

CGA Scope & Sequence

Grades K-6				
	Study Tools	K- 2 nd	3 rd -4 th	5 th -6 th
Reading & Literature	<i>Logic of English Foundations, First Language Lessons</i> , Classic literature selections by grade	<i>Logic of English</i> is a systematic language arts curriculum used in K and 1 st grades. <i>First Language Lessons</i> is a complete grammar text for our 2 nd graders, using dictation, narration, picture study, and other classical techniques to develop language ability. Through exposure to classic stories with heroes and villains, students learn to distinguish right and wrong and begin to develop both a love for reading and a true moral imagination.	By reading classics like <i>Charlotte’s Web</i> , <i>Cricket in Times Square</i> , <i>The Moffats</i> , and the Little House series, students learn to appreciate the experiences and challenges faced by those people who have come before them. Students imagine themselves in the same difficulties and begin to evaluate how they would make the same types of decisions.	Students grow in their depth of insight into the characters and stories of classic literature by encountering beautiful language and compelling storylines by readings books including <i>My Side of the Mountain</i> , <i>The Trojan War</i> , <i>Heidi</i> , and <i>The Chronicles of Narnia</i> .
Math	<i>Math with Confidence, Math Mammoth</i>	CGA approaches math as a progression of understanding from concrete to pictorial to abstract. K-1st students focus on concrete understanding through the use of manipulatives to build number sense. These grades use <i>Math with Confidence</i> before beginning <i>Math Mammoth</i> in 2nd grade.	Third grade is a time for learning and mastering two new operations: multiplication and division. The student also deepens his understanding of addition and subtraction, and uses those in many different contexts. In the fourth grade, students focus on multi-digit multiplication and division, and they get started in studying fractions and decimals.	The 5th grade is time for fractions and decimals, in particular. Students also deepen their understanding of whole numbers and learn much more problem solving. In 6th grade, students encounter the beginnings of algebra. Percentages are introduced. Students learn to compute the area of various polygons, and also calculate volume and surface area of various solids.
Grammar & Writing	<i>New American Cursive, Well-Ordered Language, Writing & Rhetoric</i>	In K, students learn correct letter formation and pencil grip. In 1st grade, they begin spelling and learn the elements of writing a complete sentence and introductory cursive. They begin with copy work and move into composing their own original sentences.	Students learn cursive, and use copy work and dictation to learn correct writing mechanics and spelling. Using pre-rhetoric exercises and imitation writing, students retell fables and narratives. They also begin to craft explanatory paragraphs and informative essays.	Students develop analytical and discussion skills across disciplines and begin to write short essays exploring historical figures, scientific discoveries, and character development. They expound on proverbs and begin persuasive writing and learn what makes for effective, beautiful, and interesting sentences in writing.
History & Bible	<i>Memoria K-2 Enrichment, Story of the World, Mythology, The Gospel Story Bible, God’s Great Covenant</i>	Because we view all of history as God’s story, students study the actions of historical figures and events in light of the providence of God. Throughout the Grammar School, students study the chronological progression of the history of the world from creation through modern day, a cycle that is repeated more in-depth in Upper School. K-2nd begin with Bible stories from both the Old and New Testament.	In 3rd grade, the study of the Old Testament (Gen.-Ruth) with ancient history introduces students to the earliest civilizations and God’s providence in establishing the nation of Israel. Studying the classical cultures of Greece and Rome, students discover how God prepared the world for the coming of the Savior. Fourth grade continues to study the Old Testament (1 Sam.-Malachi) alongside the fall of Rome through the Renaissance and Reformation, tracing the development of Christianity through a millennium.	Fifth grade students begin their study of the New Testament (The Gospels) while learning about the era of England’s Queen Elizabeth I through the California Gold Rush and the forty-niners. Sixth grade takes students 1850 up through the end of the twentieth century while they study the book of Acts and the spread of the early Church.

Latin	<i>Song School Latin, Latin for Children</i>	Latin instruction begins in 2 nd grade with a fun introduction to Latin vocabulary and simple phrases through songs and chants.	In 3 rd grade, lessons include songs, chants, new and review vocabulary, and a light introduction to grammar and derivatives. Beginning in 4 th grade, students transition to <i>Latin for Children</i> .	<i>Latin for Children</i> is easy to use, incremental, and filled with clear grammatical explanations. Students learn vocabulary and grammar with ease and delight. The 3 levels prepare them for higher levels.
Science	<i>Memoria K-2 Enrichment, Mammals, Astronomy, Insects, Birds</i>	Students encounter the wonder of God's world through read alouds, basic experiments, activities, and nature studies in the early grades.	Third graders take an in-depth study of habitats, behaviors, and classification of mammals. In the 4 th grade, students look to the skies and study astronomy. Students are well prepared for formal scientific study beginning in Logic School by doing deep dives into various aspects of God's world!	Fifth graders learn through about the life of insects through a narrative approach that takes students through classification and anatomy. Sixth graders engage in a thorough introduction to the fascinating avian world, covering everything from anatomy and the physics of flight to social habits and habitats.
Fine Arts	Grammar School music is dedicated to training students' ears and hearts to appreciate, understand, and love the things that are worth loving. Students learn the elements of music theory, music appreciation, and the history of music, eventually studying all of the major periods of music and the instruments of the orchestra. When it comes to Art, CGA recognizes that God designed His world to be full of beauty. By training the eye and hand to observe and reproduce that beauty, we train the soul to appreciate God's beauty throughout creation.			
Physical Activity	We believe in the power and necessity of fresh air and sunshine – free gifts from a loving God! We get our students outside for an hour each day for lunch and recess, and in the Grammar School, students have an additional shorter recess at some point during the school day. We also offer Cross Country beginning in 3 rd grade.			

Grades 7-12

	7	8	9	10	11*	12*
Math	Pre-Algebra	Algebra Essentials* or Alg. I	Algebra I or Geometry	Geometry or Algebra II	Algebra II or Pre-Calculus	Pre-Calculus or Calculus
Science	Physical Science	Earth Science	Biology	Chemistry	Physics	Anatomy & Physiology
Literature & Writing	Various classics, <i>Writing & Rhetoric</i>	Various classics, <i>Writing & Rhetoric</i>	Ancient/Medieval Literature & Composition	Renaissance, Enlightenment & Victorian Literature	American Literature	Capstone Literature
History	Ancient & Medieval Civilizations	Survey of American History, Geography	World History I: Ancient & Medieval History	World History II: Renaissance & Reformation	U.S. History	World History III: Modernity
Language	Latin I	Latin II	Spanish I or Latin*	Spanish II or Latin*		
Bible	Early Church History	Modern Church History	Bible 9	Bible 10	Apologetics: Christ & Culture	Capstone: Christian Worldview
Logic & Rhetoric	Informal Logic	Formal Logic	Debate*	Rhetoric I: Students are introduced to a comprehensive set of tools they need for mastering the arts of language in both speaking and writing.	Rhetoric II: Students are introduced to the fundamental themes of classical moral and political philosophy and deliver short speeches.	Rhetoric III: Focuses on mastering academic essays and excellence in speech with a final comprehensive senior thesis where students craft a persuasive argument.
Fine Arts	Art, Music					
Physical Activity	We believe in the power and necessity of fresh air and sunshine – free gifts from a loving God! We get our students outside for an hour each day for lunch and physical activity. We also offer Cross Country.					
Other	House System leadership opportunities – Prefects and Captains					

**In progress. For Logic and Rhetoric School, this Scope and Sequence is flexible as we build our upper grades. As time goes on and students who have been with CGA since Grammar School move into upper grades, the Scope and Sequence will become more streamlined.*

Overview of the Grammar Stage (Grades K-6): During the Grammar phase, children are particularly adept at memorization. Young children learn songs and rhymes, and recite facts with relative ease. Because young children are so eager to memorize that they will make up non-sensical playground rhymes, we challenge them by providing substantial subject matter for them to memorize. Each subject has its own grammar. In science, children memorize facts about nature. In math, children memorize times tables. In Latin, teachers emphasize vocabulary. Throughout each year in Grammar School, classically educated children learn the factual foundation of each subject. We use songs, chants, and rhymes to help children enjoy the learning experience.

Overview of the Logic Stage (Grades 7-9): The Logic phase involves ordering facts into organized statements and arguments. During the middle school and early high school years, children are beginning to think independently. They often develop a propensity for argument. Classical education teaches children in this phase to argue well. The study of formal logic helps students understand the fundamentals of a good argument. Practice in making written and oral arguments helps to further develop these skills. Teachers encourage the use of argumentation in each subject. Again, each subject has its own logic. In science, we use the development and testing of hypothesis. In math, we develop a student's ability to logically orient numbers through the more abstract concepts of algebra and trigonometry.

Overview of the Rhetoric Stage (Grades 10-12): Rhetoric is the art of communicating well. Once a student has obtained a knowledge of the facts (grammar) and developed the skills necessary to arrange those facts into arguments (logic), he must develop the skill of communicating those arguments to others (rhetoric). During the high school years, students become concerned with what others think of them. Classical education helps students develop their minds to think and articulate concepts to others. Writing papers, researching, and orating ideas are skills required in all subjects. CGA adds polish to these skills to create a well-rounded student who can communicate effectively. We leverage these skills through the final requirement of the defense of a senior thesis.