

Deer Grandma,

i want to tell you about the story of the
Ten Commandments. the Israelites had been wandering in
the desert for about three months when thay came to
Mt. Sinai. the mountin was a good shelter so they
decided to stay a while. one day, thunder roared and
lightening flashed. the peepul could here a loud trumpet
blast. God called Moses to the top of the mountain and
said, "I am the Lord your God who brought you out of
Egypt." then God wrote the Ten Commandments on two
stone tablets for all His people to obey.

**Punctuation and
Capitalization Rules**

(EEL Guide page 459)

- ☐ #1: Capitalize the first letter of every sentence.
- ☐ Check spelling

Homophones

ad/add
hear/here
dear/deer
tacks/tax

do you know the Ten Commandments We red them in CC
 this weak The first commandment says to put God ferst
 in our lives. the second commandment is to worship only
 God. the third commandment tells us to use His name with
 respect in the fourth commandment, God reminds us to
 keep the Sabath day holy The fifth commandment tells us
 to respect our parents. the sixth comandment says don't
 hurt others. the seventh commandment is for those who
 are married God wants us to love our wife or husband
 and treat them with respect. the eighth commandment is
 don't steel. This means that we shouldn't take something
 that doesn't belong to us The ninth commandment says
 dont lie. It is always better to tell the trooth. in the
 tenth commandment, God says don't be envious of others.
 Even if you reely like someone else's close, you should not
 be jealous of them. These are the Ten Commandments.
 Can you remember them and follow them every day

**Punctuation and
Capitalization Rules**

(EEL Guide page 459)

- ☐ #1: Cap. 1st letter of sent.
- ☐ #2: Use the appropriate end mark for the purpose of the sentence. (.)(!)(?)
- ☐ Check spelling

Homophones

red/read
 led/lead
 creak/creek
 leak/leek
 weak/week
 heal/heel
 real/reel
 steal/steel
 clothes/close

my bruther and i enjoy reeding Greek myths

According to mythology, the Greek gods lived in an majestic palace high in the clouds above Greece's tallest mountain, Mount Olympus. each god had special powers and could live forever Zeus was the rooler of the universe. he watched over the world and the humans bellow. Hera, his wife, was radiant but overly proud and jealous. their sun, Ares, was the god of war Aphrodite was in love with Aries even though she had allreddy married his brother. Hermes had wings on his feat and served as a messenger Athena was the daughter of Zeus and Metis. she was the goddess of wisdom and war. Poseidon was the ruler of the see. the Romans, who ascended to power after the Greeks, adopted many Greek gods and gave them new names. these stories may be hard to believe, but hay, i still find them incredibly fascinating. I wish i could meat some of these gods. don't you

Punctuation and Capitalization Rules

(EEL Guide page 459)

- ☐ #1: Cap. 1st letter of sent.
- ☐ #2: End mark (.)(!)(?)
- ☐ #3: I is always capitalized when used as a word.
- ☐ Check spelling
- ☐ Indent the first line of a paragraph

Homophones

hay/hey
sea/see
tea/tee
read/reed
beat/beet
feat/feet
meat/meet
son/sun
aunt/ant

Bonus

How many vocabulary words can you find?

in 225 BC, a man named philo of byzantium wrote
about seven themata, which is Greek for "things to be
seen." The ancients had not seen anything like them
before and were baffled. Today we call them the seven
wonders. the seven wonders of the ancient world are
the pyramids of giza, the hanging gardens of babylon,
the temple of artemis at ephesus, the statue of zeus
at olympia, the mausoleum at helicarnassus, the pharos
lighthouse at alexandria, and the colossus of rhodes.
Of the original seven, presently only the Great Pyramid
is still exists. Some day i hope i will be aloud to visit
that colossal stone monument in egypt. It is huge.

**Punctuation and
Capitalization Rules**

(EEL Guide page 459)

- ☐ #1: Cap. 1st letter of sent.
- ☐ #2: End mark (.)(!)(?)
- ☐ #3: I capitalized
- ☐ #4: Capitalize all proper nouns.
- ☐ Check spelling
- ☐ Indent the first line of a paragraph

Homophones

knot/not
allowed/aloud
stairs/stares

Bonus

How many vocabulary words
can you find?

This week in CC, eye learned about the roman empires
rise and fall. whey back in 44 BC, rome had emerged as
a world leader controlling all of the land wear Italy,
greece, spain, france, and North Africa our now The
roman republic became the Roman Empire wen augustus
was crowned emperor in 27 BC. this was followed by a
time uv peace, which was called the Pax Romana. in
AD 286, the empire divided into too parts, the western
and eastern empires, until ruthless Germanic barbarian's
defeated the western empire in AD 476. Can you imagine
how devastating that was for Romes people

**Punctuation and
Capitalization Rules**

(EEL Guide page 459)

- ☐ #1: Cap. 1st letter of sent.
- ☐ #2: End mark (.)(!)(?)
- ☐ #3: I is always capitalized
- ☐ #4: Cap. Proper Nouns
- ☐ #5: Most possessive nouns end with ('s) if singular or (s') if plural. Possessive pronouns like yours, theirs, ours, his, hers, its do not have an apostrophe
- ☐ Check spelling

Homophones

our/hour/are
to/too/two
eye/I/aye
bare/bear
wear/where
way/weigh/whey

Bonus

How many vocabulary words
can you find?

there were sow many great thinkers in Ancient Greece
 How do i chews which one to write about. homers
 poems, The Illiad and The Odyssey r still famous today.
 Pythagoras was a famus Greek mathematician who
 cunningly used numbers to explain all areas of life.
 i wonder if he was able to measure how many k.m. to the
 top of mt olympus. Socartes was a famous philosopher
 who developed the Socratic Method based on the idea
 that people learn best by asking question's and engaging
 in conversation. archimedes was a famous inventor who
 studied physics and discovered the power of simple
 machines. these men played a vast role in shapeing
 western ideas. i want to no more about all of them

Punctuation and Capitalization Rules

(EEL Guide page 459)

- ☐ #1: Cap. 1st letter of sent.
- ☐ #2: End mark (.)(!)(?)
- ☐ #3: I is always capitalized
- ☐ #4: Cap. Proper Nouns
- ☐ #5: possessive ('s)(s') his/hers/its
- ☐ #6: Abbreviations end with a period (.), except for state names and metric units of measurement.
- ☐ Check spelling
- ☐ Titles of books (or long poems) are *italicized* when typed and underlined when written.

Homophones

choose/chews
 sew/so/sow
 no/know
 cent/scent/sent

Bonus

How many vocabulary words can you find?

unlike many religions, hinduism did not have one single founder. it was developed during the rain of the vast Indus River Valley Civilization around 1500 B.C.

hinduism teaches reincarnation after death They believe the soul comes back on different levels based on karma, which is the balance of ones good and sinister actions.

Ancient Hindu society was organized bye a caste system with four mane classes. Priests were the most prestigious class. Following them were the warrior's.

The third class included farmers traders and merchants. The lowest class were the servants

Another religion founded in india was Buddhism, which began in the sixth century B.C. it was started buy

A prince named siddhartha he was deeply troubled by all the suffering in the world so he deftly gave away his' wealth to live a plane and simple life. His followers called him Buddha, which means "the enlightened one."

Punctuation and Capitalization Rules

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- ☐ #2: End mark (.)(!)(?)
- ☐ #3: I is always capitalized
- ☐ #4: Cap. Proper Nouns
- ☐ #5: possessive ('s)(s') his/hers/its
- ☐ #6: Abbrev.(.) (GA) (cm) (BC)
- ☐ #7: Use commas (,) to separate items in series
- ☐ Check spelling
- ☐ Indent the first line of each new paragraph

Homophones

so/sew
no/know
do/dew/due
to/too/two
be/bee
by/buy/bye
main/mane
plain/plane
fair/fare
hair/hare
rain/rein/reign
raise/rays/raze
desert/dessert

Bonus

How many vocabulary words can you find?

during the Age of Imperialism, from 1830 to 1930,
incredibly only a handful of European countrys controlled
almost every peace of land in the world Queen victoria
herself ruled for over half a sentury. Her kingdom
Great Britain included england scotland ireland and
wales. the ruthless british established rule over india in
1858 and Queen Victoria was declared the Empress of
india in 1877. It was knot until after World War I that
India gained it's independence. A famous indian man
mohandas Gandhi led the bold passive resistance
movement to defy Great Britain, which helped win Indias
independence. sadly, Mr Gandhi was assassinated in 1948.
After they broke away from Great Britain, Indias knew
flag was orange white green and blew

Punctuation and Capitalization Rules

(EEL Guide page 459)

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- ☐ #2: End mark (.)(!)(?)
- ☐ #3: I is always capitalized
- ☐ #4: Cap. Proper Nouns
- ☐ #5: possessive ('s)(s')
his/hers/its
- ☐ #6: Abbrev.(.) (GA) (cm)
- ☐ #7: (,) separate items in series
- ☐ #8: Most appositive, which
rename nouns, are surrounded
by commas (,).
- ☐ Check spelling
- ☐ Indent the first line
of each new paragraph

Homophones

knot/not
new/knew
blew/blue
threw/through
die/dye
peace/piece
wade/weighed

Bonus

How many vocabulary words
can you find?

around 600 b.c. a chinese philosopher lao-tzu
founded taoism, which means "the path" and emphasizes
harmony with nature. Lao-Tzu taught his follower's how
to reach a hire level of consciousness through quite
meditation. another grate chinese philosopher confucius
lived around 500 bc. and he taught compassion obedience
and respect. after studying history archery and music
he be came a teacher. A famous book The Analects is a
collection of sayings that historians think may have been
compiled by confuciuses students. Confucius often said,
"Do not do to others what you would not want uthers to
do to you." Does that sound familiar. Today we call that
the Golden Rule and i try to follow it every day

**Punctuation and
Capitalization Rules**

(EEL Guide page 459)

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- ☐ #3: I is always capitalized
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- ☐ #5: possessive ('s)(s')
his/hers/its
- ☐ #6: Abbrev.(.) (GA) (cm) (BC)
- ☐ #7: (,) separate items in series
- ☐ #8: (,) separate appositives(,)
- ☐ #9: Use a comma (,) before the
conjunction in a compound
sentence.
- ☐ Check spelling
- ☐ Indent the first line
of each paragraph
- ☐ Titles of books are *italicized*
when typed and underlined
when written.

Homophones

hire/higher
brake/break
grate/great
stake/steak
quiet/quite

in 794, Kammu the Japanese emperor moved
Japan's capital to the city of Heian. This period in
Japanese history is called the Heian period. It lasted
nearly 400 years, and power remained within an explicit
group. Every time emperors died, the throne was passed
down to their eldest son. Japanese society was
organized like the European feudal system with peasants,
knights, and nobles. Japanese knights known as samurai
protected prestigious landowners. Like the knights in
Western Europe, the samurai warriors were adorned in
fancy armor and followed rules of chivalry. There called
bushido, or "way of the warrior." The Heian period ended
in the twelfth century when civil war gave control to two
corrupt military commanders called shoguns. Wow
I would have never guessed that Japanese history was
so interesting.

Punctuation and Capitalization Rules

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- ☐ #4: Cap. Proper Nouns
- ☐ #5: possessive ('s)(s')
his/hers/its
- ☐ #6: Abbrev.(.) (GA) (cm)
- ☐ #7: (,) separate items in series
- ☐ #8: (,) separate appositives(,)
- ☐ #9: (,) before conjunction in
compound sentences
- ☐ #10: If two independent clauses
joined by a conjunction are
short and closely related in
thought, the comma may be
omitted.
- ☐ Check spelling
- ☐ Indent the first line
of each paragraph

Homophones

hear/here
their/there/they're
missed/mist
guessed/guest
passed/past
ring/wring

Bonus

How many vocabulary words
can you find?

Constantine the emperor of rome ceased the persecution of Christians with the Edict of Milan in ad 313. He hoped Christianity would help him reunite the vast roman Empire. Then in AD 330, he moved the capital to Byzantium and renamed it constantinople. after the Western Roman Empire fell in 476 the Byzantine Empire was all that emerged from the Old Roman Empire One of the most exalted Byzantine emperors was Justinian I, who ruled from 527 to 565. He expanded his empire with the edition of North Africa Italy and spain. He thought there were to many laws and sum laws were confusing so he worked to pear them down. Many legal systems around the world today resemble Justinians Code. The Byzantine Empire lasted until Ottoman Turks one the battle over Constantinople in 1453.

Punctuation and Capitalization Rules

(EEL Guide page 459)

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- ☐ #2: End mark (.)(!)(?)
- ☐ #3: I is always capitalized
- ☐ #4: Cap. Proper Nouns
- ☐ #5: possessive ('s)(s') his/hers/its
- ☐ #6: Abbrev.(.) (GA) (cm) (AD)
- ☐ #7: (,) separate items in series
- ☐ #8: (,) separate appositives(,)
- ☐ #9: (,) before conjunction in compound sentences
- ☐ #10: no (,) for short independent clauses in compound sentences
- ☐ #11: Use a comma (,) or commas to separate the dependent clause from the independent clause in a complex sentence except for when the independent clause comes last.
- ☐ Check spelling
- ☐ Indent the first line of each paragraph

Homophones

some/sum
one/won
none/nun
pair/pare/pear
picture/pitcher
addition/edition

Bonus

How many vocabulary words can you find?

muhammad was born in Mecca a flourishing trading post on the Arabian Peninsula. in 622, Muhammed founded a new religion islam after he had scene a vision. He said the angel Gabriel came to him and gabriel told him he had been chosen as the messenger of Allah. Allah is the Arabic word for God Members of the Islam religion are called Muslims. after Muhammads death in 632 Muslim scribes combined his various teachings into one holy book The Koran. One quote from the Koran says, Speak good or remain silent.

Another group of people known as the Turks settled in Asia Minor around 1250 and founded the Ottoman Empire The Ottoman Turks traded with nearby Muslims and eventually converted to islam. As they gained power during the 1400s the Ottomans expanded the Muslim empire to all of the area around the Mediterranean see including the Middle East, North Africa, and Eastern Europe

Punctuation and Capitalization Rules

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- ☐ #5: possessive ('s)(s') his/hers/its
- ☐ #6: Abbrev.(.) (GA) (cm)
- ☐ #7: (,) separate items in series
- ☐ #8: (,) separate appositives(,)
- ☐ #9: (,) before conjunction in compound sentences
- ☐ #10: no (,) for short independent clauses in compound sentences
- ☐ #11: (,) to separate dependent clause from independent
- ☐ #12: Use quotation marks ("") before and after a speaker's exact words.
- ☐ Check spelling
- ☐ Titles of books (or long poems) are *italicized* when typed or underlined when written.

Homophones

sea/see
seam/seem
scene/seen
meat/meet
weak/week
cents/sense
accept/except
access/excess

in Genesis, God said to Noah, Be fruitful and multiply and fill the earth. Some historians validate that Cush Noahs grandson settled in northeast africa in an area called Nubia This is now in the bleak Sahara Dessert but around 2000 b.c. the land was more fertile. Nubia was rich with gold ivory and iron ore. This became an exalted source of gold to the Egyptians, who renamed it Kush. The Kush mined gold along the Nile River from 200 BC to AD 350. They cunningly established there capital in an area where major trade routes crossed. People had to wok for miles over rough rode just to trade with the them.

“The only man i envy is the man who has not yet been to Africa - for he has so much to look forward to.”

Richard Mullin

Punctuation and Capitalization Rules

(EEL Guide page 459)

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- ☐ #5: possessive ('s)(s') his/hers/its
- ☐ #6: Abbrev.(.) (GA) (cm) (BC)
- ☐ #7: (,) separate items in series
- ☐ #8: (,) separate appositives(,)
- ☐ #9: (,) before conjunction in compound sentences
- ☐ #10: no (,) for short independent clauses in compound sentences
- ☐ #11: (,) to separate dependent clause from independent
- ☐ #12: (“)Exact words spoken(“)
- ☐ #13: Use dashes (–)
 - to indicate abrupt thought
 - set off parenthetical info.
 - before an author’s name after a direct quote

- ☐ Check spelling

Homophones

walk/wok
road/rode
board/bored
soar/sore
ewe/you

Bonus

How many vocabulary words can you find?

Have you ever herd of Ghana It once was one of the most prestigious kingdoms on the continent of africa. in 700, Ghana was known as the land of gold. the Mali nation took control of the gold trade in 1240 and established Timbuktu as a center of trade culture and learning. By the mid 1400s, the wealthy and powerful Songhai Empire controlled trade in western Africa European's learned about Timbuktu and the songhai through the writings of an adroit Berber Leo Africanus who traveled throughout the vast continent. He wrote in explicit detail about him's travels in 1526 but they were not published until twenty fore years later

"i come from no country, from no city, no tribe. I am the son of the road, my country is the caravan, my life the most unexpected of voyages."

leo Africanus

Punctuation and Capitalization Rules

(EEL Guide page 459)

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- ☐ #4: Cap. Proper Nouns
- ☐ #5: possessive ('s)(s') his/hers/its
- ☐ #6: Abbrev.(.) (GA) (cm)
- ☐ #7: (,) separate items in series
- ☐ #8: (,) separate appositives(,)
- ☐ #9: (,) before conjunction in compound sentences
- ☐ #10: no (,) for short independent clauses in compound sentences
- ☐ #11: (,) to separate dependent clause from independent
- ☐ #12: (")Exact words spoken(")
- ☐ #13: (-)abrupt thought (-)Author's Name
- ☐ #14: Use hyphens (-)
 - to link compound adjectives
 - to express numbers 21-99
 - to divide words at the end of a line

Homophones

for/four/fore
 hoarse/horse
 hour/our/are
 weather/whether
 heard/herd
 patience/patients

Bonus

How many vocabulary words can you find?

King John Is son Prince Henry of portugal was born in 1394. the Portuguese were already revered shipbuilders and sailors but Henry wanted his people to explore more of the deep blew sea than any other Europeans had before. he founded a school of navigation where Sailors learned about evolving navigational techniques and tools such as the astrolabe and compass. His students deftly sailed farther and farther down the west coast of africa trading for ivory salt gold and slaves beginning the slave trade There longest journey was a tantalizing three thousand twenty ate miles they did not make it all the way to India. Although Henry Himself never sailed very far from home, historians who rite about him call him Henry the Navigator because of his resolute sponsorship of map making and exploration

Punctuation and Capitalization Rules

(EEL Guide page 459)

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- ☐ #5: possessive ('s)(s') his/hers/its
- ☐ #6: Abbrev.(.) (GA) (cm)
- ☐ #7: (,) separate items in series
- ☐ #8: (,) separate appositives(,)
- ☐ #9: (,) before conjunction in compound sentences
- ☐ #10: no (,) for short independent clauses in compound sentences
- ☐ #11: (,) to separate dependent clause from independent
- ☐ #12: (")Exact words spoken(")
- ☐ #13: (-)abrupt thought (-)Author's Name
- ☐ #14: compound(-)adjectives numbers 21-99, end of line-
- ☐ #15: Semicolons (;) can be used to replace conjunctions in compound sentences

Homophones

their/there/they're
blew/blue
flew/flu
night/knight
right/rite/write
high/hi
ate/eight

Bonus

How many vocabulary words can you find?

three of the advanced civilizations of Mesoamerica from 1200 b.c. to a.d. 1500 were, the Olmecs the Mayans and the Aztec. Mezoamerica, witch means middle america, is the area along the gulf of mexico between north america and south america. the Olmecs were the oldest civilization in mesoamerica. They were skilled pyramid builders and sculptors who's durable giant head monuments can still be seen today. Next came the mayans They developed their calendar threw watching and documenting the the agricultural seasons. The mayans used advanced hieroglyphic writing, and, they played elaborate ball games that resembled our modern day sport soccer. At the center of their cities where towering stone pyramids with steps ascending to temples on top. Later, the aztecs also built pyramid temples and became the dominant society in the region by the early 1400s

Punctuation and Capitalization Rules

(EEL Guide page 459)

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- ☐ #2: End mark (.)(!)(?)
- ☐ #3: I is always capitalized
- ☐ #4: Cap. Proper Nouns
- ☐ #5: possessive ('s)(s') his/hers/its/**whose**
- ☐ #6: Abbrev(.) (GA) (cm)
- ☐ #7: (,) separate items in series
- ☐ #8: (,) separate appositives(,)
- ☐ #9: (,) before conjunction in compound sentences
- ☐ #10: no (,) for short independent clauses in compound sentences
- ☐ #11: (,) to separate dependent clause from independent
- ☐ #12: (")Exact words spoken(")
- ☐ #13: (-)abrupt thought (-)Author's Name
- ☐ #14: compound(-)adjectives numbers 21-99, end of line-
- ☐ #15: (;) replace conjunctions in compound sentence
- ☐ #16: Use a colon (:)
-to introduce a list or question
-in time: three o'clock= 3:00
-between chapter and verse Genesis 1:1

Homophones

witch/which
sealing/ceiling
threw/through
gait/gate
hole/whole

Bonus

How many vocabulary words can you find?

The aztecs 1100-1520 were the dominant society in the southern part of present day Mexico and their capitol city Tenochtitlan was on an island in Lake Texcoco. they built colossal pyramids with temples on top where they preformed rituals of human sacrifice. The Aztec's had an elaborate system of riting and even rote beautiful stories and poetry. They are also known for many inventions such as chocolate an advanced calendar system and competitive sports. Montezuma II, became emperor in 1502 and ruled until the arrival of hernan cortez from Spain, which of coarse everyone nose now, had a devastating affect. The ruthless Spanish quickly defeated the Aztecs and took over that region

i and my companions suffer from a disease
of the heart which can be cured only with gold.

Hernan Cortez

Punctuation and Capitalization Rules

(EEL Guide page 459)

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- ☐ #2: End mark (.)(!)(?)
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- ☐ #5: possessive ('s)(s') his/hers/its
- ☐ #6: Abbrev.(.) (GA) (cm)
- ☐ #7: (,) separate items in series
- ☐ #8: (,) separate appositives(,)
- ☐ #9: (,) before conjunction in compound sentences
- ☐ #10: no (,) for short independent clauses in compound sentences
- ☐ #11: (,) to separate dependent clause from independent
- ☐ #12: (")Exact words spoken(")
- ☐ #13: (-)abrupt thought (-)Author's Name
- ☐ #14: compound(-)adjectives numbers 21-99, end of line-
- ☐ #15: (;) replace conjunctions in compound sentence
- ☐ #16: list(:) time(3:00) chapter(:)verse
- ☐ #17: Use parentheses ()
(a) to enclose information not pertinent to thought, (b) to enclose numbered/lettered items in a sentence, (c) to enclose a reference in a sentence.

Homophones

capital/capitol
owe/oh
nose/knowns
right/write
rote/wrote
coarse/course
forth/fourth
affect/effect

circa 1000 bc to Ad 1450 3 North American mound building civilizations where the adena the hopewell and the Mississippians. 1 The Adena, who were hunter gatherers in the Ohio Valley, buried their chiefs in mounds of earth that loomed up too twenty feet high. They eventually merged with the Hopewell culture 2 the Hopewell controlled a vast trading network of firs obsidian copper conch shells, freshwater pearls, gold iron and mica. They built huge mounds as ceremonial monuments. 3 the Mississippians emerged later, and they were burly farmers known fore their enormous flat topped pyramids. At the top they wood build temples and the chiefs dwellings out of wood. Have you been to the Etowah Indian Mounds in Cartersville, ga yet i should take you there some time as my companion.

Punctuation and Capitalization Rules

(EEL Guide page 459)

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- ☐ #13: (-)abrupt thought (-)Author's Name
- ☐ #14: compound(-)adjectives numbers 21-99, end of line-
- ☐ #15: (;) replace conjunctions in compound sentence
- ☐ #16: list(:) time(3:00) chapter(:)verse
- ☐ #17: parentheses around (extra info) (#) (reference)

Homophones

for/four/fore
to/too/two
wood/would
fir/fur
stationary/stationery

Bonus

How many vocabulary words can you find?

before european settlers arrived several Native American cultures flourished in North America. From 500 BC until ad 1200 the Anasazi deftly built adobe villages in caves and on the sides of cliffs in what is now the Four Corners region of the United States presently where Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona meet. They grew corn beans squash and cotton. There also know for there elaborate baskets, pottery, textiles, and artwork that archaeologists have uncovered around their. The Anasazi even built a stunning cliff palace 3 stories high, which could hold up to 250 people When and why the Anasazi left this area has baffled historian's for years. its an enigma. If your interested in learning more you can go visit the Cliff Palace at Mesa Verde National Park in colorado and you can see it for yourself

Punctuation and Capitalization Rules

(EEL Guide page 459)

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- ☐ #8: (,) separate appositives(,)
- ☐ #9: (,) before conjunction in compound sentences
- ☐ #10: no (,) for short independent clauses in compound sentences
- ☐ #11: (,) to separate dependent clause from independent
- ☐ #12: (")Exact words spoken(")
- ☐ #13: (-)abrupt thought (-)Author's Name
- ☐ #14: compound(-)adjectives numbers 21-99, end of line-
- ☐ #15: (;) replace conjunctions in compound sentence
- ☐ #16: list(:) time(3:00) chapter(:)verse
- ☐ #17: parentheses around (extra info) (#) (reference)

Homophones

it's/its
they're/their/there
you're/your
mail/male
toes/tows
toad/towed

Bonus

How many vocabulary words can you find?

Did you know Mexico had to fight for it's independence just like Americans did. During the mexican revolution, whitch began in 1910, the sinister Mexican dictator porfirio diaz was overthrown and replaced with a constitutional republic. three bold rebel leader's soon emerged zapata, an Indian farmer, Orozco, an american born militant, and the bandit Pancho Villa. We are fighting for land and liberty they exclaimed. It was a long costly conflict against the corrupt mexican army the Federales. A constitution was drafted in 1917 to address many of there complaints but the mexican people had to weight another 3 years until finally in 1920 the fighting ceased and a new president was elected. Which ended the mexican revolution

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Homophones

who's/whose
which/witch
weather/whether
hole/whole
pail/pale
wait/weight
waist/waste
there/their/they're

Bonus

How many vocabulary words can you find?

While looking for a shorter route to asia. European explorers found a majestic new land Canada. The explorers soon discovered rich resources of fish and furs.

John Cabot from Italy first visited the Grand Banks near Newfoundland in 1497. Soon, Europeans began extracting fish there every summer. a French navigator Samuel de Champlain explored the east coast of Canada and the land along the st Lawrence River in 1603.

He helped start french settlements in the new land and traded furs with the Aboriginal people. Henry Hudson a prestigious english explorer discovered an important route into the middle of North America in 1610 that became known as Hudson Bay. This area was monumental to the english fur trade. When people back home heard tails depicting these explorers, they wanted to travel to North America to. The creation of the Hudsons' Bay Company an English fur trading business in 1670 was the principle reason Britain and France went to war.

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Homophones

rap/wrap
tail/tale
principal/principle

Bonus

How many vocabulary words can you find?

Do you know the history of Canada. France surrendered
it's canadian colonies to great britain in 1763, after the
devastating seven years war. The petrified canadians
watched as their southern neighbor the united states
began to grow larger and larger. Canadians had scene
what happened to the native americans down there and
did not want to be invaded next so they pleaded with
great britain to defend them and on july 1 1867 the british
parliament passed the british north america act
establishing the dominion of canada which united the
separate colonies of ontario quebec nova scotia and
new brunswick. The british north america act served as
the constitution of canada until canadians gained total
independence from britain in 1982 french is presently
spoken in the province of Quebec. I would like to learn
french so i can visit our northern neighbor some day.

Let each of us please his neighbor for their
good, to build them up.

Romans 15 2

Punctuation and Capitalization Rules

(EEL Guide page 459)

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(extra info) (#) (reference)

Homophones

knot/not
pain/pane
scene/seen
grate/great

Bonus

How many vocabulary words
can you find?

in the early 1800's spanish colonists in south
america were becoming irate over heavy taxation.
inspired by the american and french revolutions they
began to strive for freedom in south america. 3 men
emerged to lead the fight san martin of argentina
o'higgins of chile and bolivar of venezuela. By 1830,
thirteen spanish colonies in South America had won
there independence

When tyranny becomes law, rebellion is a right.

Simon Bolivar

Punctuation and Capitalization Rules

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Homophones

there/their/they're

Bonus

How many vocabulary words
can you find?

In 1807, when Napoleon's army invaded the Portuguese Empire, King John VI and his court fled to Brazil. With help from the British, the French were finally driven out of Portugal after 3 years of fighting. In the King's absence, a group of army officers seized power and drew up a new constitution. They convinced King John VI to return from Brazil in 1821. Meanwhile, his son, Dom Pedro, I remained in Brazil. Under Dom Pedro's leadership, Brazil broke away from Portugal and declared independence in 1822. When King John VI died, the heir to the Portuguese throne was Dom Pedro I. Since he was already emperor of Brazil, he abdicated the throne to his 7-year-old daughter, Maria da Gloria. Her uncle Miguel agreed to rule as regent. In 1828 Miguel declared himself king. Then in 1831, Dom Pedro I fell from power in Brazil. He fled to Europe and declared himself regent of Portugal instead of his brother Miguel. A rebel army, with many British supporters, came to Portugal to fight for him. The fighting lasted until 1834 when Pedro took the throne and Miguel went into exile.

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Most of the info in these paragraphs come from our Foundations Guide and from the CC Timeline Cards.

Dear Grandma,

I want to tell you about the story of the Ten Commandments. **The** Israelites had been wandering in the desert for about three months when **they** came to Mt. Sinai. **The** **mountain** was a good shelter so they decided to stay a while. **O**ne day, thunder roared and lightening flashed. **The** **people** could **hear** a loud trumpet blast. God called Moses to the top of the mountain and said, "I am the Lord your God who brought you out of Egypt." **Then** God wrote the Ten Commandments on two stone tablets for all His people to obey.

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Most of the info in these paragraphs come from our Foundations Guide and from the CC Timeline Cards.

Do you know the Ten Commandments? We **read** them in CC this **week**. The first commandment says to put God **first** in our lives. **T**he second commandment is to worship only God. **T**he third commandment tells us to use His name with respect. **I**n the fourth commandment, God reminds us to keep the Sabbath day holy. The fifth commandment tells us to respect our parents. **T**he sixth **commandment** says don't hurt others. **T**he seventh commandment is for those who are married. God wants us to love our wife or husband and treat them with respect. **T**he eighth commandment is don't **steal**. This means that we shouldn't take something that doesn't belong to us. The ninth commandment says **don't** lie. It is always better to tell the **truth**. **I**n the tenth commandment, God says don't be envious of others. Even if you **really** like someone else's **clothes**, you should not be jealous of them. These are the Ten Commandments. Can you remember them and follow them every day?

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Most of the info in these paragraphs come from our Foundations Guide and from the CC Timeline Cards.

¶ **My brother** and **I** enjoy **reading** Greek myths.

According to mythology, the Greek gods lived in **a** majestic palace high in the clouds above Greece's tallest mountain, Mount Olympus. **Each** god had special powers and could live forever. Zeus was the **ruler** of the universe. **He** watched over the world and the humans **below**. Hera, his wife, was radiant but overly proud and jealous. **Their son**, Ares, was the god of war. Aphrodite was in love with Aries even though she had **already** married his brother. Hermes had wings on his **feet** and served as a messenger. Athena was the daughter of Zeus and Metis. **She** was the goddess of wisdom and war. Poseidon was the ruler of the **sea**. **The Romans**, who ascended to power after the Greeks, adopted many Greek gods and gave them new names. **These** stories may be hard to believe, but **hey, I** still find them incredibly fascinating. I wish **I** could **meet** some of these gods. **Don't you?**

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Most of the info in these paragraphs come from our Foundations Guide and from the CC Timeline Cards.

¶ In 225 BC, a man named Philo of Byzantium wrote about seven *themata*, which is Greek for “things to be seen.” The ancients had **not** seen anything like them before and were baffled. Today we call them the seven wonders. The **S**even **W**onders of the **A**ncient **W**orld are the **P**ramids of **G**iza, the **H**anging **G**ardens of **B**abylon, the **T**emple of **A**rtemis at **E**phesus, the statue of **Z**eus at **O**lympia, the **M**ausoleum at **H**elicarnassus, the **P**haros **L**ighthouse at **A**lexandria, and the **C**olossus of **R**hodes. Of the original seven, presently only the Great Pyramid is still exists. Some day **I** hope **I** will be **allowed** to visit that colossal stone monument in **E**gypt. It is huge!

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Most of the info in these paragraphs come from our Foundations Guide and from the CC Timeline Cards.

This week in CC, **I** learned about the **Roman Empire's** rise and fall. **Way** back in 44 BC, **Rome** had emerged as a world leader, controlling all of the land **where** Italy, **Greece**, **Spain**, **France**, and North Africa **are** now. The **Roman Republic** became the Roman Empire **when** **Augustus** was crowned emperor in 27 BC. **This** was followed by a time **of** peace, which was called the Pax Romana. **In** AD 286, the empire divided into **two** parts, the **Western** and **Eastern Empires**, until ruthless Germanic barbarians defeated the **Western Empire** in AD 476. Can you imagine how devastating that was for **Rome's** people?

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Most of the info in these paragraphs come from our Foundations Guide and from the CC Timeline Cards.

There were **so** many great thinkers in Ancient Greece.

How do **I** choose which one to write about? **Homer's** poems, The Illiad and The Odyssey **are** still famous today.

Pythagoras was a **famous** Greek mathematician who cunningly used numbers to explain all areas of life.

I wonder if he was able to measure how many **km** to the top of **Mt. Olympus**? **Socartes** was a famous philosopher who developed the Socratic Method based on the idea that people learn best by asking questions **s** and engaging in conversation. **Archimedes** was a famous inventor who studied physics and discovered the power of simple machines. **These** men played a vast role in **shaping** western ideas. **I** want to **know** more about all of them!

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Most of the info in these paragraphs come from our Foundations Guide and from the CC Timeline Cards.

Unlike many religions, Hinduism did not have one single founder. It was developed during the reign of the vast Indus River Valley Civilization around 1500 BC.

Hinduism teaches reincarnation after death. They believe the soul comes back on different levels based on karma, which is the balance of one's good and sinister actions.

Ancient Hindu society was organized by a caste system with four main classes. Priests were the most prestigious class. Following them were the warriors.

The third class included farmers, traders, and merchants. The lowest class were the servants.

¶ Another religion founded in India was Buddhism, which began in the sixth century BC. It was started by a prince named Siddhartha. He was deeply troubled by all the suffering in the world so he gave deftly away his wealth to live a plain and simple life. His followers called him Buddha, which means "the enlightened one."

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Most of the info in these paragraphs come from our Foundations Guide and from the CC Timeline Cards.

¶ During the Age of Imperialism, from 1830 to 1930, incredibly only a handful of European **countries** controlled almost every **piece** of land in the world. Queen **Victoria** herself ruled for over half a **century**. Her kingdom, Great Britain, included **England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales**. The ruthless **British** established rule over **India** in 1858 and Queen Victoria was declared the Empress of **India** in 1877. It was **not** until after World War I, that India gained it's independence. A famous **Indian** man, **Mohandas Gandhi**, led the bold passive resistance movement to defy Great Britain, which helped win **India's** independence. **Sadly, Mr.** Gandhi was assassinated in 1948. After they broke away from Great Britain, **India's new** flag was orange, white, green, and **blue**.

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¶ Around 600 BC a Chinese philosopher, Lao-Tzu, founded Taoism, which means “the path” and emphasizes harmony with nature. Lao-Tzu taught his followers how to reach a higher level of consciousness through quiet meditation. Another great Chinese philosopher, Confucius, lived around 500 BC, and he taught compassion, obedience, and respect. After studying history, archery, and music he became a teacher. A famous book, The Analects, is a collection of sayings that historians think may have been compiled by Confucius’s students. Confucius often said, “Do not do to others what you would not want others to do to you.” Does that sound familiar? Today we call that the Golden Rule, and I try to follow it every day.

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Most of the info in these paragraphs come from our Foundations Guide and from the CC Timeline Cards.

¶ In 794, Kammu, the Japanese emperor, moved Japan's capital to the city of Heian. This period in Japanese history is called the Heian Period. It lasted nearly 400 years~~x~~ and power remained within an explicit group. Every time emperors died, the throne was ~~passed~~ down to ~~thier~~ eldest son. Japanese society was organized like the European feudal system with peasants, knights, and nobles. Japanese knights known as samurai protected prestigious landowners. Like the knights in Western Europe, the samurai warriors were adorned in fancy armor and followed rules of chivalry. ~~They're~~ called Bushido, or "way of the warrior." The Heian Period ended in the ~~twelfth~~ century when civil war ~~gave~~ control to corrupt military commanders called shoguns. Wow!

I would have never ~~guessed~~ that Japanese history was so interesting.

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Most of the info in these paragraphs come from our Foundations Guide and from the CC Timeline Cards.

¶ Constantine, the emperor of Rome, ceased the persecution of Christians with the Edict of Milan in AD 313. He hoped Christianity would help him reunite the vast Roman Empire. Then in AD 330, he moved the capital to Byzantium and renamed it Constantinople. After the Western Roman Empire fell in 476, the Byzantine Empire was all that emerged from the Old Roman Empire. One of the most exalted Byzantine emperors was Justinian I, who ruled from 527 to 565. He expanded his empire with the **addition** of North Africa, Italy, and Spain. He thought there were **too** many laws and **some** laws were confusing, so he worked to **pare** them down. Many legal systems around the world today resemble Justinian's Code. The Byzantine Empire lasted until Ottoman Turks **won** the battle over Constantinople in 1453.

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Most of the info in these paragraphs come from our Foundations Guide and from the CC Timeline Cards.

¶ **M**uhammad was born in Mecca, a flourishing trading post on the Arabian Peninsula. **I**n 622, Muhammed founded a new religion, **I**slam, after he had **seen** a vision. He said the angel **G**abriel came to him, and **G**abriel told him he had been chosen as the messenger of Allah. **A**llah is the Arabic word for God. Members of the Islam religion are called Muslims. **A**fter Muhammad's death in 632, Muslim scribes combined his various teachings into one holy book, The Koran. One quote from the Koran says, "Speak good or remain silent."

¶ **A**nother group of people, known as the Turks, settled in **A**sia Minor around 1250 and founded the Ottoman Empire. The Ottoman Turks traded with nearby Muslims and eventually converted to **I**slam. As they gained power during the 1400s, the Ottomans expanded the Muslim empire to all of the area around the Mediterranean **sea** including the Middle East, North Africa, and Eastern Europe.

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Most of the info in these paragraphs come from our Foundations Guide and from the CC Timeline Cards.

¶ In Genesis, God said to Noah, “Be fruitful and multiply and fill the earth.” Some historians validate that Cush, Noah’s grandson, settled in northeast Africa in an area called Nubia. This is now in the bleak Sahara Desert but, around 2000 BC the land was more fertile. Nubia was rich with gold, ivory, and iron ore. This became an exalted source of gold to the Egyptians~~x~~ who renamed it Kush. The Kush mined gold along the Nile River from 200 BC to AD 350. They cunningly established ~~their~~ capital in an area where major trade routes crossed. People had to ~~walk~~ for miles over rough ~~road~~ just to trade with the them

“The only man I envy is the man who has not yet been to Africa – for he has so much to look forward to.”

– Richard Mullin

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Most of the info in these paragraphs come from our Foundations Guide and from the CC Timeline Cards.

Have you ever **heard** of Ghana? It once was one of the most prestigious kingdoms on the continent of **Africa**. **In** 700, Ghana was known as "the land of gold." The Mali nation took control of the gold trade in 1240 and established Timbuktu as a center of trade, culture, and learning. By the mid-1400s, the wealthy and power-ful Songhai Empire controlled trade in western Africa. European^s learned about Timbuktu and the **Songhai** through the writings of an adroit Berber, Leo Africanus, who traveled throughout the vast continent. He wrote in explicit detail about **his** travels in 1526, but they were not published until twenty-**four** years later.

"**I** come from no country, from no city, no tribe. I am the son of the road, are country is the caravan, my life the most unexpected of voyages."

- **L**eo Africanus

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Most of the info in these paragraphs come from our Foundations Guide and from the CC Timeline Cards.

King John I's son, Prince Henry of Portugal, was born in 1394. The Portuguese were already revered shipbuilders and sailors but Henry wanted his people to explore more of the deep blue sea than any other Europeans had before. He founded a school of navigation where sailors learned about evolving navigational techniques and tools such as the astrolabe and compass. His students deftly sailed farther and farther down the west coast of Africa trading for ivory, salt, gold, and slaves -beginning the slave trade. Their longest journey was a tantalizing three thousand twenty-eight miles; they did not make it all the way to India. Although Henry himself never sailed very far from home, historians who write about him call him "Henry the Navigator" because of his resolute sponsorship of map making and exploration.

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Most of the info in these paragraphs come from our Foundations Guide and from the CC Timeline Cards.

Three of the advanced civilizations of Mesoamerica from 1200 BC to AD 1500 were: the Olmecs, the Mayans, and the Aztec. Mezoamerica, **which** means middle America, is the area along the Gulf of Mexico between North America and South America. The Olmecs were the oldest civilization in Mesoamerica. They were skilled pyramid builders and sculptors **whose** durable, giant head monuments can still be seen today. Next came the Mayans. They developed their calendar threw watching and documenting the ~~the~~ agricultural seasons. The Mayans used advanced hiero-glyphic writing, and~~x~~ they played elaborate ball games that resembled our modern-day sport soccer. At the center of their cities where towering stone pyramids with steps ascending to temples on top. Later, the Aztecs also built pyramid temples and became the dominant society in the region by the early 1400s.

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Most of the info in these paragraphs come from our Foundations Guide and from the CC Timeline Cards.

¶ The **Aztecs** (1100-1520) were the dominant society in the southern part of **present-day** Mexico, and their **capital** city, Tenochtitlan, was on an island in Lake Texcoco.

They built colossal pyramids with temples on top where they preformed rituals of human sacrifice. The Aztec^s had an elaborate system of **writing** and even **wrote** beautiful stories and poetry. They are also known for many inventions such as: chocolate, an advanced calendar system, and competitive sports. Montezuma II, became emperor in 1502 and ruled until the arrival of **Hernan Cortez** from Spain, which of **course** everyone **knows** now, had a devastating **effect**. The ruthless Spanish quickly defeated the Aztecs and took over that region.

"I and my companions suffer from a disease of the heart which can be cured only with gold."

- Hernan Cortez

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¶ Circa 1000 BC to AD 1450, three North American mound-building civilizations where the Adena, the Hopewell, and the Mississippians. (1) The Adena, who were hunter-gatherers in the Ohio Valley, buried their chiefs in mounds of earth that loomed up to 20 ft. high. They eventually merged with the Hopewell culture. (2) The Hopewell controlled a vast trading network of furs, obsidian, copper, conch shells, freshwater pearls, gold, iron, and mica. They built huge mounds as ceremonial monuments. (3) The Mississippians emerged later~~x~~ and they were burly farmers known for their enormous flat-topped pyramids. At the top they would build temples and the chiefs' dwellings out of wood. Have you been to the Etowah Indian Mounds in Cartersville, GA yet? I should take you there sometime as my companion.

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Before **E**uropean settlers arrived, several Native American cultures flourished in North America. From 500 BC until **AD** 1200, the Anasazi deftly built adobe villages in caves and on the sides of cliffs in what is now the Four Corners region of the United States (presently where Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona meet). They grew corn, beans, squash, and cotton. **They're** also know for **their** elaborate baskets, pottery, textiles, and artwork that archaeologists have uncovered around **there**. The Anasazi even built a stunning cliff palace **three** stories high~~x~~ which could hold up to 250 people. When and why the Anasazi left this area has baffled historian~~s~~ for years. **It's** an enigma. If **you're** interested in learning more, you can go visit the Cliff Palace at Mesa Verde National Park in **C**olorado, and you can see for yourself.

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¶ Did you know, the Mexico had to fight for **it's** independence just like **America** did? During the **Mexican** revolution, **which** began in 1910, the sinister Mexican dictator, **P**orfirio **D**iaz, was overthrown and replaced with a constitutional republic. **T**hree bold rebel leader^s soon emerged: **Z**apata, an Indian farmer; **O**rozco, an **A**merican-born militant; and the bandit Pancho Villa. "We are fighting for land and liberty!" they exclaimed. It was a long, costly conflict against the corrupt **M**exican army -the Federales. A constitution was drafted in 1917 to address many of **their** complaints, but the **M**exican people had to **wait** another **three** years until, finally in 1920, the fighting ceased and a new president was elected, which ended the **M**exican revolution.

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¶ While looking for a shorter route to **Asia**, European explorers found a majestic new land - Canada. The explorers soon discovered rich resources of fish and furs. John Cabot, from Italy, first visited the Grand Banks near Newfoundland in 1497. Soon, Europeans began extracting fish there every summer. **A** French navigator, Samuel de Champlain, explored the east coast of Canada and the land along the **St.** Lawrence River in 1603. He helped start **F**rench settlements in the new land and traded furs with the Aboriginal people. Henry Hudson, a prestigious **E**nglish explorer, discovered an important route into the middle of North America in 1610 that became known as Hudson Bay. This area was monumental to the **E**nglish fur trade. When people back home heard **tales** depicting these explorers, they wanted to travel to North America, **too**. The creation of the Hudson's Bay Company, an English fur trading business, in 1670, was the **principal** reason Britain and France went to war.

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¶ Do you know the history of Canada? France surrendered its Canadian colonies to Great Britain in 1763~~x~~ after the devastating seven years war. The petrified Canadians watched as their southern neighbor (The United States) began to grow larger and larger. Canadians had seen what happened to the Native Americans down there and did not want to be invaded next so they pleaded with Great Britain to defend them. ~~and~~ On July 1, 1867, the British Parliament passed the British North America Act establishing the Dominion of Canada which united the separate colonies of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. The British North America Act served as the constitution of Canada until Canadians gained total independence from Britain in 1982. French is presently spoken in the province of Quebec. I would like to learn French so I can visit our northern neighbor someday.

“Let each of us please his neighbor for his good, to build him up.”

– Romans 15:2

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In the early 1800^s, Spanish colonists in South America were becoming irate over heavy taxation. Inspired by the American and French revolutions, they began to strive for freedom in South America. Three men emerged to lead the fight: San Martin of Argentina, O'Higgins of Chile, and Bolivar of Venezuela. By 1830, thirteen Spanish colonies in South America had won their independence.

"When tyranny becomes law, rebellion is a right."

- Simon Bolivar

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This one's a trick. It is all correct! (or at least I think it is).

Give it to your student and see what they find.

Congratulations on finishing 24 weeks of Essentials!

In 1807, when Napoleon's army invaded the Portuguese Empire, King John VI and his court fled to Brazil. With help from the British, the French were finally driven out of Portugal after 3 years of fighting. In the King's absence, a group of army officers seized power and drew up a new constitution. They convinced King John VI to return from Brazil in 1821. Meanwhile, his son Dom Pedro I remained in Brazil. Under Dom Pedro's leadership, Brazil broke away from Portugal and declared independence in 1822. When King John VI died, the heir to the Portuguese throne was Dom Pedro I. Since he was already emperor of Brazil, he abdicated the throne to his 7-year-old daughter, Maria da Gloria. Her uncle Miguel agreed to rule as regent. In 1828 Miguel declared himself king. Then in 1831, Dom Pedro I fell from power in Brazil. He fled to Europe and declared himself regent of Portugal instead of his brother Miguel. A rebel army, with many British supporters, came to Portugal to fight for him. The fighting lasted until 1834 when Pedro took the throne and Miguel went into exile.