

Seven fun preschooler and kindergarten activities!

INCLUDES EXCERPTS FROM
SCRIBBLERS AT HOME



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HOW TO USE THIS RESOURCE

Organization

The activities in this resource have been divided into strands (or subjects).

We've included reasons why we study each strand, what should be included in each strand, how your littles can master the skills of each strand, and what happens next when your littles are ready for more.

The activities themselves are presented as recipes. With the exception of the poetry activity, each activity offers a helpful serving suggestion (the setting or location for the activity), prep time, ingredients (tools, materials, and other learning artifacts), steps, and yield (expected outcomes).

You'll also find that these activities come with useful charts.

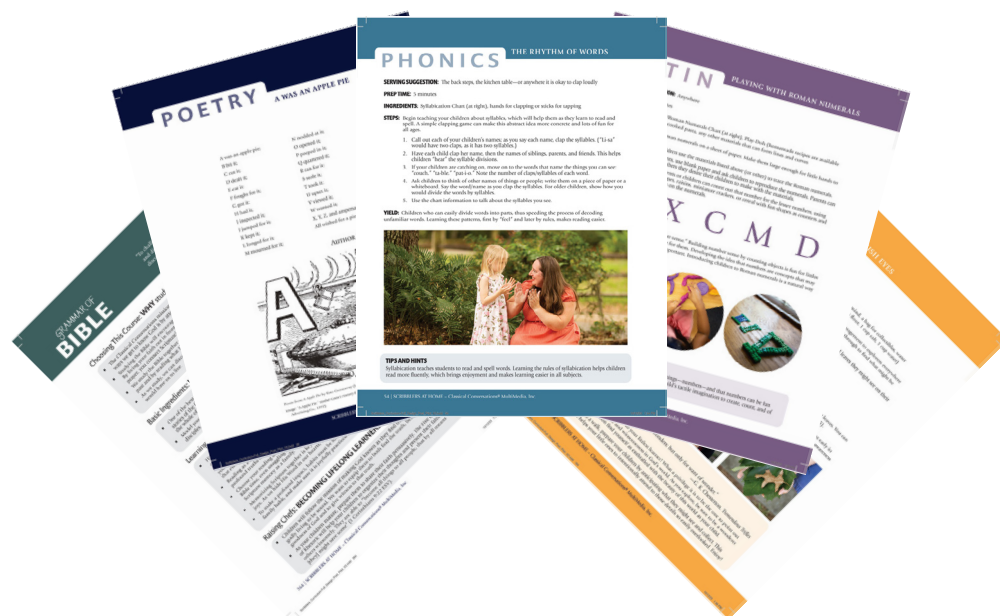
The Classical Model of Education

The classical learning model, which emphasizes learning in layers, gradually shapes how children think and learn by building on how they naturally develop.

Begin in the early years with your children's natural inclination to imitate others. Your children build a rich vocabulary (grammar) by repeating words and chanting rhymes and songs. As they grow, channel their curiosity into asking questions and investigating through dialogue

(dialectic). Finally, provide opportunities for your maturing student to become a leader and problem solver through writing and conversation (rhetoric).

Remember that classical learning is practicing skills using excellent content. You'll be amazed to discover how these skills translate into every realm of knowledge you and your family will love to pursue!



GRAMMAR OF POETRY

Choosing This Course: **WHY** study poetry

- Poetry opens the world to children! A poem allows us to join a traveling show, become a pirate, or explore a far-off land. Poems encourage us to be fascinated with nature, explore our feelings, and consider “what if . . .” Poems teach us to consider what others may think or feel and to explore situations and feelings that are not our own.
- Reading poetry tickles our ears with words, making language fun or funny in turn. Poetry teaches us the significance of words as we ponder their placements and specific meanings as well as their sounds and the feelings they evoke.
- Reading poetry as a family creates sweet, shared memories and times of imagining together. Families grow closer as they bond over appreciation for a good poem and as they examine the feelings poetry introduces. Reading poetry together can become a restful moment in your day or week, reminding you to savor the moments of being together.
- Poetry contributes to our appreciation for different types of writing. Communicating ideas using rhyme, rhythm, and imagery—within a variety of poetry styles—opens a new avenue for sharing thoughts and experiences.

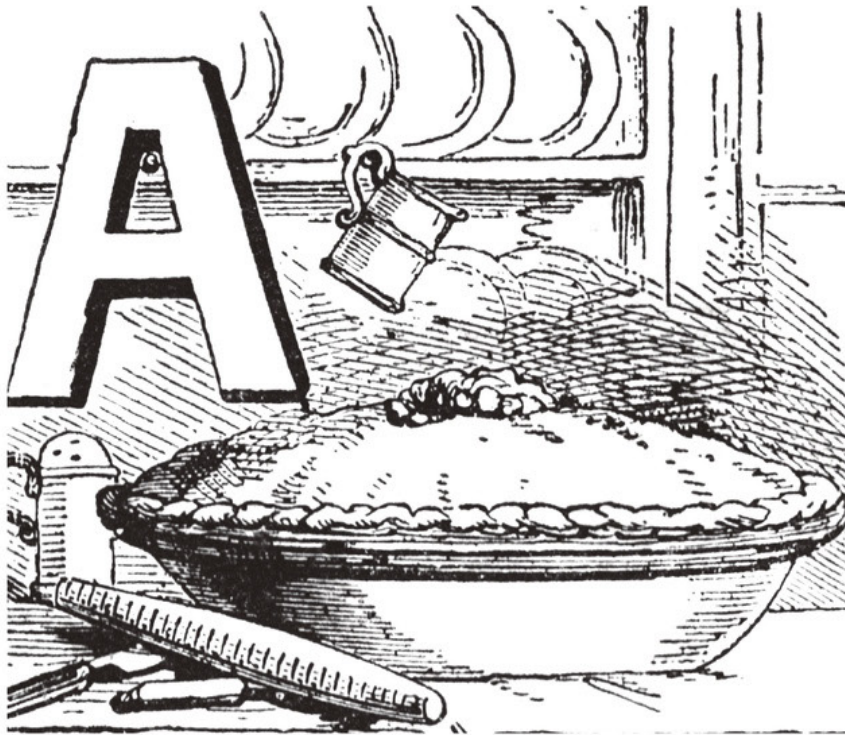


POETRY

A WAS AN APPLE PIE

A was an apple pie;	N nodded at it;
B bit it;	O opened it;
C cut it;	P peeped in it;
D dealt it;	Q quartered it;
E eat it;	R ran for it;
F fought for it;	S stole it;
G got it;	T took it;
H had it;	U upset it;
I inspected it;	V viewed it;
J jumped for it;	W wanted it;
K kept it;	X, Y, Z, and ampersand
L longed for it;	All wished for a piece in hand.
M mourned for it;	

AUTHOR UNKNOWN



Poem from *A Apple Pie* by Kate Greenaway (London: Frederick Warne & Ltd., 2005).

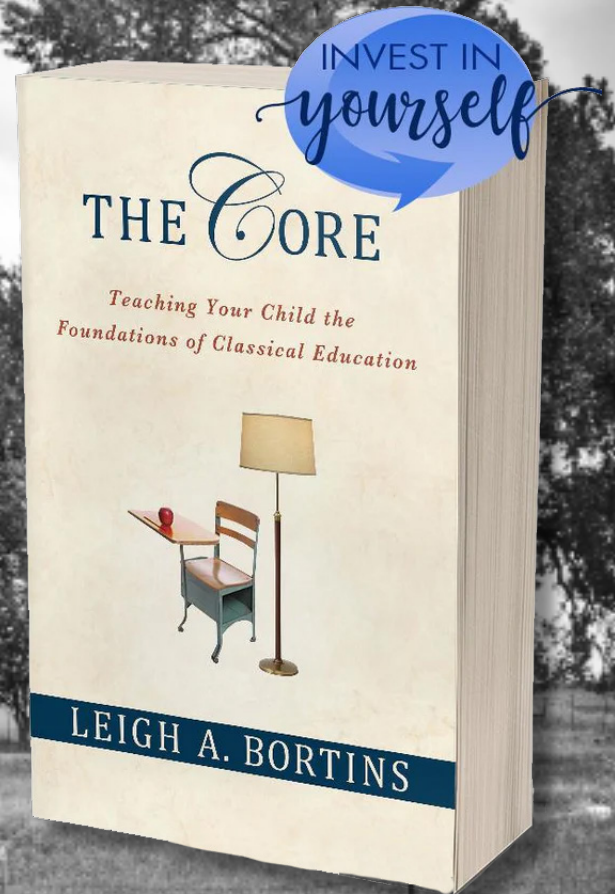
Image: "A Apple Pie." *Mother Goose's Nursery Rhymes* (Chicago: Mercantile Publishing & Advertising Co., 1892).

THE CORE

TEACHING YOUR CHILD THE FOUNDATIONS OF CLASSICAL EDUCATION

"*The Core* provides an altogether practical curriculum, a handy reference work for busy parents who want their children to enter adulthood fully equipped with the knowledge and skills possessed by responsible citizens, discerning consumers, and ethical selves."

—Mark Bauerlein,
author of *The Dumbest Generation*



Learn more about classical education and discover how you can bring it into your own home. Inside, you'll find chapters on the primary subjects taught including reading, writing, math, geography, history, science, and the fine arts. Plus, you will be inspired and encouraged by the tips and personal anecdotes that are woven throughout. Equip yourself and your family with the knowledge and steps needed to begin or fine tune your family's classical Christian education!



GRAMMAR OF PHONICS

“Good spelling skills enhance good syllabication skills, which in turn lead to proficiency in reading.”

—Leigh Bortins, *The Core* (92)

Choosing This Course: **WHY** study phonics

- As parents, we want to empower our children! As Frederick Douglass said, “Once you learn to read, you will be forever free.” Instead of teaching “sight words,” classical educators teach students to memorize about seventy sounds associated with letters and about thirty spelling rules that help beginning readers combine the sounds into syllables to build words. As phonics are mastered, reading longer words becomes easier!
- Teaching children to read enables them to learn about anything—for the rest of their lives—even without a teacher.
- “Classical educators prefer to teach children to think in structures so they have a foundation to build upon.”

—Leigh Bortins, *The Core* (92)



PHONICS

THE RHYTHM OF WORDS

SERVING SUGGESTION: The back steps, the kitchen table—or anywhere it is okay to clap loudly

PREP TIME: 5 minutes

INGREDIENTS: Syllabication Chart (at right), hands for clapping or sticks for tapping

STEPS: Begin teaching your children about syllables, which will help them as they learn to read and spell. A simple clapping game can make this abstract idea more concrete and lots of fun for all ages.

1. Call out each of your children's names; as you say each name, clap the syllables. ("Li-sa" would have two claps, as it has two syllables.)
2. Have each child clap her name, then the names of siblings, parents, and friends. This helps children "hear" the syllable divisions.
3. If your children are catching on, move on to the words that name the things you can see: "couch," "ta-ble," "pat-i-o." Note the number of claps/syllables of each word.
4. Ask children to think of other names of things or people; write them on a piece of paper or a whiteboard. Say the word/name as you clap the syllables. For older children, show how you would divide the words by syllables.
5. Use the chart information to talk about the syllables you see.

YIELD: Children who can easily divide words into parts, thus speeding the process of decoding unfamiliar words. Learning these patterns, first by "feel" and later by rules, makes reading easier.






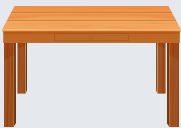



TIPS AND HINTS

Syllabication teaches students to read and spell words. Learning the rules of syllabication helps children read more fluently, which brings enjoyment and makes learning easier in all subjects.

SYLLABICATION CHART

Help children divide words into syllables. The easiest trick is to place the hand under the chin. Pronounce a word. Every time the chin drops, that is a syllable.

 vi-o-lin	Every syllable must have at least one vowel.	vi-o-lin mo-tor
 bub-bles	If there are double consonants, divide between them.	bub-bles hap-py
 di-al	If there are two vowels, which are both voiced, divide between the vowels.	di-al cre-ate
 loud-er	If there are two vowels that only make one sound (called a diphthong), treat them as a single vowel.	loud-er boil-er
 back-pack	Divide a compound word between the words	back-pack dish-pan
 ta-ble	If a multi-syllable word ends in -/e/, count back three letters from the end and divide.	ta-ble ea-gle
 cam-el	If a multi-syllable word ends in -e/, divide directly before -e/.	cam-el nov-el



Understanding syllabication helps students improve their reading prowess, especially with new or unfamiliar words. Students will continue to encounter new words throughout their entire life.

GRAMMAR OF ARITHMETIC

"Consistent study habits are the most important part of learning math."

—Leigh Bortins, *The Core* (134)

Choosing This Course: **WHY** study arithmetic

- We want our children to see the order and harmony of God's created world and to understand that He has revealed that order and harmony to us in the language of mathematics; we want our children to speak God's language!
- In practical terms, we want our children to be equipped to manage their own homes and budgets, use mathematical laws and formulas to solve daily issues, and be able to think conceptually about the world.



ARITHMETIC

SERVING SUGGESTION: On the floor or at the table

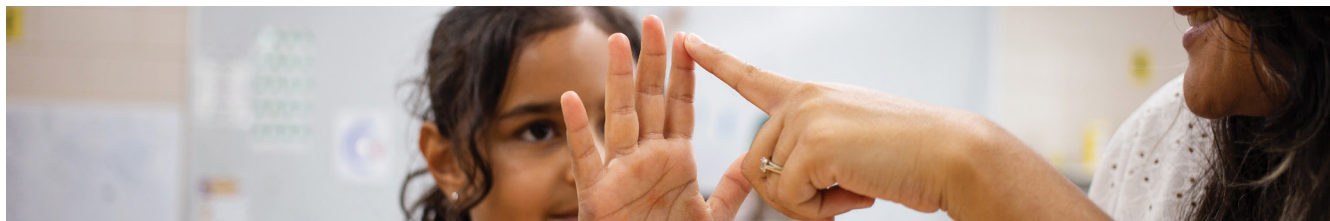
PREP TIME: 5 minutes

INGREDIENTS: Hundred Chart (at right; consider copying this chart and placing it in a page protector); a dry erase marker

STEPS: Find the patterns in counting by becoming familiar with the Hundred Chart.

1. Find all the odd numbers. If page-protected, your child can use a marker and mark the numbers in some way.
2. Find the even numbers.
3. Find numbers ending in zero.
4. Find numerals with a “1,” then “2”; then discuss whether the numerals are in the ones or tens place. You can do this for all the numerals.
5. Have your child guess a secret number using the Twenty Questions format with just yes or no as an answer. They are not allowed to guess the secret number until all twenty questions have been asked. Your child can ask questions like “Is your secret number odd?” If the answer is no, your child now knows the secret number is even. Your child can cross out all the odd numbers on the Hundred Chart.
6. For younger children, sing the Foundations Skip Counting song while your little learner points to the number sung. Older children can time themselves as they mark all the prime numbers.
7. What other patterns does your child find?

YIELD: Awareness that mathematicians seek order



TIPS AND HINTS

The classical model of education includes arithmetic rather than algebra as an art of learning; we begin building a foundation with the basics in order to establish a firm footing for later mathematical thinking. The more time your children spend “playing with numbers,” the more deftly they will manipulate the numbers later as they solve equations and decipher math mysteries. Weak arithmetic skills lead to weak algebra skills because algebra is mainly the replacement of numbers with letters. If you can’t quickly and accurately calculate with numbers, it is hard to see the relationships between abstract letters in algebra. Quick, accurate calculations allow the brain to focus on the algebraic relationships rather than be distracted by unfamiliar patterns.

The Hundred Chart, as well as the multiplication tables, introduces children to the patterns of calculation; once they master these patterns with counting numbers, they will be able to recognize and use these same patterns to manipulate complex fractions, percents, quadratic equations, and more.

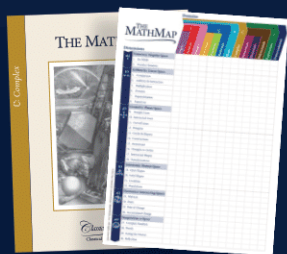
HUNDRED CHART

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

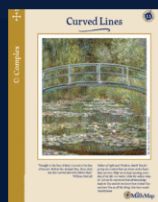
A Math Curriculum That Returns to the Way We Naturally Learn

The Math Map is not new;
it's reclaimed!

Directed by a Christ-centered worldview, guided by the classical tradition, and supported by community, this curriculum brings the truth, goodness, and beauty of math back to classical education.



- 30 weeks of lessons per year
- 13 years (domains) of study
- Less than \$4 per week



- An invitation to conversation
- Math integrated with art, quotes, Scripture, and reflections



- Weekly booklet format with lessons, charts, solutions, and games
- Can be tailored to the unique needs of each student
- Easy to use on the go

The Math Map

While we look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen: for the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal.

—2 Corinthians 4:18



Thoroughly Classical

Develop the Habits of Classical Mathematicians

GRAMMAR

- Learn numeracy, operations, and laws
- Memorize core math facts

DIALECTIC

- Define and compare
- Identify relationships in any circumstance
- Apply laws

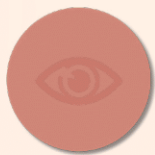
RHETORIC

- Investigate, solve, and present
- Explain concepts, examples, and solutions
- Develop mathematical fluency



Intentionally Christian

Wonder, Work, Worship, Repeat



Students and families are challenged to look for math in the world around them



We study math to know God and to make Him known

“The world will never starve for want of wonders; but only for want of wonder.”
—G.K. Chesterton



Supported by Community

Join the Conversation

AT HOME

A weekly math topic enhances the one-family schoolhouse

IN COMMUNITY

Students experience unity in the Challenge Logic Strand

IN PARTNERSHIP

Parents, students, and Tutors journey through math together

GRAMMAR OF LATIN

"When we teach rigorous phonics rules, students can use their decoding skills not only to decipher English words but also to learn foreign languages." —Leigh Bortins, *The Core* (100)

Choosing This Course: **WHY** study arithmetic

- We want our children to see the order and harmony of God's created world and to understand that He has revealed that order and harmony to us in the language of mathematics; we want our children to speak God's language!
- In practical terms, we want our children to be equipped to manage their own homes and budgets, use mathematical laws and formulas to solve daily issues, and be able to think conceptually about the world.



SERVING SUGGESTION: Anywhere

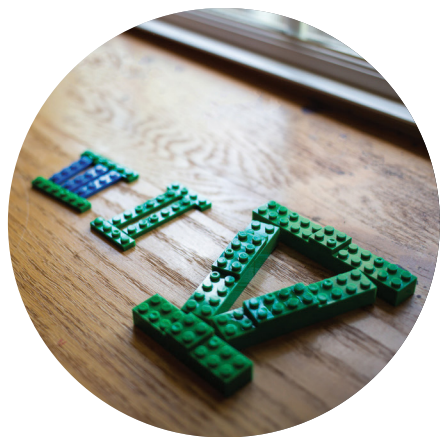
PREP TIME: 15 minutes

INGREDIENTS: Hindu/Roman Numerals Chart (at right), Play-Doh (homemade recipes are available online), cooked and uncooked pasta, any other materials that can form lines and curves

- STEPS:**
1. Write the Roman numerals on a sheet of paper. Make them large enough for little hands to trace easily.
 2. Have your children use the materials listed above (or other) to trace the Roman numerals.
 3. For older students, use blank paper and ask children to reproduce the numerals. Parents can call out the numbers they desire their children to make with the materials.
 4. Additionally, parents or children can count out that number for the lesser numbers, using small candies, grapes, raisins, miniature crackers, or cereal with fun shapes as counters and placing the objects on the numerals.

I V X C M D

YIELD: A child with growing “number sense.” Building number sense by counting objects is fun for littles and makes the abstract more concrete for them. Developing the idea that numbers are concepts that may be expressed in various ways is also important. Introducing children to Roman numerals is a natural way to begin this conversation!



TIPS AND HINTS

Children see that symbols can represent counting things—numbers—and that numbers can be fun to play with in any language. Have fun using your child’s tactile imagination to create, count, and of course, snack.

HINDU/ROMAN NUMERALS CHART

HINDU NUMERALS	ROMAN NUMERALS	LATIN WORDS
1	I	unus, una, unum*
2	II	duo, duae, duo*
3	III	tres, tria, tres*
4	IV	quattuor
5	V	quinque
6	VI	sex
7	VII	septem
8	VIII	octo
9	IX	novem
10	X	decem
11	XI	undecim
12	XII	duodecim
13	XIII	tredecim
14	XIV	quattuordecim
15	XV	quindecim
16	XVI	sedecim
17	XVII	septendecim
18	XVIII	duodeviginti
19	XIX	undeviginti
20	XX	viginti
50	L	quingenta
100	C	centum
500	D	quingenti, quingentae, quingenta*
1000	M	mille*

* Only Latin numbers 1–3, hundreds above 100, and 1000 (plural neuter) have gender distinctions: masculine, feminine, neuter.



You might use this chart to develop number sense by comparing Hindu and Roman numerals and Latin number vocabulary, which students will encounter later in Latin studies, history, and The Math Map curriculum.

GRAMMAR OF SCIENCE

"Science studies provide the perfect opportunity to teach children to 'see'... a pleasurable way to teach the art of observation and to exercise the imagination." —Leigh Bortins, *The Core*, p. 180

Choosing This Course: **WHY** study science

- "The goal is to teach young students to be keen observers and to know how to utilize all their senses as they discover how the world works." —Leigh Bortins, *The Core*, p. 180
- Learning the vocabulary of science (the grammar) and the skills of scientific inquiry equips children to appreciate the beauty and harmony of the world.



SERVING SUGGESTION: Outside at a nearby park

PREP TIME: 30–45 minutes

INGREDIENTS: Nature Walk Chart (at right), keen eyes, curious mind, a bag for collectibles, water bottles, and Play-Doh or a batch of homemade salt dough (2 cups flour, 1 cup salt, 1 cup water)

- STEPS:**
1. Talk to your explorers about “bush eyes”; this is an encouragement to explorers everywhere to attend fully with eyes. Look up, down, under, over, and through to find what might be hidden along the path of exploration.
 2. Before you head out, ask your children to think of the kinds of leaves they might see on their walk. What colors might they see? What shapes?
 3. Choose a space to walk that has a few trees, grasses, or bushes.
 4. Gather both green and fallen leaves.
 5. At home, roll out the dough.
 6. Press each leaf into the dough to make an impression.
 7. Display your impressions next to each leaf.

To extend this activity, label the type of plants from which you gathered your leaves. You can easily identify your area’s leaves using the Leaf Chart (Science section, page 215).

YIELD: A family taking the opportunity to celebrate wonder in nature. Wonder is a skill to start early in your child’s life. Providing your child (and yourself) with time in the natural world encourages awareness of God’s “eternal power and divine nature” (Romans 1:20b NIV).



TIPS AND HINTS

“The world will never starve for want of wonders; but only for want of wonder.”

—G. K. Chesterton, *Tremendous Trifles*

There is a world to introduce to your littlest learner! What a privilege it is to be the one to point out the beauty, exquisiteness, and winsomeness in God’s world. As you explore, be sure to be a wonderer yourself. You will soon find yourself as enthralled with the beauty of this world as your child.

When you plan a walk, prepare your children by anticipating what they might see and collect. This anticipation helps your little ones to intentionally attend to those details so easily overlooked. Enjoy!

NATURE WALK CHART

WHAT TO BRING

- ☐ Nature journal/sketchbook
- ☐ Bag or container for specimens

- ☐ Binoculars
- ☐ Magnifying glass
- ☐ Field guide

- ☐ Water
- ☐ Snack or meal

WHAT TO DO

- ☐ Get outside!

- ☐ Explore!

HOW TO DO IT: THE FIVE CORE HABITS™ WITH NATURE-WALKING

NAMING

Identify the weather, season, environment, this plant, that animal.

ATTENDING

Use all five senses and a bit of wonder to observe details of the surroundings.

MEMORIZING

Learn the differences in plants (flowers, trees, shrubs) and animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals).

EXPRESSING

Narrate, draw, or sketch the day's event, a marvelous animal, or a single leaf.

STORYTELLING

Describe the sounds (deep thunder overhead), the sights (trees bending to the wind), the action (squirrels scurrying to their homes), and the sensations (how the raindrop felt on bare heads and hands).

HOW TO LEAVE IT

- ☐ Put litter in its place.
- ☐ Take nothing from its home.
- ☐ Leave nothing but your footprints.
- ☐ Keep every memory.



Use this chart to guide your family nature explorations. Practicing the Five Core Habits™ of Grammar as you go builds skills your developing students will use to explore the world through high school and beyond!

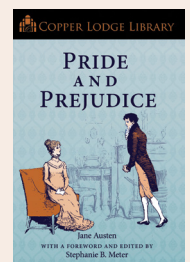
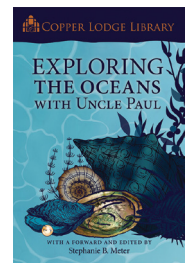
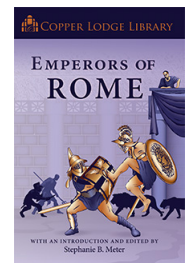
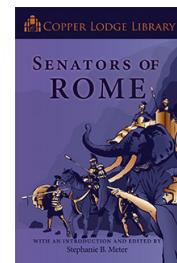
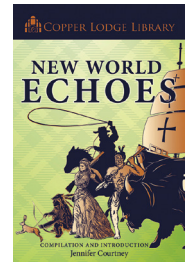
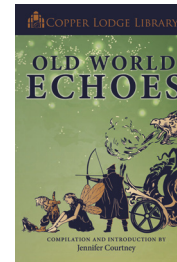
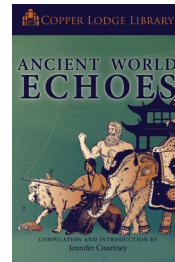
COPPER LODGE LIBRARY

PRESERVING YESTERDAY'S STORIES, BUILDING YOUR FAMILY LIBRARY

The Copper Lodge Library® series of books preserves timeless stories of the past, fosters both moral imagination and meaningful conversations, and helps build beautiful family libraries.

The Copper Lodge Library offers read-alouds to help families cultivate a lifelong love of reading.

- The Echoes series covers stories, myths, fables, and poetry from throughout the ages and around the globe.
- The Rome series gently introduces families to Roman history.
- The Uncle Paul series sparks curiosity about the wonders of nature.
- Then, older, independent readers encounter junior classics, short stories, and adult classics.
- There's something for every age group, and each book is endlessly revisitable!



The Copper Lodge Library® series of books preserves timeless stories of the past, fosters both moral imagination and meaningful conversations, and helps build beautiful family libraries.



GRAMMAR OF HISTORY

"I would argue that the more history you actually know, the more history you are able to enjoy." —Leigh Bortins, *The Core* (168)

Choosing This Course: **WHY** study history

- "It's difficult to evaluate an historian's analysis of world events if you don't know the names of the people and places and dates he's referring to." —Leigh Bortins, *The Core* (165)
- We study history so that we may learn from it, both from positive examples (what to do again) and negative examples (what to avoid replicating).
- We study history so that we can see God's providential hand in the movement of men and events; we study to learn our place in God's story and to see His redemption of His creation.
- We study history so that we can understand ourselves and others better.



SERVING SUGGESTION: On your porch with music playing in the background

PREP TIME: 15 minutes

INGREDIENTS: Oranges or grapefruits (enough for everyone plus one for demonstration), permanent markers, globe, magnifying glass, copy paper, colored pencils, knife

- STEPS:**
1. Give everyone a piece of copy paper. Each person should fold it in half lengthwise.
 2. Unfold the paper and trace the crease with a pencil. Observe that the crease divides the paper in half. Color each half with colors found on a map. What does each color represent? (For example, blue for water or green for land)
 3. Have everyone take a seat around your globe. Take time to carefully study your globe. Use the magnifying glass to get a closer look. Discuss what you see.
 4. Ask a few questions: What is a globe? What is it meant to show us? What are the colors of the globe and what do they mean? What are its parts? What does a globe remind us of? What does a globe show us about the world God has made? Point out where your family lives. Find other familiar places. Point out the seven continents.
 5. Find the equator and point out how it divides the earth in two perfect halves.
 6. Using your permanent marker, draw a circle around your orange and cut it along the line. Show how the equator divides the orange in half. Then let each person draw an equator around his fruit.
 7. Using the equator as a guide, try to draw circles representing each continent. Don't worry if they are messy. Just try to place each continent roughly around your orange globe.
 8. Compare your globes. What surprises did you discover about the world? Have someone write down your family's observations.
 9. Peel your globe and display your peeled Earth. Enjoy a fruity snack.

YIELD: A child who understands markings on the globe

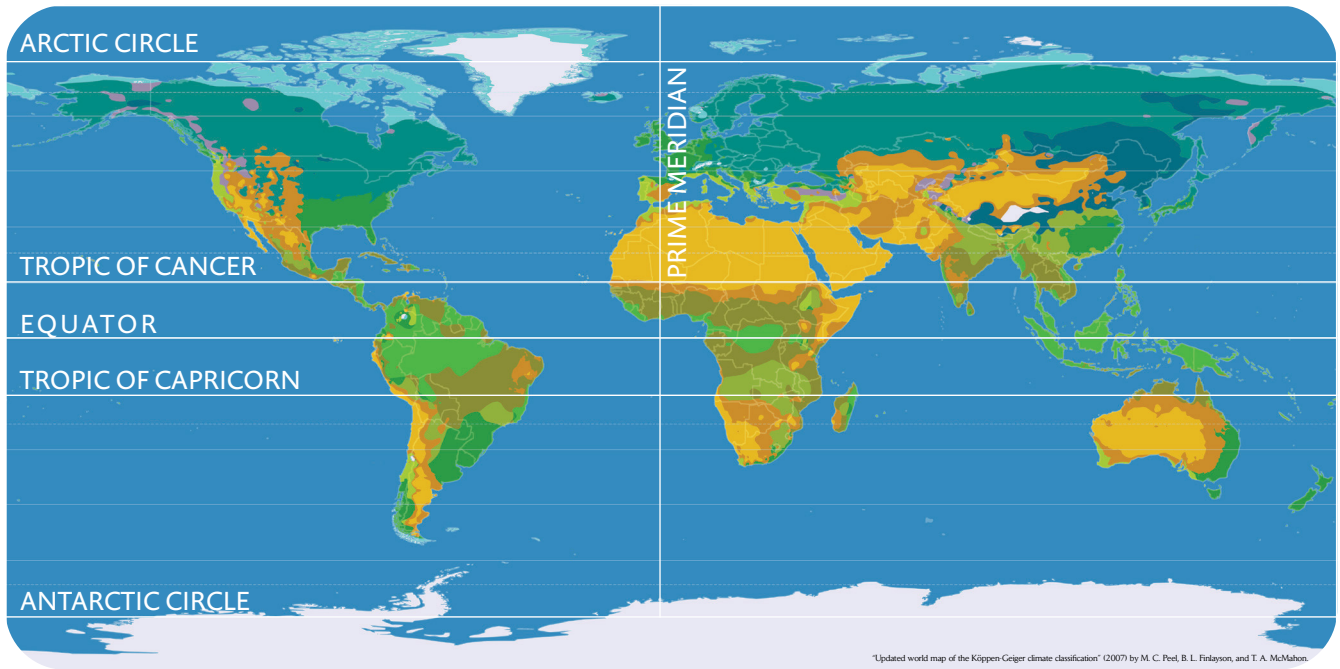
TIPS AND HINTS

Geography was once a subject that existed in its own right and required students to memorize countries, capitals, mountains, oceans, rivers, lakes, and geographic terms such as *peninsula*, *bay*, and *plateau*. This study has all but vanished, having been replaced by social studies courses in which students learn how to read map legends and create maps to local places of interest.

It is a curious paradox that educational leaders claim to be preparing students for a global economy while neglecting to teach students about the places on the globe. Just as students of history must be familiar with important events and people, classically educated students must be familiar with places. Students of geography who have learned the location of Orleans, France, have a more complete understanding of Joan of Arc. Students who can find the exact location of the Swiss Alps will better understand and enjoy reading *Heidi*. Students who know the countries of Africa will connect with news stories about wars and natural disasters on that continent.

In *The Core*, Leigh Bortins explores some simple and specific ways to recover the lost tools of geography. One fundamental skill to recover is that of cartography—students drawing their own maps. Prior to copy machines, students drew their own maps with only pencil, paper, and an atlas for reference. Even very young students can draw lines and blobs on paper to represent the great circles and the continents.

LATITUDE CIRCLES CHART

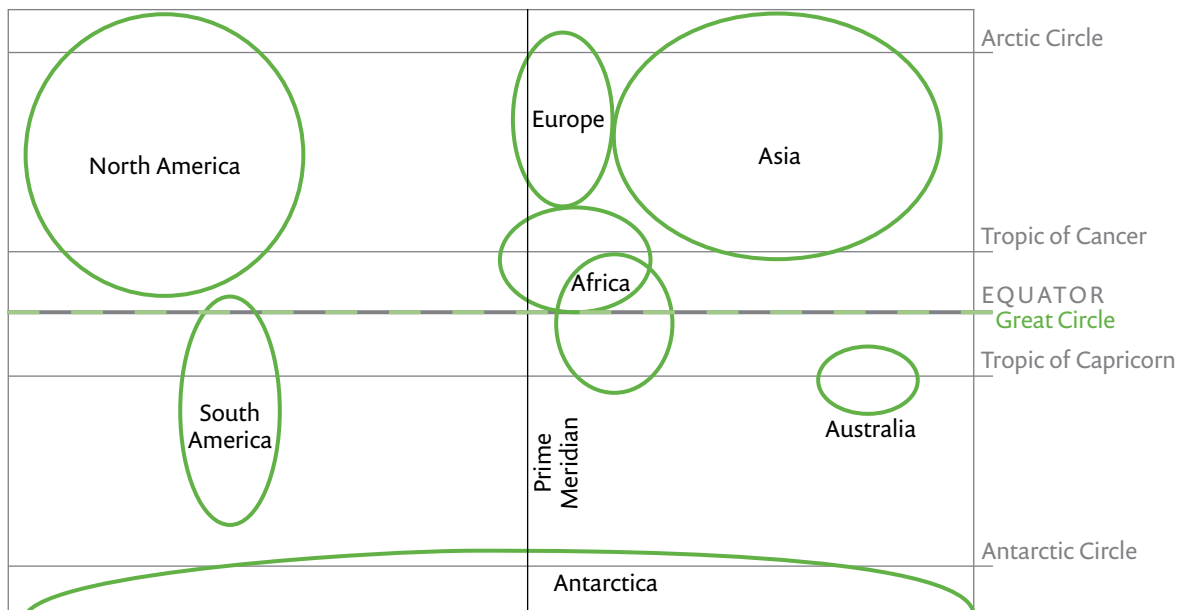


Navigators on ships and airplanes and the GPS in your car all describe their place on the globe according to a grid system laid over the globe. This grid system is made up of great circles and small circles.

A **great circle** is the biggest circle that can be drawn on a sphere(oid), such as the earth, and must intersect the center.

Lines of longitude run north and south. **Lines of latitude** run east and west and are parallel to the **equator**, which is the line that divides the earth in half. The equator is the only line of latitude that is also a great circle.

One-half of a longitudinal great circle (ending at each pole) is called a meridian, and meridians roughly correspond to time. Longitude is measured from zero degrees, which is the **prime meridian**. By international agreement, it runs through Greenwich, England. The other half of this great circle (or the meridian 180 degrees east or west of the prime meridian) is the International Date Line. Using both longitude and latitude, you can precisely describe a location anywhere on the surface of the earth!



Choosing This Course: **WHY** study Bible

- The Classical Conversations mission is to know God and to make Him known. One of the ways we get to know God is by attending to His Word.
- Studying the Bible will encourage your children to own your family's faith for themselves. By living your faith out in front of your children and making every decision a matter of prayer, you connect Scripture's revelations to your family's decisions and patterns of living.
- We study the Bible together so we can know God by discovering what He has done in the past and by reading what He has to say to us today.
- As we study, we can discern the pattern of God's truth and prayerfully explore how He would have us to live.



SERVING SUGGESTION: Church

PREP TIME: 5 seconds

INGREDIENTS: Bible

- STEPS:**
1. In the Bible's table of contents, quietly point to the name of a book and ask your child to find that title in the body of the Bible.
 2. There are many versions of this game, depending on your child's ability. In general, this list goes from easiest to hardest. Ask your child to find:
 - a page number such as 9
 - a page sequence such as 9, 99, 999
 - a book title with the page number on the table of contents (find the page where that book starts); a page with a book title (find the book title and page number on the table of contents)
 - the count of a common word, such as "God" or "love," on a specific page you have already skimmed to be sure the word is on the page multiple times

Not only is your child getting used to managing a large, heavy book with no pictures, your child is also getting practice in one-to-one correspondence, counting, sequencing, and reading. At first it is very difficult and random. Do the task together, silently, while pointing until your child understands what you are doing. He will pay very close attention because you cannot speak.

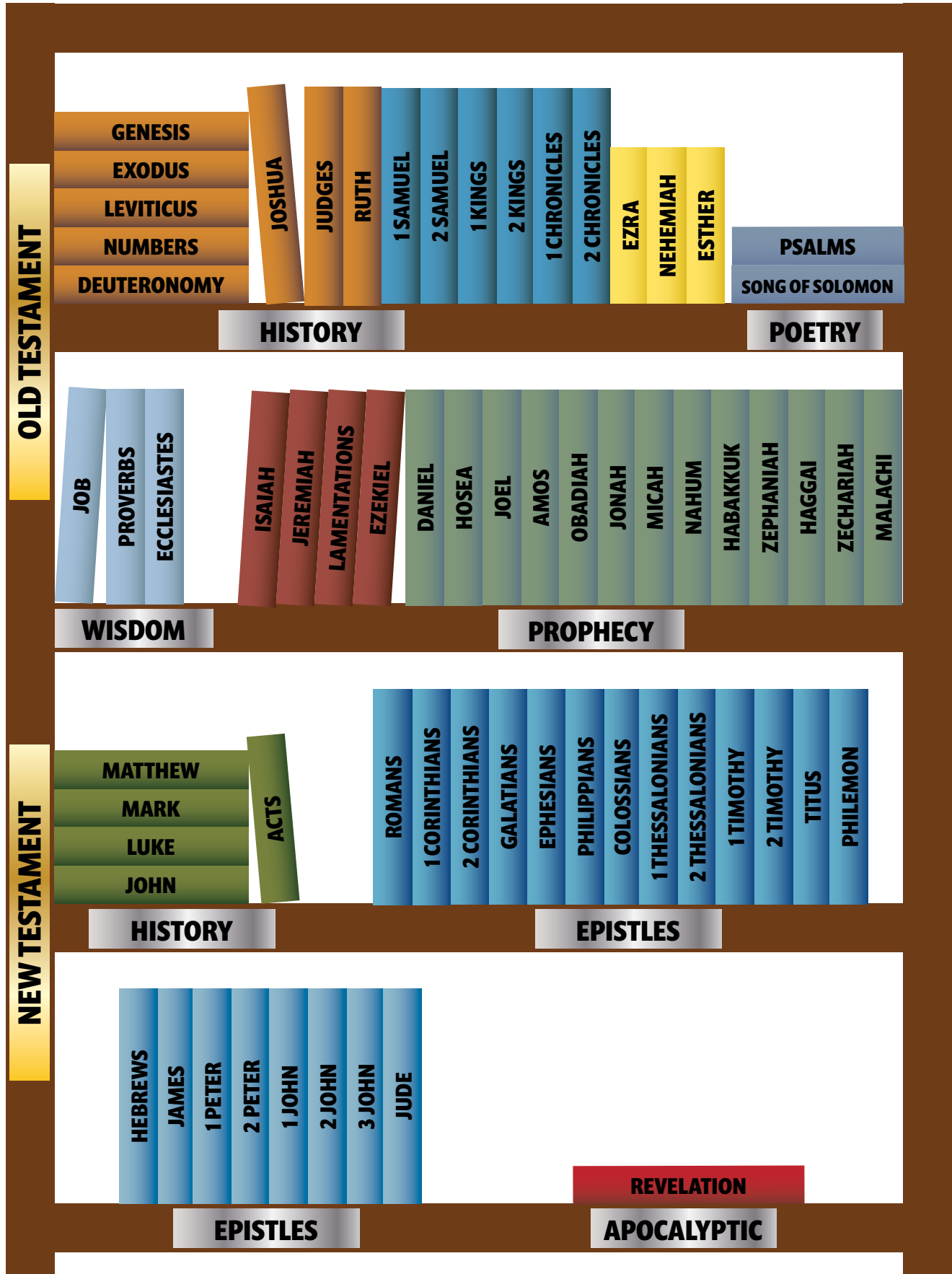
For example, point to the word "John" in the table of contents, turn to the back of the book and show the usually larger font titles of "John" as well as a few of normal font in the text. Then it's your child's turn to point to a table of contents book, such as "Micah," and you find that title in the body and text. Then go back and forth, choosing which title to find. Eventually, your child will notice how the page numbers in the table of contents help to find a book of the Bible. In some Bibles, the title page in the Bible's body doesn't have a page number, so you will need to show to look at page numbers before or after the one on the table of contents.

YIELD: A quiet child learning the organization of the Bible

TIPS AND HINTS

Around the age of four, most children can match symbols. You can play a variety of silent games with your children that keeps them interested in the Bible while sitting during the pastor's sermon. You want them to learn how to quickly find the sermon when they are older and use their fingers to hold the place of different pages in order to cross reference the ideas in the Bible. It is difficult to train your children to attend. Thankfully, church provides an opportunity to teach children to think quietly and exercise self-control for a set time each week during the sermon. We adults have to believe it is possible before we will believe it is worthwhile.

BIBLE GENRES CHART



WHERE TO FIND THESE ACTIVITIES IN SCRIBBLERS

The activities in this resource were taken from the following pages
of *Scribblers at Home: Recipes from Lifelong Learners*.

Poetry: 20–21, 25

Phonics: 48–49, 54–55

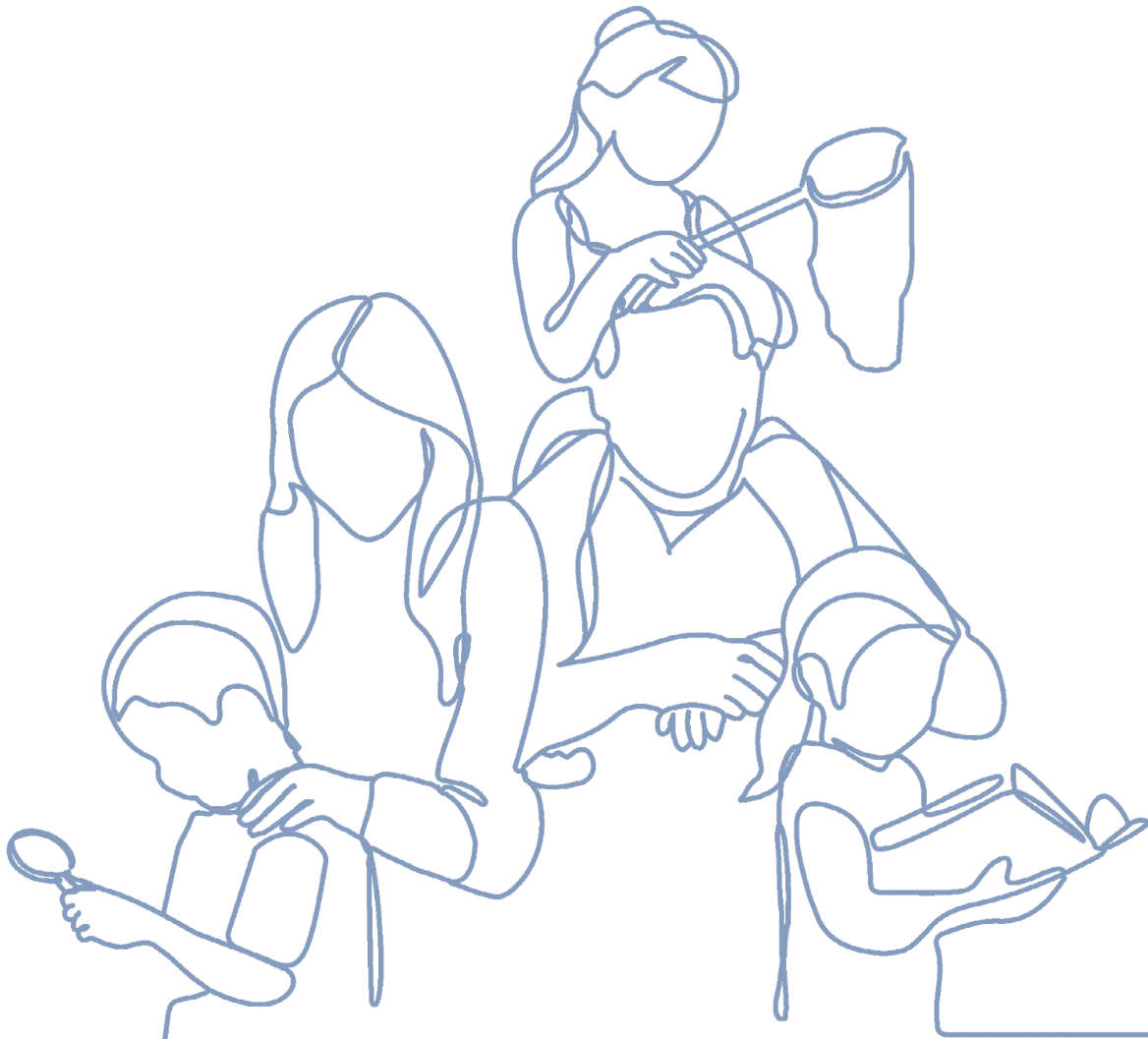
Arithmetic: 120–121, 122–123

Latin: 154–155, 158–159

Science: 192–193, 194–195

History: 228–229, 232–233

Bible: 264–265, 268–269



SCRIBBLERS AT HOME

RECIPES FROM LIFELONG LEARNERS

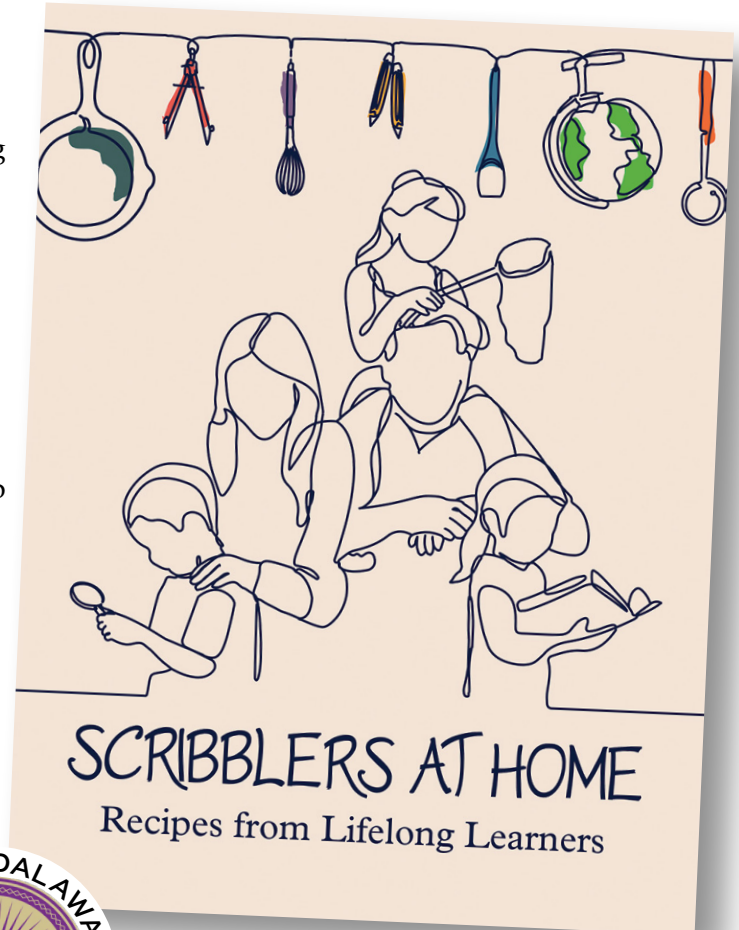
"I feel like [Scribblers] is just another example of the beauty of what [Classical Conversations] offers. I love that they are so conscious of making things flow together. This resource will be so helpful for connecting my family of wide age ranges. Playing and interacting with all my kids. Introducing topics and ideas to my youngers while reviewing and making connections with my olders. I am excited!"

—Jessica, Homeschool Mom

"I love how Scribblers at Home makes it easy for me to pass off to my husband or the grandparents while I step out the door. Pick a page, and everything they need for screen-free quality time is right there!"

—Becky W., Homeschool Mom

Contains over 250 pages of activities—the perfect grab-and-go companion to your homeschool day!



Discover the perfect way for families to foster the skills their four- to eight- year-olds need while still offering benefits for the whole family. This incredible curriculum offers fun activities that are tailored to different learning styles and provides an environment that encourages parents to get involved in their own education while introducing their children to the amazing world around them.

