

Colm Cille Club, Year 3

Units 1-18

Scripture

So then, brethren, stand firm and hold to the traditions which you were taught by us, either by word of mouth or by letter. **2 Thess 2:15**

Jesus came and said to them. "All authority in heaven and on earth has been given to me. Go therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Spirit, teaching them to observe all I've commanded you; behold, I am with you always, to the close of the age." **Mt 28:18-20**

And I tell you, you are Peter and on this rock, I will build my Church, and the gates of Hades shall not prevail against it (shall not prevail against it). I will give you the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and whatever you bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatever you loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven. **Mt 16:18-19**

A new commandment, I give to you, that you love one another, even as I have loved you, that you also love one another. By this all men will know that you are my disciples, if you have love for one another. **John 13:34-35**

For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life. **John 3:16**

"...I say to you that hear, Love your enemies, do good to those who hate you, bless those who curse you, pray for those who abuse you." **Luke 6: 27-28**

"Come to me all who labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you and learn from me; for I am gentle and lowly of heart, and you will find rest for your soul. For my yoke is easy and my burden is light." **Mt. 11:28-30**

"Let the children come to me and do not hinder them, for to such belongs the kingdom of God. Truly, I say to you, whoever does not receive the kingdom of God like a child shall not enter it." **Luke 18:16-17**

"When the Spirit of truth comes, he will guide you into all the truth; for he will not speak on his own authority, but whatever he hears he will speak, and he will declare to you the things that are to come." **John 16:13**

Religion

UNIT 1

Q: What is the Church?

A: The Church is the congregation of all baptized persons united in the same true faith, the same sacrifice, and the same sacraments, under the authority of the Sovereign Pontiff and the bishops in communion with him.

UNIT 2

Q: Who is the invisible Head of the Church?

A: Jesus Christ is the invisible Head of the Church.

Q: Who is the visible Head of the Church?

A: Our Holy Father the Pope, the Bishop of Rome, is the Vicar of Christ on earth and the visible Head of the Church.

UNIT 3

Q: What are the chief marks of the Church?

A: The chief marks of the Church are four: It is one, holy, catholic, and apostolic.

UNIT 4

Q: What are the chief attributes of the Catholic Church?

A: The chief attributes of the Catholic Church are authority, infallibility, and indefectibility.

Q: What is meant by the authority of the Church?

A: By the authority of the Church is meant the right and power which the Pope and the bishops, as the successors of the Apostles, have to teach and to govern the faithful.

UNIT 5

Q: What is meant by the infallibility of the Catholic Church?

A: By the infallibility of the Catholic Church is meant that the Church by the special assistance of the Holy Spirit, cannot err when it teaches or believes a doctrine of faith or morals.

Q: What is meant by the indefectibility of the Church?

A: By the indefectibility of the Church is meant that the Church, as Christ founded it, will last till the end of time.

UNIT 6

Q: Which are the chief commandments, or laws, of the Church?

A: The chief commandments, or laws, of the Church are these six: to assist at Mass on all Sundays and holy days of obligation; to fast and to abstain on the days appointed; to confess our sins at least once a year; to receive Holy Communion during the Easter time; to contribute to the support of the Church; to observe the laws of the Church concerning marriage.

UNIT 7

Q: What is meant by "the communion of saints" in the Apostles' Creed?

A: By "the communion of saints" is meant the union of the faithful on earth, the blessed in heaven, and the souls in purgatory, with Christ as their head.

UNIT 8

Q: Can the faithful on earth help the souls in Purgatory?

A: The faithful on earth can help the souls in Purgatory by their prayers, fasts, alms-deeds; by indulgences, and by having Masses said for them.

UNIT 9

Q: What is Heaven?

A: Heaven is the state of everlasting life in which we see God face to face, are made like unto Him in glory, and enjoy eternal happiness.

UNIT 10

Q: What is a sacrament?

A: A sacrament is an outward sign instituted by Christ to give grace.

UNIT 11

Q: How many sacraments are there?

A: There are seven sacraments: Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Eucharist, Penance, Anointing of the Sick, Holy Orders, and Matrimony.

UNIT 12

Q: Do the sacraments give Sanctifying grace?

A: The sacraments do give sanctifying grace.

Q: Does each of the sacraments also give a special grace?

A: Each of the sacraments also gives a special grace, called sacramental grace, which helps one to carry out the particular purpose of that sacrament.

UNIT 13

Q: What is the Holy Eucharist?

A: The Holy Eucharist is the Sacrament which contains the body and blood, soul and divinity, of our Lord Jesus Christ under the appearance of bread and wine.

UNIT 14

Q: What is the change of the entire substance of the bread and wine into the body and blood of Jesus Christ called?

A: The change of the entire substance of the bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ is called Transubstantiation.

UNIT 15

Q: How do priests exercise their power to change bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ?

A: Priests exercise their power to change bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ by repeating at the Consecration of the Mass the words of Christ: “This is My Body... this is My Blood.”

UNIT 16

Q: What is the Mass?

A: The Mass is the sacrifice of the New Law in which Christ, through the ministry of the priest, offers himself to God in an unbloody manner under the appearances of bread and wine.

UNIT 17

Q: Why is the Mass the same sacrifice as the sacrifice of the cross?

A: The Mass is the same sacrifice as the sacrifice of the cross because in the Mass the victim is the same, and the principal priest is the same, Jesus Christ.

UNIT 18

Q: Is there any difference between the sacrifice of the cross and the sacrifice of the mass?

A: The manner in which the sacrifice is offered is different.

Latin and Greek

Glory Be

Gloria Patri, et Filio, et Spiritui Sancto,
Sicut erat in principio, et nunc, et semper,
et in saecula saeculorum. Amen.

Agnus Dei

Agnus Dei, qui tollis peccata mundi, miserere nobis.
Agnus Dei, qui tollis peccata mundi, miserere nobis.
Agnus Dei, qui tollis peccata mundi, dona nobis pacem.

Adeste Fideles

Adeste fideles læti triumphantes,
Venite, venite in Bethlehem.
Natum videte
Regem angelorum:
Venite adoremus (3×)
Dominum.

Deum de Deo, lumen de lumine
Gestant puellæ viscera
Deum verum, genitum non factum.
Venite adoremus (3×)
Dominum.

Pater Noster

Pater noster, qui es in caelis:
sanctificetur Nomen Tuum;
adveniat Regnum Tuum;
fiat voluntas Tua,
sicut in caelo, et in terra.
Panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodie;
et dimitte nobis debita nostra,
sicut et nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris;
et ne nos inducas in tentationem;
sed libera nos a Malo.

Regina Caeli

Regina cæli, lætare, alleluia:
Quia quem meruisti portare, alleluia,
Resurrexit, sicut dixit, alleluia,
Ora pro nobis Deum, alleluia.

Roots

Electron - G - amber
Gradus - L - step, degree
Plus, Pluris - L - more, many
Akros - G - top-most, extreme

Kata - G - down, against, completely
Ana - G - up, back, again
Duco, Ductum - L - draw, attract, lead
Ago, Actum - L - do, act, perform

Pendo, Pensum - L - hang, weigh
Hyper - G - above, overly, beyond
Hypo - G - under, below
Super - L - above, over
Sub - L - under

Rumpo, Ruptum - L - break
Pax, Pacis - L - peace
Specto, Spectatum - L - look at, see

Vox, Vocis - L - voice
Loqui - L - speak
Felix, Felicis - L - happy
Fides - L - faith

Solus - L - alone
Monos - G - alone, solitary
Rideo, Risum - L - laugh, make fun of

Laboro, Laboratum - L - work
Ergon - G - work
Durus - L - hard

Bellum - L - war, combat
Barbaros - G - foreign

Orthos - G - straight, correct
Dokein - G - think, have an opinion
Photos - G - light
Graph - G - write, draw

Tele - G - far away
Metron - G - measure
Tropos - G - turn
Philia - G - love, friendship

Phobos - G - fear
Syn - G - with, together
Thesis - G - put, place
Kinesis - G - movement

Phone - G - sound
Sonus - L - sound
Skopeo - G - see
Video, Visum - L - see

Logos - G - word, study
Verbum - L - word
Nomen, Nominis - L - name

Pro - L - before, for
Prae - L - before

Ad - L - to, toward
Jacio, Jactum - L - throw
Pono, Positum - L - put

Cum - L - with, together
Figo, Fixum - L - attach
Jungo, Junctum - L - join
Digitus - L - finger

Caput, Capitis - L - head
Manus - L - hand
Pes, Pedis - L - foot

Bracchium - L - arm
Dens, Dentis - L - tooth
Corpus, Corporis - L - body

Science

Unit 1

Q: What is an atom, and what particles make up an atom?

A: An atom is the fundamental unit of matter, and it is made up of protons, neutrons, and electrons.

Q: What is an element?

A: An element is a chemical substance made up of one kind of atom.

Unit 2

Q: What is the atomic number and the atomic weight of an element?

A: The atomic number of an element is the number of protons in the nucleus of an atom of that element. The atomic weight of an element is approximately equal to the sum of the number of protons and neutrons in the nucleus of an atom of that element.

Unit 3

Q: What are some kinds of chemical reactions?

A: Combination, Decomposition, Displacement, and exchange

Q: What is one way to classify a chemical reaction?

A: Endothermic versus Exothermic.

Unit 4

Q: What are some differences between acids and bases?

A: Acids can donate protons, are sour, are not slippery, and have pH less than 7. Bases can accept protons, are bitter, are slippery, and have a pH greater than 7.

Unit 5

Q: What is a neutralization reaction?

A: When equal amounts of acid and base completely neutralize each other

Unit 6

Q: What are two types of mixtures?

A: Homogenous and Heterogenous

Unit 7

Q: What are some ways to separate mixtures?

A: Filtration, Evaporation, Chromatography.

Q: What are the four main states of matter?

A: Solid, Liquid, Gas, Plasma.

Unit 8

Q: What are four types of carbohydrates?

A: Monosaccharides, disaccharides, oligosaccharides, and polysaccharides

Unit 9

Q: What are polymers?

A: Polymers are long chain molecules made of many repeating units.

Unit 10

Q: What are the six simple machines?

A: Lever, Wheel and Axle, Pulley, Inclined Plane, Wedge, Screw

Unit 11

Q: What is Newton's First Law of Motion?

A: An object at rest tends to stay at rest, and an object in motion tends to stay in motion, until an outside force acts on it.

Unit 12

Q: What is Newton's Third Law of Motion?

A: For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction.

Unit 13

Q: What is Newton's Second Law of Motion?

A: Force equals mass times acceleration.

Unit 14

Q: What is the Law of Conservation of Energy, and what are two kinds of energy?

A: The Law of Conservation of Energy states that energy cannot be created or destroyed. Two kinds of energy are kinetic and potential.

Unit 15

Q: What are two kinds of electricity?

A: Static and Current

Unit 16

Q: What are three ways thermal energy is transferred?

A: Conduction, Convection, Radiation

Unit 17

Q: How are electricity and magnetism related?

A: A changing magnetic field creates an electric current, and an electric current creates a magnetic field.

Unit 18

Q: What is sound?

A: Sound is a form of energy that travels in a wave and is caused by vibrations.

Q: What are three ways light can interact with matter?

A: Light can be absorbed, reflected, and refracted.

History

1. The 13 Colonies

Though late to arrive, English ships found their way
To the New World, and they were determined to stay.
First Jamestown in sixteen-o-seven was founded;
Along the coast colonies quickly abounded.
In sixteen and twenty the Mayflower sailed,
Its Compact a new kind of government hailed.

2. Absolute Monarchs in Europe

In Seventeenth Century wars of Religion,
All Europe's nobility fought for position.
(King Ferdinand's men suffered defenestration!)
The Peace of Westphalia - sixteen-forty-eight -
Created a system of sovereign states.
Divine rights of kings triumphed over the law,
King Louis the fourteenth said "L'etat, c'est moi."
Enlightenment thinkers like Locke and Rousseau,
Thought absolute power absolutely should go.

3. A Declaration of Independence – The Revolutionary War

From taxes on newspaper, sugar and tea,
American colonists longed to be free.
At Concord and Lexington first shots were fired,
George Washington's leadership all soon admired.
The Colonies thought it was just Common Sense,
To declare unto Britain their independence.
The date of the new nation's birth was then fixed:
The fourth of July, Seventeen seventy-six.

4. We, the People – A New Nation

From Yorktown the hard work of peace lay ahead
For the new government that George Washington led.
All hoped that the Congress and new Constitution
Would bring law and order, not more revolution.
Three branches of government kept power checked,
And freedom the Bill of Rights sought to protect.
Two senators came from each state in the nation,
And in the House voters had Representation.

5. The French Revolution

In Seventeen hundred eighty-nine,
The future of France was on the line.
King Louis called the three Estates,
Equality was the debate.
The Bastille stormed, soon none would dare
To contradict Robespierre.
Then terror reigned, as “free” from God
Behind the guillotine they trod.

6. The Napoleonic Wars

Napoleon’s army crossed Europe in glory,
But found Russian winter an unhappy story.
At Waterloo Wellington fought with great heart,
And there he defeated the Emperor Bonaparte.

7. Manifest Destiny, the Trail of Tears, and Texan Annexation

As Americans settled new land in the West,
The young country’s destiny seemed Manifest.
Congress, with President Jackson’s approval,
Took land in the South through forced Indian Removal.
Sam Houston, to Mexico’s lasting vexation,
Led Texans to fight for U.S. Annexation.

8. Slavery and Secession

On the question of slavery the states were divided,
Southern farmers depended on wealth it provided.
In the North, Abolitionists fought Compromise,
And in Kansas the sound of guns joined angry cries.
In sixty-one Southerners chose their own fate:
By secession they formed the Confederate States.

9. The Civil War

As Lincoln took office he vowed to restore
A more perfect Union and readied for war.
Soon Fort Sumter fell and the fight had begun,
Many would perish before the North won.
The thirteenth amendment brought slavery’s end,
And by Reconstruction both sides hoped to mend.

10. The Industrial Revolution and the Victorian Era

Industrialization was a process by which
People moved to big cities, and some grew quite rich.
In factories laborers worked without rest;
Steel rails and steam engines took many out West.
For millions of immigrants, “huddled and poor,”
A better life lay through America’s doors.

11. European Colonization around the World

Quinine and steamships made it less of a gamble
For Colonial powers in Africa’s “scramble.”
Indigenous tribes of the coast and interior
Were viewed by these empires as being inferior.
An Indian colony was Britain’s “crown jewel,”
But Boxers in China fought against foreign rule.

12. World War I

In Nineteen-fourteen Europe’s “Great War” began
With the murder of Austrian Archduke Ferdinand.
Soon Russia, Great Britain, and France became allied
Against “Central Powers.” (The Germans led that side.)
In ‘seventeen Yankees arrived on the scene;
Armistice brought peace in Nineteen eighteen,
World War I left all Europe in shocked devastation,
Woodrow Wilson promoted a new “League of Nations.”

13. The Russian Revolution

The Empire of Russia, led by Nicholas the second,
Suffered more in the Great War than leaders had reckoned.
The Czar, greatly weakened, abdicated from power,
It was Vladimir Lenin and the Bolsheviks’ hour.
Workers claimed power in a Soviet nation,
But Stalin’s dictatorship caused mass starvation.

14. The Great Depression

On October’s Black Tuesday, nineteen twenty-nine,
A crashing stock market hailed worldwide decline.
The Dust Bowl, unemployment, and rising inflation
Created hard times across the whole nation.
In thirty-two Roosevelt brought a “New Deal,”
But only through war did the economy heal.

15. World War II

Nazi troops entered Poland in nineteen thirty-nine -
Now Britain and France had to draw the line.
The Allies and Axis were headed to war,
A war far more deadly than any before.
In forty-one US troops entered to fight
Against Germany and Japan with all their might.
An Atom bomb dropped in nineteen-forty five
At Hiroshima meant the war's end had arrived.

16. The Cold War

With Eastern bloc states behind Russia's Iron Curtain,
A nuclear arms race made world peace uncertain.
The Cold War was waged in ways mostly quite silent,
In Korea and Vietnam the struggle was violent.
Democracy, free speech, and a free market place,
Were ideas the Communists didn't embrace.
Both sides looked to space as a vast new frontier;
Neil Armstrong's great leap on the moon made us cheer!

17. The Civil Rights Movement

In Ireland, India, and African Nations,
Independence and statehood replaced colonization.
Inspired by Ghandi's non-violent fight,
Reverend King led a movement for civil rights.
Boycotts and protests against segregation
Changed America's laws on discrimination.

18. Berlin Wall Falls

Solidarity in Poland gave people great hope,
Encouraged by John Paul, the first Polish pope.
Reagan said, "Gorbachev, tear down this wall!"
The Autumn of Nations brought Communist fall.
In nineteen eighty-nine the Berlin wall came down,
Soon the USSR could no longer be found.

Grammar

1. A **noun** is the name of a person, place, thing, or idea.
2. A **pronoun** is a word used in place of a noun.
3. A **verb** is a word that does an action, shows a state of being, links two words together or helps another verb.
4. **Linking verbs:** am, is, are, was, were, being, been, be*, seem, appear, feel, look, taste, smell, sound, become, remain, grow, stay.
5. **Helping Verbs** (to the tune of "Jingle Bells.")

(Helping verbs, helping verbs, there are twenty three)

am, is, are, was, were, being, been, be,
have, has, had, do, does, did,
shall, should, will, would,
(There are five more helping verbs:)
may, might, must, can, could

6. An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun or pronoun. *Answers the questions: Which ones? Whose? How many?*
7. An **adverb** is a word that describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. *Answers the questions: Where? When? Why? How?*
8. The adjectives *a*, *an*, and *the* are called **articles**.
9. A **sentence** is a group of words with a subject and verb expressing a complete thought.

<u>Somebody or something</u>	<u>does or is something.</u>
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10. The **subject** is the person, place, thing, or idea that is doing or being something.
11. A **verb phrase** is the main verb and all its helpers.
12. A **phrase** is a group of words without a subject and verb. It acts as a single part of speech.
13. A **clause** is a group of words with a subject and verb.
14. A **conjunction** is a word that joins words or groups of words together. *FANBOYS*.
15. A **preposition** is a word that shows the relationship of a noun or pronoun to another word in the sentence.

16. **Prepositions:** Aboard, about, above, across, after, against, along, amid, among, around, atop, at, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, by, concerning, down, during, except, for, from, past, since, regarding, like near, of, off, on, onto, out, outside, in, inside, into, through, throughout, to, toward, under, underneath, up, upon, until, within, without, with, over... THE END! (to the tune of "Yankee Doodle")
17. An **interjection** is a word that expresses sudden or strong feeling.
18. **Synonyms** are words that have the same meaning. **Antonyms** are opposites.

Poetry I

Some One

Walter de la Mare

*Some one came knocking
At my wee, small door;
Someone came knocking;
I'm sure-sure-sure;
I listened, I opened,
I looked to left and right,
But nought there was a stirring
In the still dark night;*

*Only the busy beetle
Tap-tapping in the wall,
Only from the forest
The screech-owl's call,
Only the cricket whistling
While the dewdrops fall,
So I know not who came knocking,
At all, at all, at all.*

The Vulture

Hillaire Belloc

*The Vulture eats between his meals,
And that's the reason why
He very, very, rarely feels
As well as you and I.*

*His eye is dull, his head is bald,
His neck is growing thinner.
Oh! What a lesson for us all
To only eat at dinner!*

Hope

Emily Dickinson

*Hope is the thing with feathers
That perches in the soul,
And sings the tune—without the words,
And never stops at all,*

*And sweetest in the gale is heard;
And sore must be the storm
That could abash the little bird
That kept so many warm*

*I've heard it in the chilliest land,
And on the strangest sea;
Yet, never, in extremity,
It asked a crumb of me.*

My Gift

Christina Rossetti

*What can I give Him,
Poor as I am?
If I were a shepherd
I would bring a lamb,*

*If I were a Wise Man,
I would do my part,
Yet what can I give Him,
Give my Heart.*

Oh Captain! My Captain!

Walt Whitman

O CAPTAIN! my Captain! our fearful trip is done;

The ship has weather'd every rack, the prize we sought is won;

The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,

While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring:

But O heart! heart! heart!

O the bleeding drops of red,

Where on the deck my Captain lies,

Fallen cold and dead.

O Captain! my Captain! rise up and hear the bells;

Rise up--for you the flag is flung--for you the bugle trills;

For you bouquets and ribbon'd wreaths--for you the shores a-crowding;

For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning;

Here Captain! dear father!

This arm beneath your head;

It is some dream that on the deck,

You've fallen cold and dead.

My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still;

My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse nor will;

The ship is anchor'd safe and sound, its voyage closed and done;

From fearful trip, the victor ship, comes in with object won;

Exult, O shores, and ring, O bells!

But I, with mournful tread,

Walk the deck my Captain lies,

Fallen cold and dead.

Bed in Summer

By Robert Louis Stevenson

In winter I get up at night

And dress by yellow candle-light.

In summer, quite the other way,

I have to go to bed by day.

I have to go to bed and see

The birds still hopping on the tree,

Or hear the grown-up people's feet

Still going past me in the street.

And does it not seem hard to you,

When all the sky is clear and blue,

And I should like so much to play,

To have to go to bed by day?

Poetry II

The Lake Isle of Innisfree

William Butler Yeats

*I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,
And a small cabin build there, of clay and
wattles made;
Nine bean-rows will I have there, a hive for
the honey-bee,
And live alone in the bee-loud glade.*

*And I shall have some peace there, for
peace comes dropping slow,
Dropping from the veils of the morning to
where the cricket sings;
There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a
purple glow,
And evening full of the linnet's wings.*

*I will arise and go now, for always night
and day
I hear lake water lapping with low sounds
by the shore;
While I stand on the roadway, or on the
pavements grey,
I hear it in the deep heart's core.*

Sonnet 116: Let me not to the marriage of true minds

William Shakespeare

*Let me not to the marriage of true minds
Admit impediments. Love is not love
Which alters when it alteration finds,
Or bends with the remover to remove.
O no! it is an ever-fixed mark
That looks on tempests and is never
shaken;
It is the star to every wand'ring bark,
Whose worth's unknown, although his
height be taken.
Love's not Time's fool, though rosy lips and
cheeks
Within his bending sickle's compass come;*

*Love alters not with his brief hours and
weeks,
But bears it out even to the edge of doom.
If this be error and upon me prov'd,
I never writ, nor no man ever lov'd.*

She Walks In Beauty

Lord Byron

*She walks in beauty, like the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies;
And all that's best of dark and bright
Meet in her aspect and her eyes;
Thus mellowed to that tender light
Which heaven to gaudy day denies.*

*One shade the more, one ray the less,
Had half impaired the nameless grace
Which waves in every raven tress,
Or softly lightens o'er her face;
Where thoughts serenely sweet express,
How pure, how dear their dwelling-place.*

*And on that cheek, and o'er that brow,
So soft, so calm, yet eloquent,
The smiles that win, the tints that glow,
But tell of days in goodness spent,
A mind at peace with all below,
A heart whose love is innocent!*

The Charge of the Light Brigade

Alfred Lord Tennyson

Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward,
All in the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.
"Forward, the Light Brigade!
"Charge for the guns!" he said:
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.

"Forward, the Light Brigade!"
Was there a man dismay'd?
Not tho' the soldier knew
Someone had blunder'd:
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do and die:
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon in front of them
Volley'd and thunder'd;

Storm'd at with shot and shell,
Boldly they rode and well,
Into the jaws of Death,
Into the mouth of Hell
Rode the six hundred.

Flash'd all their sabres bare,
Flash'd as they turn'd in air,
Sabring the gunners there,
Charging an army, while

All the world wonder'd:
Plunged in the battery-smoke
Right thro' the line they broke;
Cossack and Russian
Reel'd from the sabre stroke

Shatter'd and sunder'd.
Then they rode back, but not

Not the six hundred.

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon behind them
Volley'd and thunder'd;
Storm'd at with shot and shell,
While horse and hero fell,
They that had fought so well
Came thro' the jaws of Death
Back from the mouth of Hell,
All that was left of them,
Left of six hundred.

When can their glory fade?
O the wild charge they made!
All the world wondered

Honour the charge they made,
Honour the Light Brigade,
Noble six hundred.

To the Rhodora, on Whence the Flower

Ralph Waldo Emerson

*In May, when sea-winds pierced our
solitudes,
I found the fresh Rhodora in the woods,
Spreading its leafless blooms in a damp
nook,
To please the desert and the sluggish brook.*

*The purple petals fallen in the pool
Made the black water with their beauty gay;
Here might the red-bird come his plumes to
cool,
And court the flower that cheapens his array*

*Rhodora! if the sages ask thee why
This charm is wasted on the earth and sky,
Tell them, dear, that, if eyes were made for
seeing,
Then beauty is its own excuse for Being;*

*Why thou wert there, O rival of the rose!
I never thought to ask; I never knew;
But in my simple ignorance suppose
The self-same power that brought me there,
brought you.*

Geography

1. North America
South America
Europe
Asia
Africa
Australia
Antarctica
2. Prime Meridian
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
Equator
Arctic Circle
Antarctic Circle
3. United States of America
Washington D.C.
Augusta, Maine
Concord, New Hampshire
Montpelier, Vermont
Boston, Massachusetts
Providence, Rhode Island
4. Hartford, Connecticut
Albany, New York
Trenton, New Jersey
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Dover, Delaware
Annapolis, Maryland
Richmond, Virginia
5. Charleston, West Virginia
Raleigh, North Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina
Atlanta, Georgia
Tallahassee, Florida
Montgomery, Alabama
Jackson, Mississippi
Nashville, Tennessee
6. Frankfort, Kentucky
Columbus, Ohio
Lansing, Michigan
Indianapolis, Indiana
Springfield, Illinois
Madison, Wisconsin
St. Paul, Minnesota
7. Des Moines, Iowa
Jefferson City, Missouri
Little Rock, Arkansas
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Austin, Texas
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Topeka, Kansas
8. Lincoln, Nebraska
Pierre, South Dakota
Bismarck, North Dakota
Helena, Montana
Boise, Idaho
Cheyenne, Wyoming
Denver, Colorado
Salt Lake City, Utah
9. Santa Fe, New Mexico
Phoenix, Arizona
Carson City, Nevada
Sacramento, California
Salem, Oregon
Olympia, Washington
Juneau, Alaska
Honolulu, Hawaii
10. Canada
Ottawa
Yukon territory
Northwest Territories
Nunavut
British Columbia
Alberta
11. Saskatchewan
Manitoba
Ontario
Quebec
Newfoundland and Labrador
New Brunswick
Prince Edward Island
Nova Scotia
12. Bering Sea
Aleutian Islands
Alaska Range
Mount McKinley
Yukon River
Mackenzie River
Great Bear Lake
Great Slave Lake
13. Greenland Baffin Bay
Baffin Island Hudson Bay
Hudson Strait
Labrador Sea
Gulf of St. Lawrence
St. Lawrence River
14. Appalachian Mountains
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Ohio River
15. Mississippi River
Missouri River
Rocky Mountains
Colorado River
Cascades
Great Basin Desert
Sierra Nevada
Mojave Desert
16. Sonoran Desert
Rio Grande River
Chihuahuan Desert
Sierra Madres
Gulf of Mexico
Caribbean Sea
West Indies
Panama Canal
17. Mexico
Mexico City
Guatemala
Belize
Honduras
El Salvador
Nicaragua
Costa Rica
18. Panama
Jamaica
Cuba
Haiti
Dominican Republic
Bahamas
Puerto Rico

Unit 1

The Universe is created, and the earth is formed
Prehistoric nomadic societies
Sumerians of Mesopotamia use Cuneiform
Pharaoh Menes Unites Egypt
The Old Kingdom of Egypt and the Pyramids
Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob: the Patriarchs

Unit 2

The Middle Kingdom of Egypt
Joseph and the Israelites in Egypt
Hammurabi's Law
The New Kingdom of Egypt
Thutmose and Hatshepsut
Moses in Egypt
The Exodus from Egypt: 1400 BC
The Ten Commandments

Unit 3

Amenhotep and Tutankhamen
The Phoenicians
Israelite Kings: Saul, David, and Solomon
Homer and the Trojan War
Division of Israel
The Assyrian Empire
Rome is Founded: 753 BC
Rise of Greece

Unit 4

Democracy in Athens
Prophets of Israel
The Babylonian Empire
Destruction of Israel and Judah
The Babylonian Captivity
The Persian Empire
The Republic of Rome
Greece and the Persian Wars

Unit 5

The Golden Age of Athens
The Peloponnesian War
Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle
Alexander the Great
The Punic Wars
Julius Caesar
The Battle of Actium
Caesar Augustus, First Roman Emperor

Unit 6

The Annunciation
Christ the Savior Comes
Proclamation of the Kingdom
Institution of the Eucharist
The Crucifixion
The Resurrection
The Ascension
Pentecost: The Founding of the Church

Unit 7

The Assumption of Mary
Roman Persecution of the Early Church
The Destruction of Jerusalem
Diocletian Divides the Empire into East and West
Constantine Legalizes Christianity
First Council of Nicaea
Saint Augustine
Alaric and the Barbarian Invasions

Unit 8

Council of Chalcedon
Western Roman empire Falls: 476 AD
Saint Benedict
Justinian and the Byzantine Empire
Mohammed Found Islam
Battle of Tours
Charlemagne is crowned Holy Roman Emperor
King Alfred of England

Unit 9

Leif Ericson and the Vikings
Christian Church Splits into East and West: 1054
Kings, Castles, and Knights
Battle of Hastings: 1066
The Crusades
St. Francis and Saint Clare
King John and the Magna Carta: 1215
Saint Thomas Aquinas

Unit 10

Marco Polo and Kublai Khan
Papal Schism
St. Catherine of Siena
The Plague in Europe
The Incas and the Aztecs
The Hundred Years War
Saint Joan of Arc Saves France
Ottoman Turks Capture Constantinople: 1453

Unit 11

Gutenberg and the Printing Press
Prince Henry the Navigator
The Renaissance
The Spanish Inquisition
Columbus Discovers America: 1492
Martin Luther and the Reformation
The Council of Trent
Da Gama and Magellan Sail

Unit 12

Cortez Conquers Mexico
Our Lady of Guadalupe
Saint Teresa of Avila
Czars in Russia
Cabot, Cartier, and Champlain Explore Canada
The Ottoman Empire and the Battle of Lepanto
Sir Francis Drake and the Spanish Armada
Shakespeare and Elizabethan England

Unit 13

Founding of Jamestown: 1607
Henry Hudson Explores the Northeast
Pilgrims arrive in Plymouth on the
Mayflower: 1620
The 13 Colonies
The Ming Dynasty & the Ching
Dynasty
Shoguns in Japan
Louis XIV and Absolute Monarchs
The French and Indian war

Unit 14

The Stamp Act, a Tax on tea, & the
Boston Tea Party
The Battle of Lexington Begins the
Revolutionary War
The Declaration of Independence:
July 4, 1776
George Washington
Cornwallis Surrenders at Yorktown
The Constitution becomes Law
The French Revolution: 1789
The Louisiana Purchase & Lewis and
Clark

Unit 15

The War of 1812
Battle of Waterloo Ends the
Napoleonic Wars
The Trail of Tears
The Alamo, the Republic of Texas, and
the Mexican War
The Gold Rush
Slavery
Abraham Lincoln and the Civil War:
1861-1865

Unit 16

Lee Surrenders to Grant at
Appomattox
Reconstruction
Vatican I
The Industrial Revolution
The Victorian Era
Saint Therese of Lisieux
Europe Colonizes Africa
Immigrants Arrive through Ellis Island
New Inventions

Unit 17

World War I: 1914-1918
Treaty of Versailles
The Russian Revolution
Our Lady of Fatima
The Great Depression
World War II Begins: 1939
Pearl Harbor
Hiroshima and Nagasaki: 1945
Israel Becomes a State

Unit 18

The Cold War
The Korean War and the Vietnam War
The Civil Rights Movement
Vatican II
Neil Armstrong Walks on the Moon
Middle Eastern Conflicts
Berlin Wall Falls: 1989
Pope John Paul II

Math

2s - 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24

3s - 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36 (now I can, count by 3's)

4's - 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48

5's - 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 (that's counting by 5, oh, that's counting by 5)

6's - 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 66, and 72

7's - 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56, 63, 70, 77, and 84

8's - 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64, 72, 80, 88, 96 (and we're through with the 8's)

9's - 9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63, 72, 81, 90, 99, 108

10's - 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120

11's - 11, 22, 33, 44, 55, 66, 77, 88, 99, 110, 121, 132

12's - 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, 120, 132, 144

13's - 13, 26, 39, 52, 65, 78, 91, 104, 117, 130, 143, 156, 169

14's - 14, 28, 42, 56, 70, 84, 98, 112, 126, 140, 154, 168, 182, 196

15's - 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, 90, 105, 120, 135, 150, 165, 180, 195, 210, 225 (counting by 15s)

Unit 10

The perfect squares: 1 4 9 16 25

36 49 64 81 100 121 144

Unit 11

The perfect Cubes: 1

8 27 64 125

216 343 512 729 1000

Unit 12

1 foot = 12 inches

3 feet = 1 yard

5,280 feet = 1 mile

1 mile = 1.6 kilometers

Unit 13

1 pound = 16 ounces

2,000 pounds = 1 ton

1 kilogram = 1,000 grams

1 kilogram = 2.2 pounds

Unit 14

1 inch = 2.54 centimeters

10 millimeters = 1 centimeter

100 centimeters = 1 meter

1,000 meters = 1 kilometer

Unit 15

1 tablespoon (tbsp) = 3 teaspoons (tsp)

1 ounce (oz.) = 2 tablespoons (tbsp)

1 teaspoon = 5 milliliters

1 tablespoon = 15 milliliters

1 ounce = 30 milliliters

1,000 milliliters = 1 liter

Unit 16

The perimeter of a polygon = The sum of the length of its sides

The area of a rectangle = its base times its height

The area of a square = one of its sides squared

Unit 17

The volume of a rectangular solid = its length times its width times its height

Area of a triangle = $\frac{1}{2}$ its Base times its Height

Right triangle, isosceles triangle, equilateral triangle

Unit 18

Pi = 3.14

The circumference of a circle = 2 times pi times its radius

The area of a circle = pi times its radius squared

Music History

ANTONIO VIVALDI

Unit 1: Gloria in D Major - 1. Gloria in excelsis Deo

Unit 2: The Four Seasons, "Autumn", I. Allegro

Unit 3: Guitar Concerto in D minor, II. Largo

Unit 4: Trio for Violin, Lute and Countinuiue, RV. 82, I. Allegro

Unit 5: Oboe Concerto in D minor, Op. 8 No. 9, Allegro Moderato

Unit 6: Concerto in A minor for 2 Violins and Orchestra, Op. 3, RV 522, II. Larghetto e spiritoso

LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN

Unit 7: Symphony No. 6, "Pastoral", First Movement

Unit 8: Piano Sonata No. 21 in C, "Waldstein", I. Allegro con brio

Unit 9: Cello Sonata No. 3 in A Major, Op. 69, IV. Allegro vivace

Unit 10: Mass in D Major, Op. 123 "Missa solemnis" Sanctus - Benedictus

Unit 11: String Quartet in C Major, Op. 59 "Razumovsky" No. 3, IV. Allegro motto

Unit 12: Fidelio, Op. 72, Act. 2 "Gott! Welch Dunkel hier"

DVORAK, GERSHWIN, COPLAND

Unit 13: Dvorak - New World Symphony, II. Largo

Unit 14: Gershwin - An American in Paris

Unit 15: Gershwin - Rhapsody in Blue

Unit 16: Gershwin - Concerto for Piano in F, I. Allegro

Unit 17: Copland - Rodeo, "Hoe-Down"

Unit 18: Copland - Appalachian Spring, "Doppio movimento"

Art History I

Unit 1	El Greco, Adoration of the Shepherds
Unit 2	Vermeer, Girl with a Pearl Earring
Unit 3	Fragonard, The Swing
Unit 4	Copley, Paul Revere
Unit 5	Hokusai, The Great Wave of Kanugawa
Unit 6	Audubon, American Flamingo
Unit 7	Leutze, Washington Crossing the Delaware
Unit 8	Rosetti, Proserpine
Unit 9	Degas, The Dance Class
Unit 10	Van Gogh, Sunflowers
Unit 11	Homer, Snap the Whip
Unit 12	Renoir, The Umbrellas
Unit 13	Monet, Bridge over a Pond of Waterlilies
Unit 14	Remington, The Old Stage-Coach of the Plains
Unit 15	Rodin, The Thinker
Unit 16	Picasso, Portrait of Dora Maar
Unit 17	Rockwell, Four Freedoms, Freedom of Speech
Unit 18	Warhol, Campbell's Soup

Art History II

Unit 1	Caravaggio, The Calling of St. Matthew
Unit 2	Rembrandt, Self-Portrait
Unit 3	West, The Death of General Wolfe
Unit 4	David, The Oath of the Horatii
Unit 5	Goya, The Third of May, 1808, Madrid
Unit 6	Cole, The Oxbow
Unit 7	Bierstadt, The Rocky Mountains, Lander's Peak
Unit 8	Whistler, Portrait of the Artist's Mother
Unit 9	Seurat, A Sunday Afternoon on La Grande Jatte
Unit 10	Van Gogh, The Night Sky
Unit 11	Homer, Gulf Stream
Unit 12	Munch, The Scream
Unit 13	Sargent, The Windham Sisters
Unit 14	Sargent, Gassed
Unit 15	Wood, American Gothic
Unit 16	Dali, The Persistence of Memory
Unit 17	Hopper, Nighthawks
Unit 18	Rothko, No. 14