

*Classical
Conversations*®

FOUNDATIONS

CYCLE
1

MEMORY MASTER
NOTEBOOK



WEEK 1
Tell me about commandments 1–5.

Thou shalt ...

- 1 have no other gods before me.
- 2 not make unto thee any graven image.
- 3 not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.
- 4 remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.
- 5 honor thy father and mother: that thy days may be long upon the land the Lord thy God giveth thee.

WEEK 2
Tell me about commandments 6–10.

Thou shalt ...

- 6 not kill.
- 7 not commit adultery.
- 8 not steal.
- 9 not bear false witness against thy neighbor.
- 10 not covet.

WEEK 3
Tell me about the Greek and Roman gods.

Greek gods

Zeus
Hera
Ares
Aphrodite
Artemis
Hermes

Roman gods

Jupiter
Juno
Mars
Venus
Diana
Mercury

WEEK 4
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.

WEEK 5
Tell me about the split of the Roman Empire.

The Roman Republic fought the Punic Wars, which were followed by the *Pax Romana*.

In 286 AD, the empire divided into the Western and Eastern empires until Germanic barbarians defeated the Western Empire, in 476 AD.

WEEK 6
Tell me about the fall of Rome.

Taxes, slavery, unemployment, and diseases all contributed to the fall of Rome.

WEEK 7
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.”

WEEK 8
Tell me about the Age of Imperialism.

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.

WEEK 9
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.

WEEK 10
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.

WEEK 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.

WEEK 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.

WEEK 13
Tell me about the Kush.

The Kush mined gold along the Nile River from 2000 BC to 350 AD. The Berbers traded gold, iron, and salt in the desert.

WEEK 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.

WEEK 21
Tell me about the exploration of Canada.

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.

WEEK 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.

WEEK 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.

WEEK 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.

WEEK 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.

WEEK 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.

WEEK 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.

WEEK 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.

WEEK 20
Tell me about the Mexican Revolution.

Circa 1910, during the Mexican Revolution, Pancho Villa and Emiliano Zapata fought the federales for "Land and Liberty."

WEEK 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.

WEEK 1	WEEK 5	WEEK 9
Age of Ancient Empires Creation and the Fall The Flood and the Tower of Babel Mesopotamia and Sumer Egyptians Indus River Valley Civilization Minoans and Mycenaeans	Judah falls to Babylon, Temple Destroyed Babylon Falls to Persia Jews Return and Rebuild the Temple Roman Republic Golden Age of Greece Peloponnesian Wars Persia Falls to Alexander the Great	Byzantine Emperor Justinian Benedict and Monasticism Muhammad Finds Islam Zanj and Early Ghana in Africa Franks Defeat Muslims at the Battle of Tours Golden Age of Islam Vikings Raid and Trade
WEEK 2	WEEK 6	WEEK 10
Seven Wonders of the Ancient World Patriarchs of Israel Hittites and Canaanites Kush Assyrians Babylonians China's Shang Dynasty	India's Mauryan Empire Mayans of Mesoamerica Punic Wars Rome Conquers Greece Roman Dictator Julius Caesar Caesar Augustus and the Pax Romana John the Baptist	Japan's Heian Period Charlemagne Crowned Emperor of Europe Alfred the Great of England Erik the Red and Leif Eriksson, Norse Explorers Vladimir I of Kiev Byzantine Emperor Basil II East-West Schism of the Church
WEEK 3	WEEK 7	WEEK 11
Hinduism in India Phoenicians and the Alphabet Olmecs of Mesoamerica Israelite Exodus and Desert Wandering Israelite Conquest and Judges Greek Dark Ages Israel's United Kingdom	Jesus the Messiah Pentecost and the Early Church Persecution Spreads the Gospel Herod's Temple Destroyed by Titus Diocletian Divides the Roman Empire Constantine Legalizes Christianity India's Gupta Dynasty	Norman Conquest and Feudalism in Europe The Crusades Zimbabwe and Early Mali in Africa Aztecs of Mesoamerica Francis of Assisi and Thomas Aquinas Japan's Shoguns Incas of South America
WEEK 4	WEEK 8	WEEK 12
Early Native Americans Israel Divides into Two Kingdoms Homer and Hesiod Rome Founded by Romulus and Remus Israel Falls to Assyria Assyria Falls to Babylon Lao-Tzu, Confucius, Buddha	Council of Nicea Augustine of Hippo Jerome Completes the Vulgate Visigoths Sack Rome The Middle Ages Council of Chalcedon Western Roman Empire Falls to Barbarians	Genghis Khan Rules the Mongols England's Magna Carta Ottoman Empire Marco Polo's Journey to China The Hundred Years' War and Black Death The Renaissance China's Ming Dynasty

WEEK 13

Age of Exploration

Prince Henry Finds School of Navigation
Slave Trade in Africa
Gutenberg's Printing Press
Songhai in Africa
Czar Ivan the Great of Russia
The Spanish Inquisition

WEEK 17

Napoleon Crowned Emperor of France
Liberation of South America
The War of 1812
The Missouri Compromise
Immigrants Flock to America
The Monroe Doctrine
Romantic Period of the Arts

WEEK 21

World War II and President Franklin D. Roosevelt
Stalin of the USSR and the Katyn Massacre
The United Nations Formed
The Cold War
Gandhi and India's Independence
Jewish State Established
Mao and Communist Victory in China

WEEK 14

Columbus Sails to the Caribbean
Age of Absolute Monarchs
Protestant Reformation
Spanish Conquistadors in the Americas
Calvin's *Institutes of the Christian Religion*
Council of Trent
Baroque Period of the Arts

WEEK 18

Cherokee Trail of Tears
U.S. Westward Expansion
Marx Publishes *The Communist Manifesto*
The Compromise of 1850 and the *Dred Scott* Decision
U.S. Restores Trade with Japan
British Queen Victoria's Rule Over India
Darwin Publishes *The Origin of Species*

WEEK 22

North Atlantic Treaty Organization
The Korean War
Martin Luther King, Jr. and the Civil Rights Movement
Jim and Elisabeth Elliot, Missionaries to Ecuador
The Antarctic Treaty
The Vietnam War
U.S. Astronauts Walk on the Moon

WEEK 15

Japan's Isolation
Jamestown and Plymouth Colony Founded
Age of Enlightenment
Hudson's Bay Company
First Great Awakening
Classical Period of the Arts
The Seven Years' War

WEEK 19

Lincoln's War Between the States
Reconstruction of the Southern States
Dominion of Canada
Otto von Bismarck Unifies Germany
Boer Wars in Africa
The Spanish-American War
The Progressive Era

WEEK 23

Age of Information and Globalization
Watergate, President Nixon Resigns
Fall of Communism in Eastern Europe
European Union Formed
Apartheid Abolished in South Africa
September 11, 2001
Rising Tide of Freedom

WEEK 16

Age of Industry
James Cook Sails to Australia and Antarctica
American Revolution and Gen. George Washington
Madison's Constitution and the Bill of Rights
French Revolution
Second Great Awakening
Louisiana Purchase and Lewis and Clark Expedition

WEEK 20

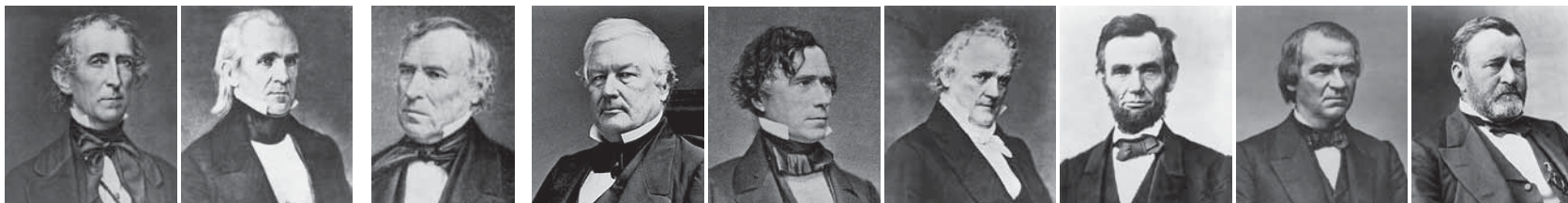
Australia Becomes a Commonwealth
Mexican Revolution
World War I and President Wilson
Lenin and the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia
U.S. Evangelist Billy Graham
Modern Period of the Arts
The Great Depression and the New Deal

WEEK 24

U.S. Presidents: Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter, Reagan, Bush, Clinton, Bush, Obama



Washington Adams Jefferson Madison Monroe Adams Jackson Van Buren Harrison



Tyler Polk Taylor Fillmore Pierce Buchanan Lincoln Johnson Grant



Hayes Garfield Arthur Cleveland Harrison Cleveland McKinley Roosevelt Taft



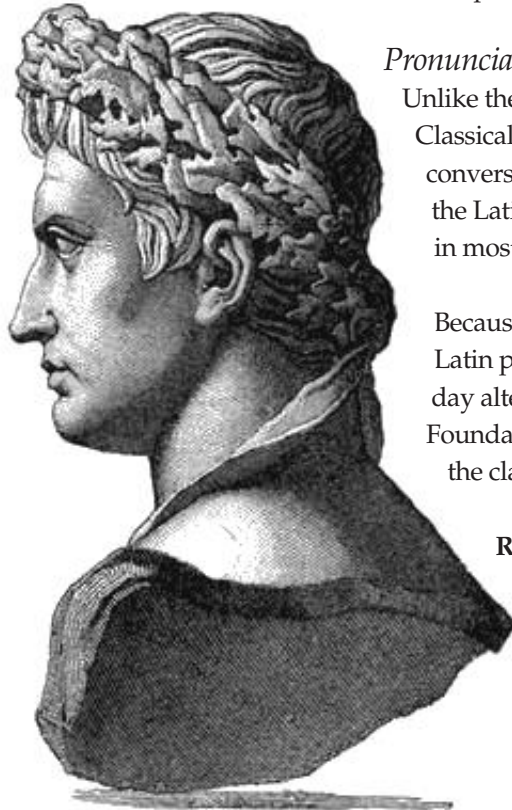
Wilson Harding Coolidge Hoover Roosevelt Truman Eisenhower Kennedy Johnson



Nixon Ford Carter Reagan Bush Clinton Bush Obama

WEEK 1 FERTILE CRESCENT	WEEK 5 EGYPTIAN EMPIRE	WEEK 9 EASTERN ASIA	WEEK 13 WESTERN AFRICA	WEEK 17 SOUTHERN AFRICA	WEEK 21 CANADIAN PROVINCES (1867)
Mediterranean Sea Mesopotamia Euphrates River Tigris River Sumer	Egypt Nile River Upper/Lower Egypt West/East Deserts Nile Delta Crete	Mongolia China Korea Japan Yellow Sea	Atlantic Ocean Senegal River Niger River Sahara Desert Timbuktu	Ethiopia Mozambique Zimbabwe South Africa Madagascar	Ontario Quebec New Brunswick Nova Scotia
WEEK 2 ASSYRIAN EMPIRE	WEEK 6 ROMAN EMPIRE	WEEK 10 JAPAN	WEEK 14 ANCIENT AFRICA	WEEK 18 MESOAMERICA	WEEK 22 CANADIAN WATERS
Red Sea Persian Gulf Caspian Sea Black Sea Babylon	Spain Gaul/France Germania/Germany Alexandria Carthage	Kyoto Tokyo Mt. Fuji Pacific Ocean Sea of Japan	Ancient Ghana Ancient Mali Ancient Songhai Fez Tangier	Gulf of Mexico Yucatan Peninsula Olmec Civilization Maya Civilization Aztec Civilization	Great Bear Lake Great Slave Lake Hudson Bay Baffin Bay Labrador Sea
WEEK 3 HEBREW EMPIRE	WEEK 7 INDUS RIVER	WEEK 11 BYZANTINE EMPIRE	WEEK 15 MIDDLE EAST	WEEK 19 ORIGINAL 13 COLONIES	WEEK 23 SOUTH AMERICA (West)
Judah Israel Jordan River Dead Sea Phoenicia Sea of Galilee	Ganges River Himalayas Arabian Sea Bay of Bengal Great Indian Desert	Constantinople/ Istanbul Rome Athens Ephesus Antioch	Israel Sinai Peninsula Suez Canal Cairo Gaza Strip	New England Colonies Middle Colonies Southern Colonies	Venezuela Colombia Ecuador Peru Bolivia Chile
WEEK 4 HITTITE EMPIRE	WEEK 8 CHINA	WEEK 12 MUSLIM EMPIRE	WEEK 16 AFRICA (Waters)	WEEK 20 MESOAMERICA (More)	WEEK 24 SOUTH AMERICA (East)
Hattusa/Hatti Asia Minor Turkey Arabian Desert Cyprus	Huang He River (Yellow) Chang Jiang River (Long) An-Yang	Mecca Medina Baghdad Damascus Tours Syria	Zaire River (Congo) Lake Victoria Zambezi River Orange River Nile River	Mexico City Chichen Itza Lake Texcoco Mayapan Oaxaca	Argentina Uruguay Paraguay Brazil French Guiana Suriname Guyana

- Latin teaches students to memorize first conjugations, declensions, and vocabulary in order to learn any foreign language and is the key to all Romance languages;
- Many English words are derived from Latin;
- Latin provides an efficient way to learn the grammatical structure of English;
- Latin study requires precise thinking, which benefits the study of other fields, such as science, which also require precise thinking;
- Latin references permeate Western literature.



Pronunciation Woes...

Unlike the way that most languages are taught today, Classical Conversations does not teach Latin as a conversational language. Instead, the emphasis is on the Latin language system and its patterns, resulting in mostly indirect benefits of studying Latin.

Because recordings do not exist of authentic, ancient Latin pronunciations, there are multiple modern-day alternatives to Latin pronunciations. At the Foundations level, Classical Conversations will use the classical pronunciation alternative.

Recommended Resource: *Latin's Not So Tough*, Levels 3 and 4

*Choose a
pronunciation and
stick with it.*

—Dorothy Sayers
excerpt, "The Classical
Teacher"

The Big Picture



Noun declensions



First conjugation
verb tenses



Vocabulary and
basic translation

Declensions (noun endings)

WEEKS 1, 2, 13 & 14 Noun Cases			WEEKS 7, 8, 19 & 20 3rd Declension Noun Endings		
Nominative	Subject			Singular	Plural
Genitive	Possessive		Nominative	various	-ēs
Dative	Indirect Object		Genitive	-is	-um
Accusative	Direct Object		Dative	-ī	-ibus
Ablative	Object of the Preposition		Accusative	-em	-ēs
			Ablative	-e	-ibus

WEEKS 3, 4, 15 & 16 1st Declension Noun Endings			WEEKS 9, 10, 21 & 22 4th Declension Noun Endings		
	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
Nominative	-a	-ae	Nominative	-us	-ūs
Genitive	-ae	-ārum	Genitive	-ūs	-uum
Dative	-ae	-īs	Dative	-uī	-ibus
Accusative	-am	-ās	Accusative	-um	-ūs
Ablative	-ā	-īs	Ablative	-ū	-ibus

WEEKS 5, 6, 17 & 18 2nd Declension Noun Endings			WEEKS 11, 12, 23 & 24 5th Declension Noun Endings		
	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
Nominative	-us	-ī	Nominative	-ēs	-ēs
Genitive	-ī	-ōrum	Genitive	-ēī	-ērum
Dative	-ō	-īs	Dative	-ēī	-ēbus
Accusative	-um	-ōs	Accusative	-em	-ēs
Ablative	-ō	-īs	Ablative	-ē	-ēbus

Latin Noun Endings

The goal of studying Latin at the Foundations level is that students memorize some of the most commonly used noun declensions. At first, students will hear and repeat them,

and then they will learn to recognize these noun declensions both audibly and visually. The how and why of using these noun endings will come later, in the early Challenge levels.

	1st Declension		2nd Declension		3rd Declension		4th Declension		5th Declension	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative (subject)	-a	-ae	-us	-ī	various	-ēs	-us	-ūs	-ēs	-ēs
Genitive (possessive)	-ae	-ārum	-ī	-ōrum	-is	-um	-ūs	-uum	-ēī	-ērum
Dative (indirect object)	-ae	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ī	-ibus	-uī	-ibus	-ēī	-ēbus
Accusative (direct object)	-am	-ās	-um	-ōs	-em	-ēs	-um	-ūs	-em	-ēs
Ablative (object of the preposition)	-ā	-īs	-ō	-īs	-e	-ibus	-ū	-ibus	-ē	-ēbus

Classical Conversations follows the classical pronunciation.

Short Vowel Pronunciation		Long Vowel Pronunciation		Diphthongs	
a	a as in again	ā	a as in father	æ	æ as in “aye, aye captain”
e	e as in met	ē	e as in “ey” in obey		
i	i as in sit	ī	i as in the “i” in machine		
o	o as in pot	ō	o as in note (held longer)		
u	u as in put	ū	u as in rule or tuba		

WEEK 1 A PREPOSITION	WEEK 5 PREPOSITIONS	WEEK 9 PREPOSITIONS	WEEK 13 A HELPING VERB	WEEK 17 HELPING VERBS	WEEK 21 A LINKING VERB
relates a noun or pronoun to another word.	between beyond but by concerning	outside over past regarding since	helps another verb assert action, being, or existence.	was were be being been	makes an assertion by joining two words.
WEEK 2 PREPOSITIONS	WEEK 6 PREPOSITIONS	WEEK 10 PREPOSITIONS	WEEK 14 HELPING VERBS	WEEK 18 HELPING VERBS	WEEK 22 LINKING VERBS
about above across after against	down during except for from	through throughout to toward	do does did	may must might	feel become remain taste
WEEK 3 PREPOSITIONS	WEEK 7 PREPOSITIONS	WEEK 11 PREPOSITIONS	WEEK 15 HELPING VERBS	WEEK 19 HELPING VERBS	WEEK 23 LINKING VERBS
along amid among around at atop	in inside into like near	under underneath until up upon	has have had	should could would	seem appear look sound
WEEK 4 PREPOSITIONS	WEEK 8 PREPOSITIONS	WEEK 12 PREPOSITIONS	WEEK 16 HELPING VERBS	WEEK 20 HELPING VERBS	WEEK 24 LINKING VERBS
before behind below beneath beside	of off on onto out	with within without	am are is	shall will can	stay smell grow be

<p>WEEK 1 What are the classifications of living things?</p> <p>Kingdom Phylum Class Order Family Genus Species</p>	<p>WEEK 4 What are some parts of a plant cell?</p> <p>Nucleus Cytoplasm Vacuole Mitochondria Cell membrane Cell wall Chloroplasts Golgi bodies</p>	<p>WEEK 7 How do animals reproduce?</p> <p>Live birth Eggs Fragmentation</p>	<p>WEEK 10 What are some kinds of leaves and leaf parts?</p> <p>Spines Needles Tendrils Bracts Bud scales Palmate</p>
<p>WEEK 2 What are the five kingdoms of living things?</p> <p>Animalia Plantae Fungi Protista Monera</p>	<p>WEEK 5 What are the major groups of invertebrates?</p> <p>Sponges Stinging-cell animals Flatworms Roundworms Segmented worms Mollusks Sea stars Arthropods</p>	<p>WEEK 8 What are some types of seed plants?</p> <p>Monocot Dicot Conifer</p>	<p>WEEK 11 What are some parts of a flower?</p> <p>Petal Stamen Anther Pistil Sepal</p>
<p>WEEK 3 What are some parts of an animal cell?</p> <p>Nucleus Cytoplasm Vacuole Mitochondria Cell membrane Golgi bodies</p>	<p>WEEK 6 What are the major groups of vertebrates?</p> <p>Fish Amphibians Reptiles Mammals Birds</p>	<p>WEEK 9 What are some parts of a plant?</p> <p>Leaves Stems Roots</p>	<p>WEEK 12 What are some plant systems?</p> <p>Photosynthesis Respiration Transpiration</p>

<p>WEEK 13 What are some parts of the earth? 19</p> <p>Core Mantle Crust Hydrosphere Biosphere Atmosphere</p>	<p>WEEK 16 What are the four kinds of volcanoes? 22</p> <p>Active Intermittent Dormant Extinct</p>	<p>WEEK 19 What are three ocean zones? 25</p> <p>Photic Bathyl Abyssal</p>	<p>WEEK 22 What are some kinds of weather fronts? 30</p> <p>Cold Warm Stationary Occluded</p>
<p>WEEK 14 What are the three kinds of rock? 20</p> <p>Sedimentary Metamorphic Igneous</p>	<p>WEEK 17 What are some parts of a volcano? 23</p> <p>Magma Vents Lava Crater Gases</p>	<p>WEEK 20 What are some parts of the atmosphere? 26</p> <p>Troposphere Stratosphere Mesosphere Thermosphere Exosphere</p>	<p>WEEK 23 What are some types of clouds? 31</p> <p>Cumulonimbus Cirrus Stratus Cumulus Stratocumulus</p>
<p>WEEK 15 What is each continent's highest mountain? 21</p> <p>Everest in Asia Aconcagua in S. America McKinley in N. America Kilimanjaro in Africa Elbrus in Europe Kosciuszko in Australia Vinson Massif in Antarctica</p>	<p>WEEK 18 What are four types of ocean floor? 24</p> <p>Continental shelf Abyssal plains Mountain ranges Ridges</p>	<p>WEEK 21 What are the five major circles of latitude? 28</p> <p>Arctic Circle Tropic of Cancer Equator Tropic of Capricorn Antarctic Circle</p>	<p>WEEK 24 What are some markings on the globe? 27</p> <p>Latitude (parallels) Longitude (meridians) Prime Meridian Degrees Northern Hemisphere Southern Hemisphere</p>

WEEK 1
1s and 2s Tables

1	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12
	14	16	18	20	22	24

WEEK 5
9s and 10s Tables

9	9	18	27	36	45	54
	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60
	70	80	90	100	110	120

WEEK 9
15s Table (up to 15 x 15)

15	15	30	45	60	75
	90	105	120	135	150
	165	180	195	210	225

WEEK 2
3s and 4s Tables

3	3	6	9	12	15	18
	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24
	28	32	36	40	44	48

WEEK 6
11s and 12s Tables

11	11	22	33	44	55	66
	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72
	84	96	108	120	132	144

WEEK 10
SQUARES (up to 15 x 15)

1	4	9	16	25
36	49	64	81	100
121	144	169	196	225

WEEK 3
5s and 6s Tables

5	5	10	15	20	25	30
	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36
	42	48	54	60	66	72

WEEK 7
13s Table (up to 13 x 13)

13	13	26	39	52	65	78	91
	104	117	130	143	156	169	

WEEK 11
CUBES (up to 10 x 10 x 10)

1	8	27	64	125
216	343	512	729	1000

WEEK 4
7s and 8s Tables

7	7	14	21	28	35	42
	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48
	56	64	72	80	88	96

WEEK 8
14s Table (up to 14 x 14)

14	14	28	42	56	70	84	98
	112	126	140	154	168	182	196

WEEK 12
TEASPOONS AND TABLESPOONS

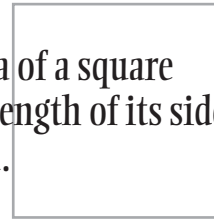
3 teaspoons (tsp.) =
1 tablespoon (Tbsp.)
2 tablespoons (Tbsp.) =
1 fluid ounce (fl. oz.)

**WEEK 13
LIQUID EQUIVALENTS**

8 fluid ounces (fl. oz.) = 1 cup (c.)
 2 cups (c.) = 1 pint (pt.)
 2 pints (pt.) = 1 quart (qt.)
 4 quarts (qt.) = 1 gallon (gal.)

**WEEK 17
AREA OF A SQUARE**

The area of a square equals length of its side squared.



**WEEK 21
THE ASSOCIATIVE LAW**

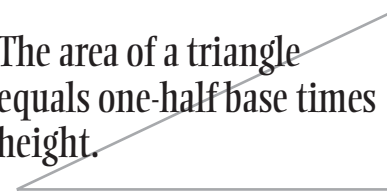
The **Associative Law** for addition:
 $(a+b)+c=a+(b+c)$
 The **Associative Law** for multiplication:
 $(a\times b)\times c=a\times(b\times c)$

**WEEK 14
LINEAR EQUIVALENTS**

2.54 centimeters (cm) = 1 inch (in.)
 12 inches (in.) = 1 foot (ft.)
 5,280 feet (ft.) = 1 mile (mi.)

**WEEK 18
AREA OF A TRIANGLE**

The area of a triangle equals one-half base times height.



**WEEK 22
THE COMMUTATIVE LAW**

The **Commutative Law** for addition:
 $a+b=b+a$
 The **Commutative Law** for multiplication:
 $a\times b=b\times a$

**WEEK 15
METRIC MEASUREMENTS**

10 millimeters (mm) = 1 centimeter (cm)
 100 centimeters (cm) = 1 meter (m)
 1,000 meters (m) = 1 kilometer (km)

**WEEK 19
AREA OF A CIRCLE**

The area of a circle equals π (3.14) times the radius squared.

**WEEK 23
THE DISTRIBUTIVE LAW**

The **Distributive Law** states:
 $a(b+c)=ab+ac$

**WEEK 16
AREA OF A RECTANGLE**

The area of a rectangle equals length times width.

**WEEK 20
CIRCUMFERENCE OF A CIRCLE**

The circumference of a circle equals two times π (3.14) times the radius.

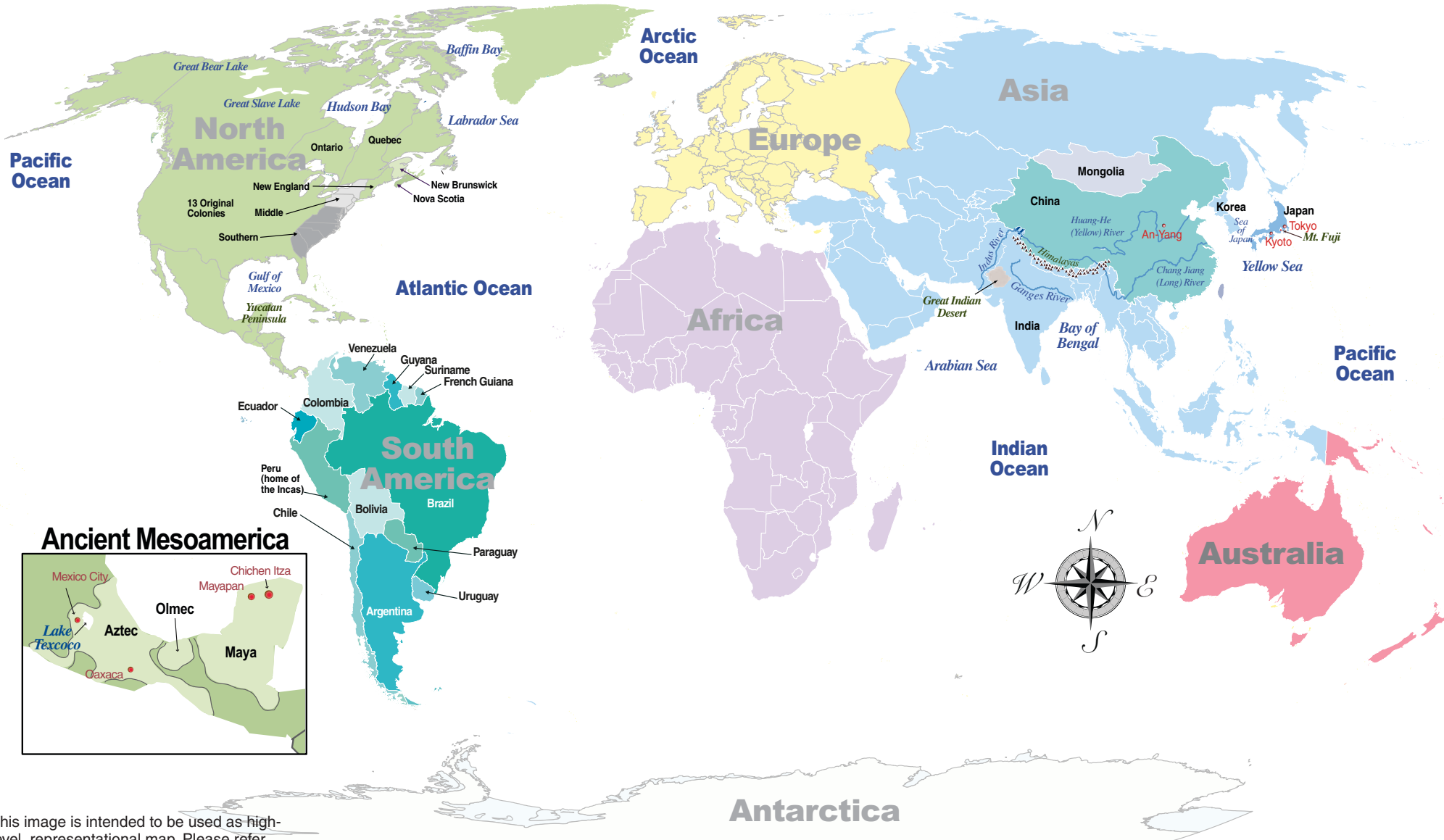
**WEEK 24
THE IDENTITY LAW**

The **Identity Law** for addition states:
 $a+0=a$
 The **Identity Law** for multiplication states:
 $a\times 1=a$

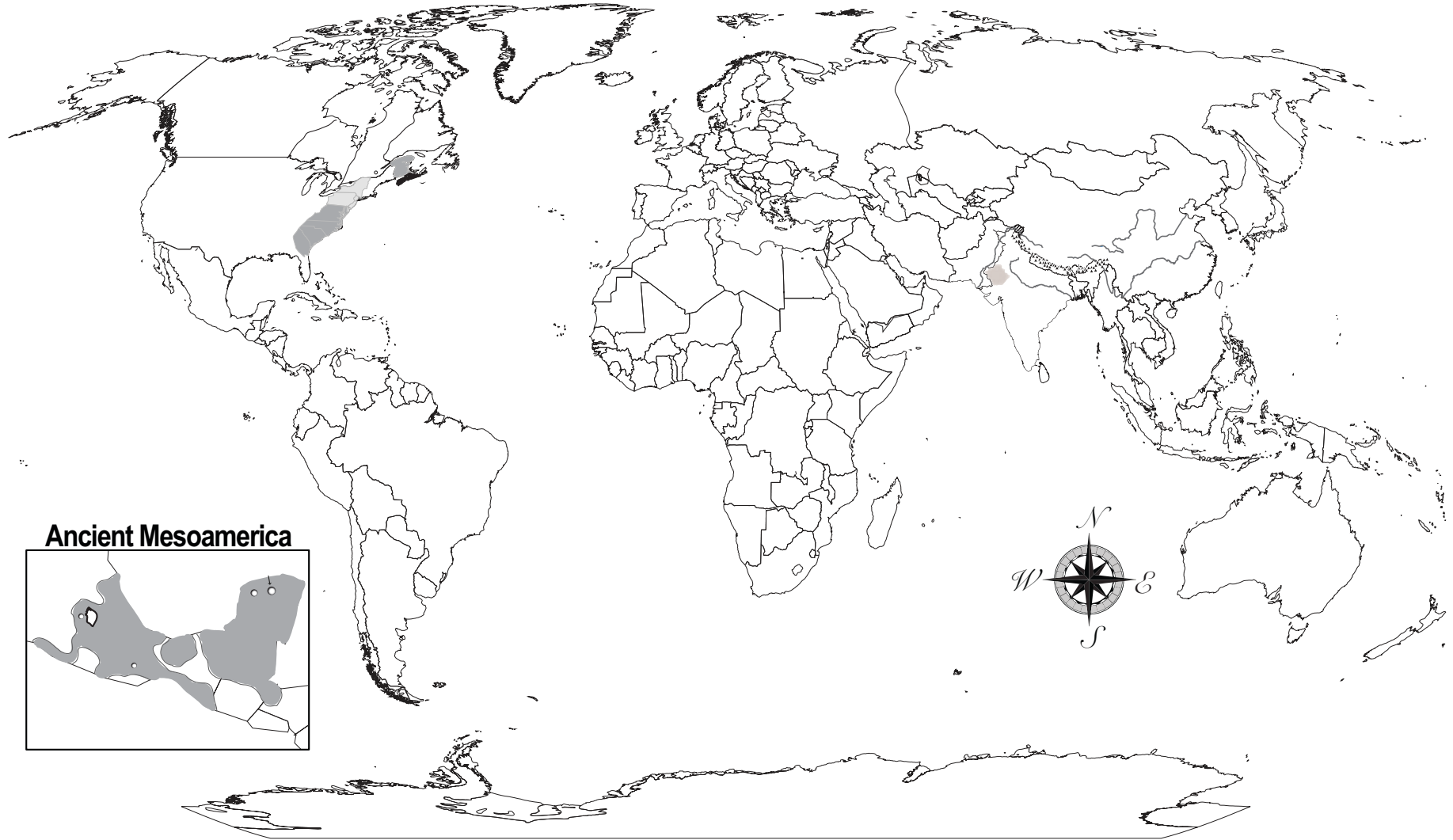
Week	
1	1 & 2 Tables 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24
2	3 & 4 Tables 3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 27 30 33 36 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48
3	5 & 6 Tables 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 6 12 18 24 30 36 42 48 54 60 66 72
4	7 & 8 Tables 7 14 21 28 35 42 49 56 63 70 77 84 8 16 24 32 40 48 56 64 72 80 88 96
5	9 & 10 Tables 9 18 27 36 45 54 63 72 81 90 99 108 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120
6	11 & 12 Tables 11 22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 110 121 132 12 24 36 48 60 72 84 96 108 120 132 144
7	13 x 13 Table 13 26 39 52 65 78 91 104 117 130 143 156 169
8	14 x 14 Table 14 28 42 56 70 84 98 112 126 140 154 168 182 196
9	15 x 15 Table 15 30 45 60 75 90 105 120 135 150 165 180 195 210 225
10	Squares to 15 x 15 1 4 9 16 25 36 49 64 81 100 121 144 169 196 225
11	Cubes to 10 x 10 x 10 1 8 27 64 125 216 343 512 729 1000
12	3 teaspoons (tsp.) = 1 tablespoon (Tbsp.) 2 tablespoons (Tbsp.) = 1 fluid ounce (fl. oz.)

Week	
13	8 fluid ounces (fl. oz.) = 1 cup (c.) 2 cups (c.) = 1 pint (pt.) 2 pints (pts.) = 1 quart (qt.) 4 quarts (qts.) = 1 gallon (gal.)
14	2.54 centimeters (cm) = 1 inch (in.) 12 inches (in.) = 1 foot (ft.) 5,280 feet (ft.) = 1 mile (mi.)
15	10 millimeters (mm) = 1 centimeter (cm) 100 centimeters (cm) = 1 meter (m) 1,000 meters (m) = 1 kilometer (km)
16	The AREA of a RECTANGLE equals length times width.
17	The AREA of a SQUARE equals length of its side squared.
18	The AREA of a TRIANGLE equals one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) base times height.
19	The AREA of a CIRCLE equals pi (3.14) times the radius squared.
20	The CIRCUMFERENCE of a CIRCLE equals two times pi (3.14) times the radius.
21	The ASSOCIATIVE LAW for addition : $(a+b)+c=a+(b+c)$ The ASSOCIATIVE LAW for multiplication : $(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$
22	The COMMUTATIVE LAW for addition : $a+b=b+a$ The COMMUTATIVE LAW for multiplication : $a \times b = b \times a$
23	The DISTRIBUTIVE LAW states: $a(b+c)=ab+ac$
24	The IDENTITY LAW for addition states: $a+0=a$ The IDENTITY LAW for multiplication states: $a \times 1=a$

World: Asia and the Americas Map Key

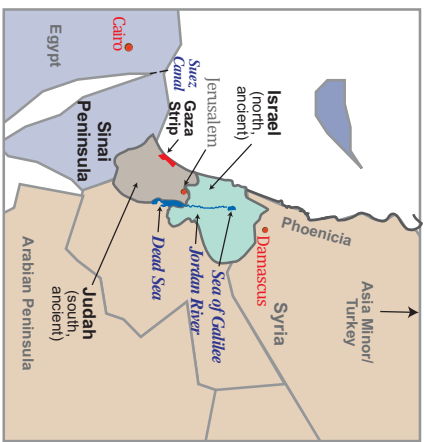
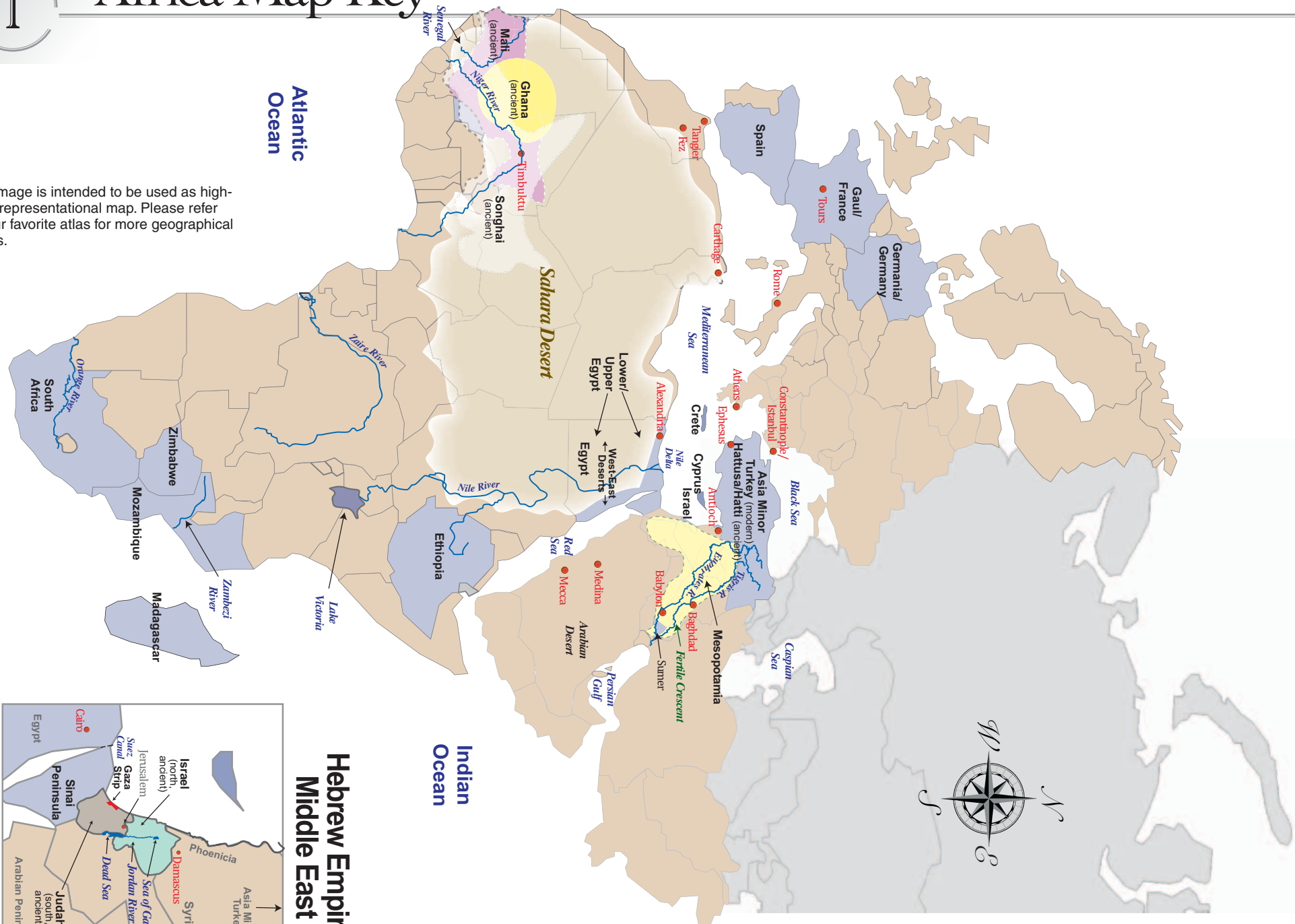


This image is intended to be used as high-level, representational map. Please refer to your favorite atlas for more geographical details.

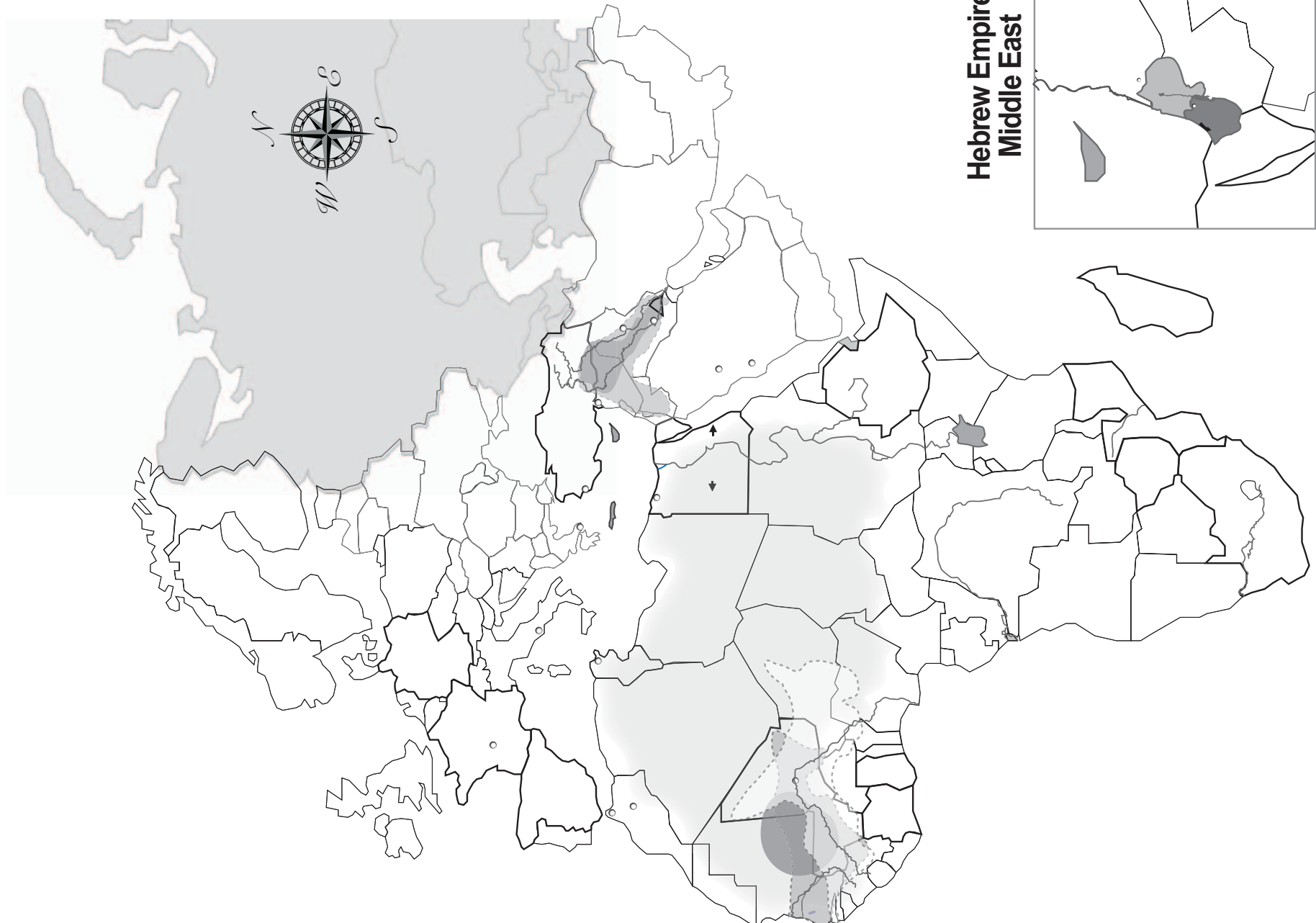


Africa Map Key

This image is intended to be used as high-level, representational map. Please refer to your favorite atlas for more geographical details.



Hebrew Empire Middle East



Hebrew Empire
Middle East

Who wants to be a Memory Master?

“Memory Masters are students who have memorized all the memory work in one year. They are honored at an end-of-year award program. An awards program is totally up to the Director. I was very strict in my program, giving points only to students who can quickly tell all the facts from every category. I drill any student who thinks they know all the material on the whole year’s memory work. The student must demonstrate mastery of even the first weeks’ memory work as well as any current material. I feel that the ceremony is a time to reward the hardest working students and encourage the other students to be Memory Masters the following year. Just be sure to be clear that it is totally optional to become a Memory Master. My youngest sons could care less about the whole event, but I will encourage—maybe even require—them to become Memory Masters during fifth and sixth grades as there is no reason they can’t do it by then.”

—Leigh Bortins

Purpose: to encourage excellence in subject grammar memorization and recitation, which are skills that will serve students well along their educational journey.

MM Process: It is recommended that parents and students not enter into this process lightly or half-heartedly. Parents should encourage their older Foundations students to “own” their memory work and practice it weekly. (Students should not be waiting until two weeks before proofing and then cram-

ming for Memory Master.) Should a parent and student apply for the Memory Master title and then change their mind after the first, second, or third proof, they may withdraw at any time.

Purpose of each proof: to enable a student to become comfortable reciting mastered information to a variety of people and to give the student (and parent) feedback on what content the student has truly mastered and what they have not.

Students, follow these steps to apply for Memory Master:

MARCH MADNESS	Whom to proof with?	When to proof?	Where to proof?	Assess	How to proof?
	Parent	Week 21	At home	Tutor will evaluate student at week 23 and/or 24 to determine if the student should advance to the Memory Master Final Round	See “How to Proof” (page 24)
	Another Parent	Week 22	At home Another home		
	Tutor	Weeks 23–24 (<i>semi-final round</i>)	Foundations Day/ Lunch/Afternoon		
	Students whom tutors advance qualify for the Memory Master Final Round with the Foundations Director.				
Director	Week 25 (<i>final round</i>)	Determined by the Director	Director only proofs students who qualify for final memory master proofing	See “How to Proof” (page 24)	

Memory Master Proofing Process

Purpose: to enable a student to become comfortable reciting mastered information to a variety of people and to give the student (and parent) feedback on what content the student has truly mastered and what they have not.

1st PROOF

Parent-Administered Proof: Week 21

Proof every piece of information for each subject. This will be the student's most thorough proof, so don't rush through this. This first proof will reveal if the student is able to be considered for the Memory Master title.

2nd PROOF

Another Parent/Adult-Administered Proof: Week 22

Have this parent/adult proof every piece of information, if possible. This is best for the student. If that is not possible, have the parent focus on the areas that the student missed in the FIRST proof. The student should move through this proof with great ease and little struggle. If that is the case, the student should tell his or her tutor, in week 22, that they are ready for the Memory Master semi-final round, which is the proofing time with the tutor.

3rd PROOF

Tutor-Administered Proof: Weeks 23–24

The tutor will proof the student on all facts, for all 24 weeks, in all subjects. The tutor should be able to move through the proof sheets easily, with the student recalling each piece of information rather effortlessly. If that is not the case, the tutor will recommend that the student try again next year and will not advance the student to the Memory Master Final Round with the Director. Small glitches or hesitations can be given a second chance, if the tutor is assured that the student does truly know the material well, but these repeat attempts should be the exception and should occur no more than once or twice in the tutor's proofing.

(At this point, the student should be comfortable with the proofing process; therefore, the confidence to recite the information to another adult should not be an issue.)

Director-Administered Proof: Week 25

The student, having passed the complete tutor proofing, should be comfortable with the proofing process and should be able to recall effortlessly any piece of information he or she is asked. The Director should prepare a predetermined sampling of questions from all subjects from which they will test the qualified Memory Master candidate. This part of the test should take no more than about 20 minutes per student and should be a time of affirmation and celebration of the hard work the student has put forth, as confirmed and recognized by the Director's testing.

Final PROOF

Proofing FAQs

What if my child doesn't proof well for others but knows the material?

This can happen with students, especially younger students. In these cases, we recommend recognizing your student's efforts within your own home school. Reciting information to other people is a confidence and maturity issue that parents can mentor and encourage in their children as opportunities arise.

What if my child knows the information, but they missed a few questions when testing with the tutor?

We recommend that you reward your student at home. This may be an issue of nervousness or maturity, but encourage your child with recognition of his or her efforts within your own family.

This proofing process provides your student with a great opportunity to practice the skills of reciting information while within a safe, Christ-honoring environment. As parents, be careful not to become too focused on the title of Memory Master; instead, focus on the beauty of the process. The title should be secondary to the recognition of your student's discipline, hard work, and participation in the overall proofing process.

How to Proof

Use the proof sheets from the Foundations Guide or proof sheets provided by your director to keep a record of your student's proofs, what they have mastered, and what they need to work harder on.

Timeline: Start with first card in the set and have the student go as far as they can. Memory Masters should be able to go to the end of the entire set without any prompting. Some hesitations or re-starts are acceptable, but leaving titles out or asking for prompts, is not.

History: Using the proof sheets, say, "Tell me about..." and then give the subject of the sentence listed for that week, such as "the fall of Rome," from Cycle 1, Week 6. The student should then recite the entire sentence from memory (singing is also fine if it jogs the student's memory and is accurate, of course).

Geography: Using appropriate maps included in the Foundations Guide or maps provided by the Foundations Director, which may include the blank outline maps for the cycle, or any unlabeled maps from the Memory Master Notebook, proof the Weekly Geography locations in the following ways: (1) Say the location and have the student locate it on the map. (2) Point to an area on the map and ask for the location's name. (3) Give the student the week's heading (i.e., Continents/Oceans) and have the student name and locate each location that corresponds with that heading. Parents, tutors, and directors should ideally use a good combination of these types of geography questions. This portion of the proofing process can cause some concern and

confusion, so early in the year, make it clear how you will be testing the geography locations to enable the best practice of it.

Latin and English Grammar: For definitions, give students the term to define. For lists, give students the list title. Students should then recite the term and definition or the complete list (orally or written). For Scripture recitation (Cycle 3 only), students should recite entirely in English first, followed by the entire translation in Latin. Latin declensions and conjugations should be tested as lists, with singular and plural reminders.

Science: Ask a science question. The student should reply without any prompting of the first word of the list or of the answer and should answer with a complete sentence, e.g., "The five kingdoms of living things are..."

Math facts: Students aged nine years and younger may skip-count the tables, squares, and cubes by singing them. Those who are ten years and older must recite the multiplication tables, squares, and cubes in order. All students must know all conversions, laws, and geometric formulas accurately.

How to Proof

How do I know if my student should apply for Memory Master?

Here are some good guidelines:

1. The student has shown ownership of memory work, practicing without having to be continually reminded to work on their memory work.
2. The student is at the Journeyman or Master level.
3. First proof: Student has no more than three X's per subject.
4. Second proof: Student has no more than one X per subject.
5. The student has been able to successfully recite memory work to another adult.
6. Ask the tutor; the tutor observes your child each week and may have some helpful feedback.
7. After the first two proofs have been completed successfully, consult with the tutor as you schedule the third proof.

Location Summary List

AFRICA MAP

Week 1
Fertile Crescent
___ Mediterranean Sea
___ Mesopotamia
___ Euphrates River
___ Tigris River
___ Sumer

Week 2
Assyrian Empire
___ Red Sea
___ Persian Gulf
___ Caspian Sea
___ Black Sea
___ Babylon

Week 3
Hebrew Empire
___ Judah
___ Israel
___ Jordan River
___ Dead Sea
___ Phoenicia
___ Sea of Galilee

Week 4
Hittite Empire
___ Hattusa/Hatti
___ Asia Minor
___ Turkey
___ Arabian Desert
___ Cyprus

Week 5
Egyptian Empire
___ Egypt

___ Nile River
___ Upper/Lower Egypt
___ West/East Deserts
___ Nile Delta
___ Crete

Week 6
Roman Empire
___ Spain
___ Gaul/France
___ Germania/Germany
___ Alexandria
___ Carthage

Week 11
Byzantine Empire
___ Constantinople/Istanbul
___ Rome
___ Athens
___ Ephesus
___ Antioch

Week 12
Muslim Empire
___ Mecca
___ Medina
___ Baghdad
___ Damascus
___ Tours
___ Syria

Week 13
Western Africa
___ Atlantic Ocean

___ Senegal River
___ Niger River
___ Sahara Desert
___ Timbuktu

Week 14
Ancient Africa
___ Ancient Ghana
___ Ancient Mali
___ Ancient Songhai
___ Fez
___ Tangier

Week 15
Middle East
___ Israel
___ Sinai Peninsula
___ Suez Canal
___ Cairo
___ Gaza Strip

Week 16
Africa (Waters)
___ Zaire River (Congo)
___ Lake Victoria
___ Zambezi River
___ Orange River
___ Nile River

Week 17
Southern Africa
___ Ethiopia
___ Mozambique
___ Zimbabwe
___ South Africa
___ Madagascar

WORLD MAP Asia and the Americas

Week 7
Indus River
___ Ganges River
___ Himalayas
___ Arabian Sea
___ Bay of Bengal
___ Great Indian Desert

Week 8
China
___ Huang He River (Yellow)
___ Chang Jiang River (Long)
___ An-Yang

Week 9
Eastern Asia
___ Mongolia
___ China
___ Korea
___ Japan
___ Yellow Sea

Week 10
Japan
___ Kyoto
___ Tokyo
___ Mt. Fuji
___ Pacific Ocean
___ Sea of Japan

Week 18
Mesoamerica
___ Gulf of Mexico
___ Yucatan Peninsula
___ Olmec Civilization
___ Maya Civilization
___ Aztec Civilization

Week 19
Original 13 Colonies
___ New England Colonies
___ Middle Colonies
___ Southern Colonies

Week 20
Mesoamerica (More)
___ Mexico City
___ Chichen Itza
___ Lake Texcoco
___ Mayapan
___ Oaxaca

Week 21
Canadian Provinces (1867)
___ Ontario
___ Quebec
___ New Brunswick
___ Nova Scotia

Week 22
Canadian Waters
___ Great Bear Lake
___ Great Slave Lake
___ Hudson Bay
___ Baffin Bay
___ Labrador Sea

Week 23
South America (West)
___ Venezuela
___ Colombia
___ Ecuador
___ Peru
___ Bolivia
___ Chile

Week 24
South America (East)
___ Argentina
___ Uruguay
___ Paraguay
___ Brazil
___ French Guiana
___ Suriname
___ Guyana

Memory Master Proof Sheets



Week		Parent	Other	Tutor	Director		Parent	Other	Tutor	Director
1	1s and 2s tables					Blue 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8				
2	3s and 4s tables					Green 1, Blue 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15				
3	5s and 6s tables					Blue 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23				
4	7s and 8s tables					Blue 24, 25, Green 2, Blue 26, 27, 28, Green 3, 4				
5	9s and 10s tables					Blue 29, 30, Green 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10				
6	11s and 12s tables					Green 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, Blue 31				
7	13s table (up to 13 x 13)					Green 18, 19, 20, Blue 32, Green 21, 22, 23, 24				
8	14s table (up to 14 x 14)					Green 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Orange 1				
9	15s table (up to 15 x 15)					Orange 2, 3, 4, Green 32, Orange 5, 6, 7, 8				
10	Squares (up to 15)					Orange 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16				
11	Cubes (up to 10 x 10 x 10)					Orange 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, Red 1, Orange 23				
12	Teaspoons and Tablespoons (tsp. to Tbsp., Tbsp. to fl. oz.)					Orange 24, 25, 26, Red 2, Orange 27, Red 3, Orange 28, 29				
13	Liquid Equivalents (ounces, cups, pints, quarts, gallons)					Orange 30, Red 4, Orange 31, 32, Red 5, 6, 7, 8				
14	Linear Equivalents (cm to inches, inches to feet, feet to miles)					Red 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16				
15	Metric Measurements (mm, cm, m, km)					Red 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24				
16	Area of a Rectangle					Red 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32				
17	Area of a Square					Yellow 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8				
18	Area of a Triangle					Yellow 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16				
19	Area of a Circle					Yellow 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24				
20	Circumference of a Circle					Yellow 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32				
21	Associative Law					U.S. PRESIDENTS Wash–Ty				
22	Commutative Law					U.S. PRESIDENTS Po–Gar				
23	Distributive Law					U.S. PRESIDENTS Ar–Coo				
24	Identity Law					U.S. PRESIDENTS Hoo–Ob				

MATH

VERITAS PRESS TIMELINE

CLASSICAL ACTS & FACTS TIMELINE

Week		Parent	Other	Tutor	Director
1	Age of Ancient Empires; Creation and the Fall; The Flood and the Tower of Babel; Mesopotamia and Sumer; Egyptians; Indus River Valley Civilization; Minoans and Mycenaeans				
2	Seven Wonders of the Ancient World; Patriarchs of Israel; Hittites and Canaanites; Kush; Assyrians; Babylonians; China's Shang Dynasty				
3	Hinduism in India; Phoenicians and the Alphabet; Olmecs of Mesoamerica; Israelite Exodus and Desert Wandering; Israelite Conquest and Judges; Greek Dark Ages; Israel's United Kingdom				
4	Early Native Americans; Israel Divides into Two Kingdoms; Homer and Hesiod; Rome Founded by Romulus and Remus; Israel Falls to Assyria; Assyria Falls to Babylon; Lao-Tzu, Confucius, Buddha				
5	Judah Falls to Babylon, Temple Destroyed; Babylon Falls to Persia; Jews Return and Rebuild the Temple; Roman Republic; Golden Age of Greece; Peloponnesian Wars; Persia Falls to Alexander the Great				
6	India's Mauryan Empire; Mayans of Mesoamerica; Punic Wars; Rome Conquers Greece; Roman Dictator Julius Caesar; Caesar Augustus and the Pax Romana; John the Baptist				
7	Jesus the Messiah; Pentecost and the Early Church; Persecution Spreads the Gospel; Herod's Temple Destroyed by Titus; Diocletian Divides the Roman Empire; Constantine Legalizes Christianity; India's Gupta Dynasty				
8	Council of Nicea; Augustine of Hippo; Jerome Completes the Vulgate; Visigoths Sack Rome; The Middle Ages; Council of Chalcedon; Western Roman Empire Falls to Barbarians				
9	Byzantine Emperor Justinian; Benedict and Monasticism; Muhammad Finds Islam; Zanj and Early Ghana in Africa; Franks Defeat Muslims at the Battle of Tours; Golden Age of Islam; Vikings Raid and Trade				

Week		Parent	Other	Tutor	Director
10	Japan's Heian Period; Charlemagne Crowned Emperor of Europe; Alfred the Great of England; Erik the Red and Leif Eriksson, Norse Explorers; Vladimir I of Kiev; Byzantine Emperor Basil II; East-West Schism of the Church				
11	Norman Conquest and Feudalism in Europe; The Crusades; Zimbabwe and Early Mali in Africa; Aztecs of Mesoamerica; Francis of Assisi and Thomas Aquinas; Japan's Shoguns; Incas of South America				
12	Genghis Khan Rules the Mongols; England's Magna Carta; Ottoman Empire; Marco Polo's Journey to China; The Hundred Years' War and Black Death; The Renaissance; China's Ming Dynasty				
13	Age of Exploration; Prince Henry Finds School of Navigation; Slave Trade in Africa; Gutenberg's Printing Press; Songhai in Africa; Czar Ivan the Great of Russia; The Spanish Inquisition				
14	Columbus Sails to the Caribbean; Age of Absolute Monarchs; Protestant Reformation; Spanish Conquistadors in the Americas; Calvin's <i>Institutes of the Christian Religion</i> ; Council of Trent; Baroque Period of the Arts				
15	Japan's Isolation; Jamestown and Plymouth Colony Founded; Age of Enlightenment; Hudson's Bay Company; First Great Awakening; Classical Period of the Arts; The Seven Years' War				
16	Age of Industry; James Cook Sails to Australia and Antarctica; American Revolution and Gen. George Washington; Madison's Constitution and the Bill of Rights; French Revolution; Second Great Awakening; Louisiana Purchase and Lewis and Clark Expedition				
17	Napoleon Crowned Emperor of France; Liberation of South America; The War of 1812; The Missouri Compromise; Immigrants Flock to America; The Monroe Doctrine; Romantic Period of the Arts				

Week		Parent	Other	Tutor	Director
18	Cherokee Trail of Tears; U.S. Westward Expansion; Marx Publishes <i>The Communist Manifesto</i> ; The Compromise of 1850 and the <i>Dred Scott</i> Decision; U.S. Restores Trade with Japan; British Queen Victoria's Rule Over India; Darwin Publishes <i>The Origin of Species</i>				
19	Lincoln's War Between the States; Reconstruction of the Southern States; Dominion of Canada; Otto von Bismarck Unifies Germany; Boer Wars in Africa; The Spanish-American War; The Progressive Era				
20	Australia Becomes a Commonwealth; Mexican Revolution; World War I and President Wilson; Lenin and the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia; U.S. Evangelist Billy Graham; Modern Period of the Arts; The Great Depression and the New Deal				
21	World War II and President Franklin D. Roosevelt; Stalin of the USSR and the Katyn Massacre; The United Nations Formed; The Cold War; Gandhi and India's Independence; Jewish State Established; Mao and Communist Victory in China				
22	North Atlantic Treaty Organization; The Korean War; Martin Luther King, Jr. and the Civil Rights Movement; Jim and Elisabeth Elliot, Missionaries to Ecuador; The Antarctic Treaty; The Vietnam War; U.S. Astronauts Walk on the Moon				
23	Age of Information and Globalization; Watergate, President Nixon Resigns; Fall of Communism in Eastern Europe; European Union Formed; Apartheid Abolished in South Africa; September 11, 2001; Rising Tide of Freedom				
24	U.S. Presidents: Wash, Ad, Jeff, Mad, Mon, Ad, Jack, Van, Har, Ty, Po, Tay, Fill, Pierce, Bu, Linc, John, Grant, Hayes, Gar, Ar, Cleve, Har, Cleve, Mc, Roo, Taft, Wil, Hard, Coe, Hoo, Roo, Tru, Eis, Ken, John, Nix, Ford, Car, Rea, Bush, Clin, Bush, Ob				

Week		Parent	Other	Tutor	Director		Parent	Other	Tutor	Director
1	What are the classifications of living things?					A PREPOSITION...				
2	What are the five kingdoms of living things?					about, above, across, after, against				
3	What are some parts of an animal cell?					along, amid, among, around, at, atop				
4	What are some parts of a plant cell?					before, behind, below, beneath, beside				
5	What are the major groups of invertebrates?					between, beyond, but, by, concerning				
6	What are the major groups of vertebrates?					down, during, except, for, from				
7	How do animals reproduce?					in, inside, into, like, near				
8	What are some types of seed plants?					of, off, on, onto, out				
9	What are some parts of a plant?					outside, over, past, regarding, since				
10	What are some kinds of leaves and leaf parts?					through, throughout, to, toward				
11	What are some parts of a flower?					under, underneath, until, up, upon				
12	What are some plant systems?					with, within, without				
13	What are some parts of the earth?					A HELPING VERB...				
14	What are the three kinds of rock?					do, does, did				
15	What is each continent's highest mountain?					has, have, had				
16	What are the four kinds of volcanoes?					am, are, is				
17	What are some parts of a volcano?					was, were, be, being, been				
18	What are four types of ocean floor?					may, must, might				
19	What are three ocean zones?					should, could, would				
20	What are some parts of the atmosphere?					shall, will, can				
21	What are the five major circles of latitude?					A LINKING VERB...				
22	What are some kinds of weather fronts?					feel, become, remain, taste				
23	What are some types of clouds?					seem, appear, look, sound				
24	What are some markings on the globe?					stay, smell, grow, be				

SCIENCE

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Week	Tell me about...	Parent	Other	Tutor	Director		Parent	Other	Tutor	Director		Parent	Other	Tutor	Director
1	commandments 1–5					Fertile Crescent						Nom-Sub; Gen-Poss; Dative-IO; Acc-DO; Abl-OP			
2	commandments 6–10					Assyrian Empire									
3	the Greek and Roman gods					Hebrew Empire						Noun Endings (1st Declension)			
4	the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World					Hittite Empire									
5	the split of the Roman Empire					Egyptian Empire						Noun Endings (2nd Declension)			
6	the fall of Rome					Roman Empire									
7	Hinduism					Indus River						Noun Endings (3rd Declension)			
8	the Age of Imperialism					China									
9	Confucius					Eastern Asia						Noun Endings (4th Declension)			
10	the Heian Empire					Japan									
11	the Byzantine Empire					Byzantine Empire						Noun Endings (5th Declension)			
12	the Muslim Empire					Muslim Empire									
13	the Kush					Western Africa						Nom-Sub; Gen-Poss; Dative-IO; Acc-DO; Abl-OP			
14	the Songhai					Ancient Africa									
15	Henry the Navigator					Middle East						Noun Endings (1st Declension)			
16	the civilizations of Mesoamerica					Africa (Waters)									
17	the Aztecs					Southern Africa						Noun Endings (2nd Declension)			
18	the Mound Builders					Mesoamerica									
19	the Anasazi					Original 13 Colonies						Noun Endings (3rd Declension)			
20	the Mexican Revolution					Mesoamerica (More)									
21	the exploration of Canada					Canadian Provinces (1867)						Noun Endings (4th Declension)			
22	the British North America Act (1867)					Canadian Waters									
23	the liberation of South America					South America (West)						Noun Endings (5th Declension)			
24	Napoleon					South America (East)									

WHAT WE LEARNED

In Classical
Conversations
Foundations
Cycle 1, we
were exposed to...
and worked to
memorize...

- ✓ 161 events and people in a chronological timeline
- ✓ 44 U.S. presidents
- ✓ 24 history sentences to add depth to our timeline
- ✓ 120 locations and geographic features in Africa, Europe, and the Old World
- ✓ 24 science facts (including classifications of living things and each continent's highest mountain)
- ✓ 5 Latin noun endings and their singular and plural declensions
- ✓ English grammar facts (including 53 prepositions, 23 helping verbs, and 12 linking verbs)
- ✓ Multiplication tables up to 15x15, common squares and cubes, as well as basic geometry formulas and unit conversions

That's over 400 pieces of information!

According to Proverbs 24:3–4, the stages of learning are

**knowledge,
understanding,
and wisdom.**

Would your family benefit from joining one of our classical, Christian communities?

VISIT:

www.ClassicalConversations.com
for Classical Conversations communities near you!

MISSION

The purpose of education is to know God and to make Him known.

MODEL

We combine classical learning with a biblical worldview.

METHOD

In Classical Conversations communities, parents equip parents and encourage students.

Not to mention...

- Exposure to drawing techniques
- Music theory and tin whistle
- 6 great artists and related projects
- Introduction to orchestra and 3 classical composers
- 12 science experiments, 12 science projects and...
- 24 oral presentations!

