

# The Genesis Curriculum

## Coming for summer 2015

**This is a 100% offline curriculum covering science, social studies, language arts, Bible and foreign language (with learning Hebrew). All lessons are based off of the book of Genesis.**

This is intended to be used as a "one-room schoolhouse" approach with everyone gathering around and learning together with mom (or other homeschool teacher) guiding the completely prepared lesson. This will be accompanied by one workbook for each child that will have all of their work for the year. There's no daily busywork, but there are grammar, vocabulary, and spelling activities as well as science and social studies reviews/assessments that will be completed in their workbook.

Daily lessons include reading a portion of Genesis, practicing a weekly memory verse, doing a dictation for handwriting if desired, writing spelling words from the day's verses, learning a vocabulary word from the day's Scripture, learning a Hebrew word (or practicing a verse in Hebrew or working on writing the Hebrew alphabet), covering a science and then social studies topic inspired by the reading from Genesis, talking over the discussion question and finally writing. Grammar lessons are part of vocabulary and writing.

My intention is to make this 180 days with a way to use 150 days for those who want a four-day week. I do think there will be additional years of this created. I'm doing these lessons now with kids ages 6-13. I didn't create this for high school, but I have included "Explore More" ideas for each topic that a high school student (or anyone with a particular interest in that area) could use to go deeper.

While there are no interactive online games, there are interactive family games. Since it's made to be used together as a group (of at least two, which can include mom), I am including such games as basketball and Pictionary for review, hide and seek and Battleship for spelling, etc. Just because you're offline, doesn't mean it has to be *all* worksheets.

## Day 4

### I. Read Genesis 1:14-19.

- 14 Then God said, "Let there be lights in the expanse of the heavens to separate the day from the night, and let them be for signs and for seasons and for days and years;  
15 and let them be for lights in the expanse of the heavens to give light on the earth"; and it was so.  
16 God made the two great lights, the greater light to govern the day, and the lesser light to govern the night; He made the stars also.  
17 God placed them in the expanse of the heavens to give light on the earth,  
18 and to govern the day and the night, and to separate the light from the darkness; and God saw that it was good.  
19 There was evening and there was morning, a fourth day.

### II. Memory Verse

- Genesis 1:1
- In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.

### III. Language

- Spelling/Handwriting
  - verse 16
  - words to know: lights, heavens, signs, seasons
  - spelling tips:
    - Heaven and season use the same E-A spelling pattern but have different sounds.
    - Light and sign both have I-G and the I sound. Signs is a hard one. You can think of it as if it was originally slGHns with an I-G-H and then the H was dropped.
- Vocabulary/Grammar
  - govern (vs. 16)
  - to rule, to be in control over a group of people (verb)
  - The noun form of this word would be government.
- Hebrew
  - beginning
  - re-SHEET (re, with a short e as in red)
  - The e will always have this sound unless I write it as a double e.

### IV. Science

- Today we are back to learning about light but in a little bit different way. Let's talk about stars, and most specifically, our sun.
  - God placed the perfect sized star in the perfect location to light and warm our planet. He set it all in motion so that we have night and day and summer and winter and springtime and harvest.
  - God made the star that we call the sun just right to give us what we need. It's not the biggest star. It's little compared to some, but it's just right to give us the light and warmth we need without baking us!

- How fast does light travel? When you turn on a light, how long does it take for the light to fill the room?
  - Not long! Light is the fastest physical thing in our universe. Nothing is faster. It travels at an astonishing 300 million meters per second. Take one giant step forward. That's about one meter. Now do that 300 million times in one second!
- You might be interested to learn that the famous scientist Albert Einstein wrote this famous equation about energy,  $E = mc^2$ .
  - E stands for energy. C stands for the speed of light.
- That speed gets the sun's light to us, but how does it warm us?
  - Everything on earth, well even those things not on the earth, are made up of a basic building block called the *atom*. They are things you can't see. They build together in different combinations to make something called *molecules*.
    - A famous atom you've probably heard of is oxygen, part of what we breathe. You can't see the air you breathe, but it's full of atoms!
      - A famous molecule you've maybe heard of is H<sub>2</sub>O. Do you know what that stands for?
      - It is the scientific name for a water molecule.
      - Sometimes you'll hear people call water H<sub>2</sub>O. That means that in each water molecule there are two H atoms and one O atom. H stands for hydrogen. Can you guess what kind of atom O stands for?
        - It's oxygen, so one water molecule is made up of two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom.
    - That means there are three atoms in each water molecule. How many water molecules do you think are in one drop of water?
      - This is an estimate; it really depends on how big your water drop is, but this is to give you an idea of how small molecules are.
      - Here's an estimation of the number of water molecules in one drop of water: (That's 400 quintillion, 4 with 20 zeros.)

400,000,000,000,000,000,000

- Of course atoms are smaller. The number of atoms would be three times that amount because there are three atoms in each molecule of water. What are those three atoms? Can you figure out what that number would be?
  - two hydrogen atoms and an oxygen atom
  - 12 and 20 zeros
- So, where were we, ah yes, how the sun's light heats the earth. Have you noticed how much hotter it is in the sun than in the shade? Why is that?
- When light hits those atoms, it gets them excited, which moves them around. That movement is what produces heat. The light is exciting atoms in the ground and in the walls of buildings and in you!

- Do you get hot when you get excited? Not sure? Run around crazy and see if you warm up.
  - When light hits the atoms, it excites them and gets them moving. Those moving atoms create heat. That heat warms the objects on earth and the earth itself.
- Let me share one more thing about light. Light can bend. When it hits something that it can travel through such as a window or water, it slows it down. If it hits the surface at an angle, it will bend.
  - This is called *refraction*.
  - You can see light bend by sticking a pencil into a glass of water.
    - Does the pencil appear bent? Why?
    - We see the light off of the pencil, not the pencil. The light was bent when it entered through the glass and water.
- Recall: What are the basic building blocks of everything? atoms They combine to make what? Molecules, such as H<sub>2</sub>O. What's the fastest physical thing in the universe? Light; What is it called when light is bent? refraction
- Explore more: Learn about refraction. Try a light experiment. Refraction enables us to have magnifying glasses. How do they work?  
(Note for those reading the sample lessons: This isn't the first lesson on light. And they will continue to learn about atoms and molecules and the elements. The lessons aren't built into units where everything on a subject is all together, but the topics are revisited and built upon throughout the year which creates built-in review instead of being "done" with a topic.)

## V. Social Studies

- Our Bible verses say that God gave us the lights in the heavens for signs for seasons, days and years.
- We know the sun marks the 24-hour days for us.
- As the earth moves in its orbit around the sun, the days get longer and shorter. The longest day of the year marks the beginning of summer for the northern hemisphere. The shortest day of the year marks the beginning of winter. It's the opposite in the southern hemisphere. Those days are called the *solstice* and people have often celebrated those days, the change of season when the days start getting longer or shorter.
  - Take a look at the Day 2 world map and find the *equator*. It's the line that goes between the words "Pacific" and "Ocean" and cuts through the top part of South America. It's an imaginary line, but we use it to divide the world in half. We call those halves *hemispheres*. The top half of the map is the northern hemisphere and the bottom half of the map is the southern hemisphere.
- How do the stars mark the seasons?
  - There are stars made into connect-the-dot pictures in the sky. We call these *constellations*.
    - The Bible names a few of them in Job: Orion and Bear and Pleiades. You can find Orion because he wears a belt of three stars in a row.

- These constellations move through the sky as the year goes on. Well, they stay in one place just like the sun, but the earth moves in its orbit, so the constellations appear to move across the sky.
- How have stars been used throughout history for signs?
  - We read in the Bible how the wise men saw the sign of a king in the sky. They were among the first worshippers of Jesus because of it.
  - Sailors and other navigators have used the North Star, the brightest in the sky, to find their direction.
  - We can also use the sun by day for direction because it rises in the east and sets in the west.
    - Figure out today, by using the sun, which way is north where you live. (If you point east with your right hand and point west with your left hand, you will be facing north.)
- Recall: The equator divides the world into two what? hemispheres; What do we call star pictures? constellations
- Explore more: Learn some of the major constellations and how to tell from where they are in the sky what time of year it is.  
(Note to those reading the sample lessons: This is “social studies” much more than history, but history topics and dates and names do come into play. I’ve even been able to include some modern history in as the inspiration from the Scriptures allowed.)

#### VI. Discussion

- The Bible talks about walking in the light and not in the darkness. Jesus is the light of the world. If you are walking in the darkness, you are not walking with Jesus. If you are walking with Jesus, you cannot walk in darkness.
- What do you think it means to walk in the light?
- What do you think it means to walk in the darkness?

#### VII. Writing

- Use the discussion questions as a writing prompt.
- Can you include a prepositional phrase, a vocabulary or spelling word? Get a high five and/or hug for each one you include.

**Day 5** (Every 5<sup>th</sup> day is a review for the week's language portion.)

I. Review.

- Read Genesis 1:1-19 from the previous days or from your favorite Bible version.

II. Memory Verse

- Test yourself.
- Say from memory Genesis 1:1.

III. Language

- Spelling
  - Test yourself with the words from Days 1-4.
  - formless, void, darkness, surface, moving, midst, expanse, separate, brought, vegetation, yielding, bearing, lights, heavens, signs, seasons
- Vocabulary
  - Test yourself with the words from Days 1-4
  - void, expanse, yield, govern
- Hebrew
  - Test yourself with the words from Days 1-4.
  - el – o – HEEM, sha-MA-yim, A-rets, re-SHEET
  - God, heaven, earth, beginning

IV. Science

- We talked about stars on Day 4, including our sun. Now let's talk about the other "light" in the sky, the lesser light that governs the night.
  - We call it the moon.
  - The moon is really no light at all. It reflects the light of the sun. The sun lights our days and our nights.
- I think we need a demonstration. Gather three people or three balls or three other objects.
  - One is the sun; one is the moon; one is the earth.
- The sun stands still. We call the sun the center of the universe. Everything revolves, or *orbits*, around the sun.
- The moon orbits the earth, meaning it goes around the earth. It draws a circle around the earth. It takes a little less than a month to go around once.
- The earth's daily spin gives us night and day. How many hours does it take for the earth to spin around one time?
  - It takes 24 hours for it to turn around once which is why our days are 24 hours long.
  - Who or whatever is playing earth, turn around once, slowly. When your front is to the sun, that's day. When your back is to the sun, that's night.

- Turn around again and look at the moon this time. Do you see how the moon would rise and set like the sun because of the earth's spin? Just like with the sun you are looking toward it or away from it. As the earth rotates it comes into view and "rises."
- From earth we only see one side of the moon.
  - Moon person (or object), travel once around the earth. Go around one time making sure to always face the earth with your face (or with the same side).
  - Do you see how you turned yourself around in order to face the earth? The moon spins around one time as it makes its one-month orbit, keeping us from seeing what they call the "far side" of the moon.
  - Now can you put it all together? The sun stays still and the earth spins and orbits the sun and the moon orbits the earth. The earth orbits the sun one time a year. The moon orbits the earth about thirteen times a year. Don't get dizzy!
- Now what about the different shapes of the moon? We have a new moon, a "thumbnail" moon, a crescent moon, a half moon, a three-quarters moon and a full moon every month.
  - Can you draw a picture or act out the moon's orbit to figure out what makes us see the moon as these different shapes. Here's a hint. Remember that we see light. We can only see the part of the moon that the sun's light reflects off of.
- Did you figure it out? The sun stays still. Only one side of the moon is getting hit with light from the sun.
  - Take your moon. Put the moon between the earth and the sun. (Moon, face the earth.)
    - Right now the earth sees the new moon. It's all dark. The earth can't see the side of the moon facing the sun. Half of the moon is always lit up by the sun, but earth can't always see that side.
    - Let the moon start orbiting the earth. Stop and observe. What half of the moon is getting light from the sun? What can the earth see of the bright half of the moon? Earth can see part of it, and then finally all of it, and then it starts disappearing again.
    - Can you observe that?
- Draw a picture of it too if that would help. I think it might.
- Recall: What is called when the moon goes around the earth or the earth goes around the sun? orbit
- Explore more: Learn the names of the phases of the moon. Learn the time lengths of the moon's and the earth's orbits. What do astronauts experience on the dark side of the moon?

## V. Social Studies

- When the moon goes around the earth one time, we call it a *lunar* month. When you see words like lunar or luna, it's talking about the moon.
- The sun and the moon seemed so powerful and magical to ancient peoples that they were worshiped.
- A lunar eclipse is when the full moon goes into the shadow of the earth when the earth is directly between the sun and the moon. It only lasts a few hours. It's only happened a handful of times in thousands of years, but in 2014 and 2015 it will happen 4 times. It can make the moon appear red, giving it the name, a blood moon.
- A total solar eclipse is when the moon perfectly blocks out the sun's light from the earth, when it all lines up just precisely.
  - Can you imagine how scared ancient people were who worshiped the sun, and it disappeared one day?
  - Ancient peoples around the world had ceremonies to honor these celestial bodies and to scare away whatever might harm them.
    - It's extremely sad. The Bible talks about those who worship the creation instead of the creator. How much greater is the one who made the creation!
    - Even more foolish are those who worship statues that they call gods. The statues are made with human hands, but they sacrifice to them and pray to them.
  - Satan takes advantage of these false religions and uses his demons to act among the worshipers. They may see supernatural things, but they aren't from God!
  - They are tormented by fear. Our God tells us to be free from fear!
    - Those caught in false religions feel the constant need to please or appease their false god.
  - They need to know that the one true God gives salvation as a free gift and desires us to love Him, not sacrifice to Him.
  - They need to know there is a God who loves them and wants to be with them and who will care for them as opposed to gods who couldn't care less about human life.
- That's one way to tell true religion from false religion. True religion loves people. People are most important.
  - For instance, in Hinduism rats are sacred. Rats are not to be killed. The rats are allowed to multiply and eat your crops and cause you to starve, but it wouldn't be okay to kill the rats!
- Recall: What is an eclipse? It's when the sun, moon and earth line up just right so that light is blocked from either the moon or the sun.



- Explore more: Learn more about eclipses and the signs people say they have shown, especially you could look into “blood” moons.

#### VI. Discussion

- False religion versus true religion
  - James 1:27 “Pure and undefiled religion in the sight of our God and Father is this: to visit orphans and widows in their distress, and to keep oneself unstained by the world.”
- OR...If you could create a constellation, what would it look like? What would its name be?

#### VII. Writing

- Choose one of your writings from Days 2-4 to edit.
- Read it out loud to look for things that don't make sense, don't flow or just don't sound right.
- Look for spelling mistakes. Check for correct capitalization and punctuation.
- You can use an editing checklist to help you look for problems.
- Have someone older than you check it over once you've fixed it. (You can fix it by just making marks on the page to note changes.)
- Listen to their corrections and suggestions and make changes to your writing.
- Make a final draft. Rewrite it or type it.

## Writing Sentences 6

(Once a week there is a lesson and then a practice sheet on writing good sentences.)

Part 1: Use a semicolon to combine the two sentences into one. Just fill in the blanks provided.

Example: Susan is my friend. She and I like to sing together.

Susan is my friend; she and I like to sing together.

What happened? The period at the end of the first sentence turned into a semicolon. The capital letter beginning the second sentence changed to a lower case letter.

### Now You Try

Please be on time for dinner. We are having your favorite.

Please be on time for dinner                      are having your favorite.

Writing can be a lot of fun. I especially like to write funny stories.

Writing can be a lot of fun                      especially like to write funny stories.

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Part 2: Use a comma and a conjunction (and, but, or) to combine the sentences into one. Just fill in the blanks provided.

Example: Put away your things quickly. Come outside with us to play.

Put away your things quickly, and come outside with us to play.

What happened? The period turned into a comma. The conjunction (connecting word) AND was added and the capital letter in the second sentence became lower case.

### Now You Try

This story is good. The last one was even better.

This story is good                                      last one was even better.

I want to bake a cake. I want to decorate it like a soccer ball.

I want to bake a cake                                      want to decorate it like a soccer ball.

My dog wants to play fetch. Maybe he just wants to be outside.

My dog wants to play fetch                                      he just wants to be outside.

Spelling Review 6 (After five weeks there are two weeks of review activities.)

Use your Day 40 spelling words as your path from start to finish. One false move and... Just kidding. Nothing will happen to you. The word path can twist and turn but will never go in a diagonal. I cleared the beginning of the path to get you started. Use a pencil to trace your path and cross out each word as you find it. Have fun!

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beautiful, daughter, whomever, inclination, regretted, faithfully, thoughts,  
 violence, pitch, destroy, wives, alive, seven, hundredth

## Grammar Review 3 – Direct Objects

I have highlighted the verb that has the direct object for you to find. Underline the object. The direct object answers the question, what, in response to an action verb.

Example: I gave the book to my daughter. Gave is the verb. Book is the direct object.  
What did I give her? the book

Once she gave her a little cap of red velvet, which suited her so well that she would never wear anything else; so she was always called 'Little Red-Cap.'

The woman had brought two daughters into the house with her, who were beautiful and fair of face, but vile and black of heart.

It happened, however, that the King appointed a festival which was to last three days, and to which all the beautiful young girls in the country were invited, in order that his son might choose himself a bride.

Then the bird threw a gold and silver dress down to her, and slippers embroidered with silk and silver.

## Vocabulary Review 3

### Charades

Take turns choosing a word on the list to act out. You can also use the list to guess what words others are acting out.

strive - struggle

corrupt - willing to do something wrong

establish - to create something

righteous - doing what is right

recede - to go back

abate - to lessen

intent - purpose

successive - coming after another

mortar - used to bind bricks

accumulate - gather

severe - intense

sustain - support

array - dress someone

iniquity - sin

obtain - to get

affliction - suffering

sojourn - temporary stay

tender - easy to chew

appointed - designated

venture - to do something daring

## Science Review 8 Periodic Table

### Chlorine

Here's a section of the periodic table. Use it to answer the following questions.

oxygen 8 <b>O</b> 15.999	fluorine 9 <b>F</b> 18.998	neon 10 <b>Ne</b> 20.180
sulfur 16 <b>S</b> 32.065	chlorine 17 <b>Cl</b> 35.453	argon 18 <b>Ar</b> 39.948

What is the symbol for chlorine? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the atomic number for chlorine? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the atomic mass for chlorine (ignore the decimal)? \_\_\_\_\_

How many protons are in a chlorine atom? \_\_\_\_\_

How many electrons are in a chlorine atom? \_\_\_\_\_

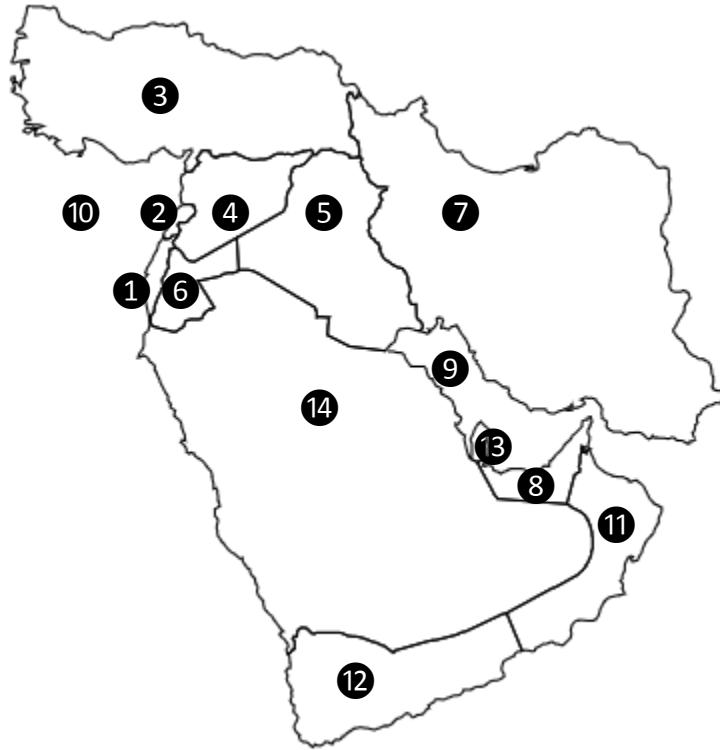
About how many neutrons are in a chlorine atom? \_\_\_\_\_

(Hint:  $17 + 17 = 34$ )

Draw a diagram of a chlorine atom.

## Social Studies Review 8

Name these locations of the Middle East. (Hint: Numbers 9 and 10 aren't countries.)  
Bonus: What are the names of the Palestinian areas carved out of Israel?



1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_  Mediterranean Sea

Persian Gulf  United Arab Emirates

Yemen  Qatar

Saudi Arabia  Jordan

Oman  Iran

## Hebrew Writing 4

The bet can sound like B or V depending on whether or not it has a dot. Trace and write the letter bet. As before, if you want to practice calligraphy, use the top line. Everyone should trace the bottom line and then write your own on the lines.

ב.ב.ב.ב.ב.ב.ב.ב.ב.ב.

ב.ב.ב.ב.ב.ב.ב.ב.ב.ב.

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וְיִקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לְאוֹר יוֹם, וְלַחֲשֶׁךְ קָרָא לַיְלָה; וַיְהִי-עֶרֶב וַיְהִי-בֹקֶר  
יוֹם אֶחָד.



I hope this gives you an idea of what you'll find in the Genesis Curriculum. It covers a surprising number of topics that I'm able to pull out of the readings, and I'm able to tie them together with threads throughout the year. This, of course, doesn't show everything that is covered. You'll see on the Writing Sentences page that I am trying to make it for the whole family (including semicolons along with simple conjunctions). There is complete coverage of grammar topics (sentences start with a capital letter!) but I try to make them for the whole family to benefit from with some harder elements included as well. You'll see on the grammar page that they learn about direct objects, but it's done in a simple way for younger kids to be able to use as well.

The curriculum will come as a lesson book, a workbook for each child, an answer key book (for the workbook), and a map book in full color because it's much easier to read maps that way.