



Theology	Language
<p>Pluralism – <i>How can many peoples live as one? What is the old motto? What are the four proposals? What are the five possible factors in forming a nation?</i></p> <p>Government and Religion <i>Uniformity</i> – one state religion, others not allowed <i>Tolerance</i> – one state religion, others allowed <i>Religious Liberty</i> – no state religion, others allowed</p>	<p><i>What are the word groups—the word “packs”?</i> <i>What are the major kinds of clauses? Other clauses?</i></p> <p>Four Sentence Structures* <i>Simple</i> – a main clause <i>Compound</i> – two main clauses <i>Complex</i> – a main clause + subordinate clause(s) <i>Compound-Complex</i> – two main clauses + subordinate clause(s)</p>
Scripture	Proverb
<p>The Lamb of God “Behold, the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world!” —John 1:29</p> <p>The Son of Man “The Son of Man did not come to be served, but to serve, and to give His life a ransom for many.” —Mark 10:45</p> <p>The Gift of God “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</p> <p>Bonus: The Beatitudes Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. Blessed are those who mourn, for they shall be comforted. Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth. Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they shall be satisfied. Blessed are the merciful, for they shall receive mercy. Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God. Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called sons of God. Blessed are those who have been persecuted for the sake of righteousness, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. —Matthew 5:3-10</p>	<p>A fool is too short To speak in high court. —from Proverbs 24:7</p> <p>Nineteen Two evil men the world abhors: He who schemes and he who scorns. —from Proverbs 24:8-9</p>  <p><small>*This description of sentences came from Tammy Peters and Daniel Coupland, <i>Well-Ordered Language: The Curious Student's Guide to Grammar</i>, Level 4A (Camp Hill, PA: Classical Academic Press, 2018), p. 219.</small></p>

Math	Science
<p><i>What is a ratio? A rate? Proportional? Percentage? What is a conditional statement? Its converse? How does a postulate differ from a theorem?</i></p> <p>Geometry <i>Point</i> – a mere location in space <i>Line</i> – an endlessly-long row of points <i>Plane</i> – an endlessly-wide sheet of points</p> <p>Arithmetic <i>What are the first twelve multiples of four?</i> 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, and 48 <i>If you know a song for these numbers, sing it out!</i></p>	<p><i>What are the parts of an atom? What is their location, size, and charge? What do call changes in number for each part?</i></p> <p>Molecule – two or more atoms <i>bonded</i> together</p> <p>Two Kinds of Molecular Bonds</p> <p><i>Covalent Bonds</i> – atoms <i>share</i> electrons Example: Water = H₂O</p> <p><i>Ionic Bonds</i> – one atom <i>steals</i> an electron (or more) Example: Table Salt = NaCl</p>
Geography and Chronology	History
<p><i>What are the “nine” planets in the solar system? What are the seven continents? The four oceans?</i></p> <p>Our Blue Planet Earth</p> <p>Six Mountain Ranges The Rockies and Appalachians in North America, the Andes in South America, the Alps in Europe, the Urals between Europe and Asia, and the Himalays in Asia.</p>  <p>Nine Rivers The Mississippi River in North America, the Amazon River in South America, the Rhine and the Danube Rivers in Europe, the Volga River in Russia, the Ganges River in India, the Yangtze River in China, and the Nile and Congo Rivers in Africa.</p> <p>Source: mungfali.com – “Printable Blank World Map for Students”</p>	<p>The Bible Timeline</p> <p>Eli at Shiloh with Hannah and Samuel, Saul, David, Sol’mon are first to rule Israel; Jonathan, David and faith to kill giants; Absalom, Joab, and Saul in defiance; No king is perfect: David’s the model. Temple, then idols—the Canaanite way. God splits them in <i>two</i>, then sends them away.</p> <p>Babylon, Daniel, Ezekiel, exile— Seventy years, a Jerusalem rockpile. Haggai, Zerubbabel, Joshua recover; Ezra the scribe, Nehemiah the governor— “Come up to Israel, build up the temple, Fill up the city—please, please repent!” For four hundred years, no prophet is sent.</p> <p>According to Ezekiel, what should a shepherd do? <i>A good shepherd takes care of his sheep.</i></p> <p>A good shepherd commits:</p> <p>To find, bind, and collect the lost— To feed, lead, and protect the flock.</p> <p>Source: Ezekiel 34 (cf. Matthew 9:36-38; John 10).</p>

Explanation – Week 19

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Scripture	Proverb
<p>The tutor asks the question and students respond. The first two verses are the priority the first year.</p> <p>What did John the Baptist call Jesus? “Behold, the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world!” —John 1:29</p> <p>Note: A sacrifice is a life violently taken for others. The amount of sin covered (lit. “paid for”) depends on the value of the life (the “blood,” Lev. 17:9; cf. Lev. 4). When Jesus dies as <i>God</i>, the payment is infinite!</p> <p>What did Jesus say was His mission? “The Son of Man did not come to be served, but to serve, and to give His life a ransom for many.” —Mark 10:45</p> <p>Note: Given Jesus’ authority, this came as a surprise!</p> <p>What has God done to show His love for us? “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</p> <p>Note: The “so” does not refer to <i>size</i> (as in “so big”), but to <i>how</i> (lit. “God loved the world <i>in this way</i>...”).</p> <p>Practice the “Bonus” passage with the older children.</p>	<p>Instead of the normal introduction, the teacher should look each student in the eye and speak firmly with joy:</p> <p>A fool is too short To speak in high court. —from Proverbs 24:7</p> <p>Note: Some conversations simply go “over his head.” The fool does not even know enough to speak up. The fool often does anyways (Pr. 18:2; opp. Pr. 17:28). A fool in court can do even more damage to justice.</p> <p>Memorize: Two evil men the world abhors: He who schemes and he who scorns. —from Proverbs 24:8-9</p> <p>The <i>saying</i> should be memorized, but not the reference. Show the picture (see the document of thirty pictures).</p> <p>Note: This curious proverb seems to imply that not even the world appreciates these two kinds of sinners:</p> <p>Schemer – the devilish planner, who tricks others Scorner – the know-it-all, who mocks others</p> <p>The scheming may actually come from scorning others.</p> <p>Such a person is an “abomination” to other <i>men</i>. Interestingly, even society finds these people <i>gross</i>.</p>

Explanation – Week 19

Math	Science
<p><i>What is a ratio? A rate? Proportional? Percentage?</i> <i>What is a conditional statement? Its converse?</i> <i>How does a postulate differ from a theorem?</i></p> <p>Geometry Point – a mere location in space A point has no volume—it has <i>zero</i> dimensions. Line – an endlessly-long row of points A line has no thickness—it has <i>one</i> dimension. Plane – an endlessly-wide sheet of points A plane is perfectly flat—it has <i>two</i> dimensions. In contrast, this classroom has <i>three</i> dimensions: <i>Volume = length x width x height</i></p> <p>Arithmetic <i>What are the first twelve multiples of four?</i> 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, and 48 <i>If you know a song for these numbers, sing it out!</i></p>	<p><i>What are the parts of an atom?</i> <i>What is their location, size, and charge?</i> <i>What do call changes in number for each part?</i></p> <p>Molecule – two or more atoms <i>bonded</i> together Bonds occur in the outer layer of electrons. The outer layer electrons are <i>valence</i> electrons.</p> <p>Two Kinds of Molecular Bonds</p> <p>Covalent Bonds – atoms <i>share</i> electrons Atoms like to have <i>eight</i> valence electrons. Example: Water = H₂O</p> <p>Ionic Bonds – one atom <i>steals</i> an electron (or more) from another atom → opposite charges attract Example: Table Salt = NaCl</p>
Geography and Chronology	History
<p><i>What are the “nine” planets in the solar system?</i> <i>What are the seven continents? The four oceans?</i></p> <p>Our Blue Planet Earth</p> <p>Six Mountain Ranges The Rockies and Appalachians in North America, the Andes in South America, the Alps in Europe, the Urals between Europe and Asia, and the Himalayans in Asia.</p> <p>Locate the mountain ranges on a world map.</p> <p>Nine Rivers The Mississippi River in North America, the Amazon River in South America, the Rhine and the Danube Rivers in Europe, the Volga River in Russia, the Ganges River in India, the Yangtze River in China, and the Nile and Congo Rivers in Africa.</p> <p>Locate the rivers on a world map.</p> <p>Note: The Nile River is the <i>longest</i> river in the world. By volume, the Amazon Rivers is the <i>largest</i>. It is reported to have 20% of the world’s waterflow! The Congo River is the next largest river.</p>	<p>The Bible history timeline can be chanted or sung. The following is the fifth part of a multi-verse poem:</p> <p>Babylon, Daniel, Ezekiel, exile— Seventy years, a Jerusalem rockpile. Haggai, Zerubbabel, Joshua recover; Ezra the scribe, Nehemiah the governor— “Come up to Israel, build up the temple, Fill up the city—please, please repent!” For four hundred years, no prophet is sent.</p> <p>Note: Daniel and Ezekiel are two prophets in exile. Haggai prophesies to Zerubbabel the governor and to Joshua the high priest (not Joshua the son of Nun). The temple is rebuilt by means of Haggai’s prophecy.</p> <p>Ezra and Nehemiah come later—Nehemiah rebuilds the wall and commands the city to be repopulated.</p> <p>Instead of truly repenting, however, the Jewish people abandon idolatry for an empty, formal worship of God. The book of Malachi is witness to this vain worship. As a result, God quits speaking to them for 400 years.</p> <p>The Good Shepherd According to Ezekiel 34, the spiritual leaders of Israel (bad “shepherds”) failed to care for the sheep. The poem is based on what these shepherds failed to do. Note: To “bind” means to <i>bind up their wounds</i>.</p>