinople Rome Athens Ephesus Antioch
12	no change	
13	Western Africa Atlantic Ocean Senegal River Niger River Sahara Desert Timbuktu	WESTERN AFRICA Atlantic Ocean Senegal River Niger River Sahara Desert Ivory Coast
14	Ancient Africa Ancient Ghana Ancient Mali Ancient Songhai Fez Tangier	ANCIENT AFRICA Ancient Ghana Ancient Mali Western Sahara Fez Tangier
15	no change	
16	Africa (Waters) Zaire River (Congo) Lake Victoria Zambezi River Orange River Nile River	AFRICAN WATERS Congo River Lake Victoria Zambezi River Orange River
17	Southern Africa	AFRICAN COUNTRIES



WEEK	4th edition	5th edition
18	Mesoamerica	MESOAMERICA REGIONS
19	Original 13 Colonies New England Colonies Middle Colonies Southern Colonies	MESOAMERICA Mexico City Chichen Itza Lake Texcoco Mayapan Oaxaca
20	Mesoamerica (More) Mexico City Chichen Itza Lake Texcoco Mayapan Oaxaca (moved to Week 19)	DOMINION OF CANADA Ontario Quebec New Brunswick Nova Scotia
21	Canadian Provinces (1867) Ontario Quebec New Brunswick Nova Scotia (moved to Week 20)	CANADIAN WATERS Great Bear Lake Great Slave Lake Hudson Bay Baffin Bay Labrador Sea
22	Canadian Waters Great Bear Lake Great Slave Lake Hudson Bay Baffin Bay Labrador Sea (moved to Week 21)	SOUTH AMERICA (WEST) Venezuela Colombia Ecuador Peru Bolivia Chile
23	South America (West) Venezuela Colombia Ecuador Peru Bolivia Chile (moved to Week 22)	SOUTH AMERICA (EAST) Argentina Uruguay Paraguay Brazil French Guiana Suriname Guyana
24	South America (East) Argentina Uruguay Paraguay Brazil French Guiana Suriname Guyana (moved to Week 23)	NORTH ATLANTIC Greenland Iceland Denmark Strait Davis Strait