

5th Grade Language

↓ Course Blocks

Wittenberg Academy utilizes the Progymnasmata to teach students the art of writing and speaking well. In 5th Grade Language, in addition to continuing their study of Latin, students build on previously learned skills by practicing the art of refutation and confirmation.

In short, refutation is an attack on an opposite view. A student practicing refutation will do so with the following steps:

1. Blame the teller of the story
2. Give a summary of the story
3. Attack it as being:
 - obscure
 - incredible
 - impossible
 - illogical
 - unfitting, and
 - unprofitable

Following refutation is confirmation. Confirmation is the attempt to prove a given view by arguing its credibility. Students do so with the following steps:

1. Praise the teller of the story
2. Give a summary of the story
3. Confirm the story as being:
 - manifest
 - probable
 - possible
 - logical
 - fitting, and
 - profitable

Brief explanation of entire Progymnasmata: [Progym-all](#)

A language curriculum would not be complete without support for other necessary skills such as vocabulary, spelling, and use of good mechanics in writing. As a whole, then, 5th Grade Language brings together all of these skills by utilizing the work students are doing in their other classes.

Textbook reference: [Higher Lessons in English](#)

[Answer key](#) to *Higher Lessons in English* diagrams



Week 1



Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Grammar

Words to Remember:

- Language Proper: spoken and written words used to communicate ideas and thoughts
- English Grammar: science which teaches the forms, uses, and relations of the words of the English language
- Subject: the name of that of which something is said or thought
- Predicate: that which is said or thought of the subject
- Vowels: letters that stand for the open sounds of the voice
- Consonants: letters that stand for the sounds made with the obstructed voice and the obstructed breath
- Sentence: the expression of a thought in words
- Analysis: separation of a sentence into its parts
- Diagram: a picture of the offices and relations of the different parts of a sentence



Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- *Higher Lessons in English* (click for link to text).

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

The Feast of the Martyrdom of St. John the Baptist is celebrated August 29 each year. Read the account of John's beheading in Matthew 14 or Mark 6.

Matthew 14:1 records Herod as saying of Jesus, "This is John the Baptist. He has been raised from the dead; that is why these miraculous powers are at work in him."

Directions for Composition

Attack the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing these steps:

- Blame the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Attack it as being:
 - obscure
 - incredible
 - impossible
 - illogical
 - unfitting, and
 - unprofitable

Day 2: Grammar

- Define:
 - Language Proper
 - English Grammar
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 1 (p. 1-2)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 1-2
 - What is language? (there are several ways to answer this, just make sure students explain their answers)
 - Why do we study language?
 - Explore further:
 - Read John 1
 - Who is the Word?
 - How does knowing this further support the importance of knowing and understanding language? (God chose to reveal Himself through written and spoken words- "In many and various ways God spoke to His people of old by the Prophets, but now in these last days He has spoken to us by His Son.")

Day 3: Grammar

- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 2 (p. 2-3)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 2-3
 - Carefully read or reread p. 2-3.
 - If a sentence is the expression of a thought, can there be such a thing as an incomplete sentence? (No, after all, something less than a thought is no thought at all.)

Day 4: Grammar

- Define:
 - Vowel
 - Consonant
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 3 (p. 4-7)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 4-7
 - Why is the English alphabet imperfect according to the text?
 - Practice saying different sounds represented by letters. Note how your tongue, teeth, lips, and palate are involved in the formation of each sound.

Day 5: Grammar



- Define:
 - Sentence
 - Subject
 - Predicate
 - Analysis
 - Diagram
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 4 (p. 7-9)
 - Study:
 - Read p. 7-9
 - Follow the directions and complete the exercises in Lesson 4

Week 2



Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Grammar

Words to Remember:

- Capital Letter Rule:
- Period Rule:

Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- *Higher Lessons in English* (click for link to text)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

Holy Cross Day is one of the oldest celebrations of the Church. As Lutherans, we believe that all of Scripture points to the cross of Christ. Read more about Holy Cross Day in the Treasury of Daily Prayer.

1 Corinthians 1:18 says, "For the word of the cross is folly to those who are perishing, but to us who are being saved it is the power of God."

Argue for the credibility of this statement.

Directions for Composition

Argue for the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing the following steps:

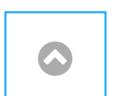
- Praise the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Confirm the story as being:
 - manifest
 - probable
 - possible
 - logical
 - fitting, and
 - profitable

Day 2: Grammar

- Define:
 - Capital Letter Rule
 - Period Rule
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 5 (p. 9-10)
 - Study:
 - Read p. 9-10
 - Follow the directions and complete the exercises in Lesson 5

Day 3: Grammar

- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 6 (p. 10-11)
 - Study:



- Read and discuss p. 10-11
- Follow the directions and complete the exercises in Lesson 6

Day 4: Grammar

- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 7 (p. 11)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 11
 - Follow the directions and complete the exercise on p. 11

Day 5: Grammar

- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 7 (p. 11-12)
 - Study:
 - Read p. 11-12
 - Answer the Review Questions on p. 11-12

Week 3



Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Grammar

Words to Remember:

- Noun: name of something ORIGIN late Middle English: from Anglo-Norman French, from Latin nomen 'name.'
- Pronoun: a word used for a noun ORIGIN late Middle English: from pro-1'on behalf of' + noun, suggested by French pronom, Latin pronomen (from pro- 'for, in place of' + nomen 'name').

Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- *Higher Lessons in English* ([click for link to text](#)).

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

St. Cyprian was a pastor in Carthage, a city in North Africa. At the time in which Cyprian lived, Christians were persecuted by Roman Emperor Decius. Many were killed and many others lapsed in their faith to avoid death. Before he was martyred, St. Cyprian helped many Christians return to the Church during continued persecution under Emperor Valerian. You can read more about St. Cyprian in the Treasury of Daily Prayer.

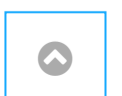
St. Cyprian wrote a piece called "On Jealousy and Envy." Following is an excerpt from that piece: "To be jealous of what you see to be good, and to be envious of those who are better than yourself, seems, beloved brethren, in the eyes of some people to be a slight and petty wrong; and, being thought trifling and of small account, it is not feared; not being feared, it is contemned; being contemned, it is not easily shunned: and it thus becomes a dark and hidden mischief, which, as it is not perceived so as to be guarded against by the prudent, secretly distresses incautious minds. But, moreover, the Lord bade us be prudent, and charged us to watch with careful solicitude, lest the adversary, who is always on the watch and always lying in wait, should creep stealthily into our breast, and blow up a flame from the sparks, magnifying small things into the greatest; and so, while soothing the unguarded and careless with a milder air and a softer breeze, should stir up storms and whirlwinds, and bring about the destruction of faith and the shipwreck of salvation and of life. Therefore, beloved brethren, we must be on our guard, and strive with all our powers to repel, with solicitous and full watch-fulness, the enemy, raging and aiming his darts against every part of our body in which we can be stricken and wounded, in accordance with what the Apostle Peter, in his epistle, forewarns and teaches, saying, "Be sober, and watch; because your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, goeth about seeking any one to devour.""

Argue for the credibility of St. Peter's words: "Be sober, and watch; because your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, goeth about seeking any one to devour."

Directions for Composition

Argue for the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing the following steps:

- Praise the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Confirm the story as being:



- manifest
- probable
- possible
- logical
- fitting, and
- profitable

Day 2: Grammar

- Define:
 - Noun
 - Pronoun
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 8 (p. 12-13 up to Pronouns)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 12-13
 - According to the text, why may we classify the words of our language?
(God is a God of order and He has given us the ability to detect resemblances and differences)

Day 3: Grammar

- Define:
 - Noun
 - Pronoun
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 8 (p. 13- Pronouns)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 13
 - What is the principle office of nouns?

Day 4: Grammar

- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 8 (p. 13)
 - Study:
 - Follow the directions and complete the exercise on p. 13

Day 5: Grammar

- Define:
 - Capital Letter Rule
 - Period and Capital Letter Rule
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 8 (p. 14)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 14 (Lesson 8)
 - Follow the directions and complete the exercise on p. 14 in Lesson 8

Week 4



Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Grammar

Words to Remember:

- Noun: name of something ORIGIN late Middle English: from Anglo-Norman French, from Latin nomen 'name.'
- Pronoun: a word used for a noun ORIGIN late Middle English: from pro-1'on behalf of' + noun, suggested by French pronom, Latin pronomen (from pro- 'for, in place of' + nomen 'name').

Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- [*Higher Lessons in English*](#) (click for link to text)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

St. Matthew is remembered each year on September 21. Matthew was a tax collector and as such was an outcast among the Jews. Yet, Jesus chose Matthew as one of the twelve apostles. Matthew also wrote the first gospel. You can read more about St. Matthew on p. 743 of the Treasury of Daily Prayer.



Jesus says in Matthew 9:12, "Those who are well have no need of a physician, but those who are sick."

Argue for the credibility of this statement.

Directions for Composition

Argue for the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing the following steps:

- Praise the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Confirm the story as being:
 - manifest
 - probable
 - possible
 - logical
 - fitting, and
 - profitable

Day 2: Grammar

- Define:
 -
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 9 (p. 14)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 14
 - Follow the directions and complete the exercises on p. 14

Day 3: Grammar

- Define:
 -
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 9 (p. 15)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 15
 - Note the Remember sections
 - Follow the directions and complete the exercise on p. 15

Day 4: Grammar

- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 9 (p. 16)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 16
 - Note the Remember sections
 - Follow the directions and complete the exercises on p. 16

Day 5: Grammar

- Define:
 -
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 9 (p. 17)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 17 (Lesson 9)
 - Follow the directions and complete the exercise on p. 17 in Lesson 9

Week 5



Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Grammar

Words to Remember:

- Noun: name of something ORIGIN late Middle English: from Anglo-Norman French, from Latin nomen 'name.'
- Pronoun: a word used for a noun ORIGIN late Middle English: from pro-1'on behalf of' + noun, suggested by French pronom, Latin pronomen (from pro- 'for, in place of' + nomen 'name').



Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- *Higher Lessons in English* (click for link to text).

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

The Feast of St. Michael and All Angels is celebrated each year on September 29. In Luther's Morning and Evening Prayer we ask God that His "holy angel be with us." You can read more about St. Michael and All Angels on p. 768 in the Treasury of Daily Prayer.

In Matthew 4, we read the account of Jesus' temptation. In it, Satan tempts Jesus by saying, "If you are the Son of God, throw yourself down [from the pinnacle of the temple], for it is written, 'He will command his angels concerning you,' and 'On their hands they will bear you up, lest you strike your foot against a stone.'" Jesus' response was, "You shall not put the Lord your God to the test." Argue for the credibility of Jesus' statement employing these steps:

Directions for Composition

Argue for the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing the following steps:

- Praise the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Confirm the story as being:
 - manifest
 - probable
 - possible
 - logical
 - fitting, and
 - profitable

Day 2: Grammar

- Define:
 -
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 10 (p. 17-18)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 17-18
 - Follow the directions and complete the first exercise on p. 17-18

Day 3: Grammar

- Define:
 -
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 10 (p. 18)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 18
 - Follow the directions and complete the first four exercises on p. 18

Day 4: Grammar

- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 10 (p. 18)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 18
 - Follow the directions and complete the last exercise on p. 18

Day 5: Grammar

- Define:
 -
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 10 (p. 19)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 19 (Lesson 10)
 - Note the Remark
 - Look at [Postal Abbreviations](#) and note the changes to the abbreviations throughout history
 - Follow the directions and complete the exercise on p. 19



Week 6



Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Grammar

Words to Remember:

- Verb: a word that asserts action, being, or state of being

Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- *Higher Lessons in English* ([click for link to text](#)).

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

On October 11, the Church remembers Philip the Deacon. Read Acts 21. Where was Philip and what do we learn about him? Read more about Philip the Deacon in the Treasury of Daily Prayer on p. 804

Refutation

Read Acts 8:9-25. Choose one of the statements made by the people or Simon that is worthy of refutation.

Confirmation

Read Acts 8:9-25. Choose one of the statements made by the apostles. Argue for the credibility of that statement.

Day 2: Grammar

- Define:
 - Verb
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 11 (p. 17-18)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 20-21 (up to Directions at the top of p. 21)

Day 3: Grammar

- Define:
 -
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 11 (p. 21)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 21
 - Follow the directions and complete the first exercise on p. 21

Day 4: Grammar

- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 11 (p. 21)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 21
 - Follow the directions and complete the second exercise on p. 21
 - Note the Remark on p. 21

Day 5: Grammar

- Define:
 -
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 11 (p. 22)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 22 (Lesson 11)
 - Follow the directions and complete the exercise on p. 22

Week 7



Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Grammar

Words to Remember:



- Modifier: a word or group of words joined to some part of the sentence to qualify or limit the meaning
- Modified Subject: a subject with its modifiers
- Adjective: a word used to modify a noun or pronoun
- Caution on p. 25

Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- *Higher Lessons in English* (click for link to text)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

On October 18, the Church remembers St. Luke, Evangelist. You can read more about St. Luke on p. 826 of the Treasury of Daily Prayer.

Refutation

Luke shares with us the story of the Good Samaritan in Luke 10:29-37. Using either the priest or the Levite, write a refutation about the way they responded to the man on the road.

Bonus discussion: If the priest and Levite represent the Law in the parable, could they save the man on the road? (No! The Law cannot save us)

Confirmation

Luke shares with us the story of the Good Samaritan in Luke 10:29-37. Using the Samaritan, write a confirmation about the way he responded to the man on the road.

Bonus discussion: If the Samaritan represents Jesus, why was he able to save the man on the road? (He showed mercy. In His great mercy, Christ died for us. His death and resurrection are the only thing that can save us.)

Keeping in mind again that the Samaritan represents Jesus, why did the Samaritan give the innkeeper 2 denarii? (2 denarii were 2 days' wages. He would return on the third day to pay the bill in full. Jesus returned on the third day...)

Day 2: Grammar

- Define:
 - Modifier
 - Modified subject
 - Adjective
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 12 (p. 22-23)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 22-23

Day 3: Grammar

- Define:
 -
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 12 (p. 24-25)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 24-25 (Lesson 12)
 - Follow the directions and complete the exercises on p. 24-25 (Lesson 12)

Day 4: Grammar

- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 13 (p. 25-26)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 25-26
 - Note the Caution on p. 25
 - Follow the directions and complete the exercises on p. 26

Day 5: Grammar

- Define:
 -
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 13 (p. 27)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 26-27 (Lesson 13)
 - Follow the directions and complete the exercise on p. 27



Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Grammar

Words to Remember:

- Adverb: a word used to modify a verb, an adjective, or an adverb
- Caution on p. 29

Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- *Higher Lessons in English* (click for link to text)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

On October 28, the Church remembers St. Simon and St. Jude. Simon is also referred to as Simon the Zealot and Jude is sometimes referred to as Judas of James or Thaddaeus. According to tradition, Sts. Simon and Jude traveled to Persia to spread the Good News of Jesus and were there martyred.

Confirmation

In John 14, Jesus says, "If anyone loves me, he will keep my word, and my Father will love him, and we will come to him and make our home with him. Whoever does not love me does not keep my words. And the word that you hear is not mine but the Father's who sent me."

Argue for the credibility of this statement.

Day 2: Grammar

- Define:
 - Modified predicate
 - Adverb
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 14 (p. 27-28)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 27-28 (Through Definition on p. 28)

Day 3: Grammar

- Define:
 -
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 14 (p. 28)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 28 (Lesson 14)
 - Follow the directions and complete the exercise on p. 28 (Lesson 14)

Day 4: Grammar

- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 15 (p. 29)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 29
 - Note the Caution on p. 29
 - Follow the directions and complete the first two exercises on p. 29

Day 5: Grammar

- Define:
 -
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 15 (p. 29)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 29 (Lesson 15)
 - Follow the directions and complete the last two exercises on p. 29

Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Grammar

Words to Remember:

- Adverb: a word used to modify a verb, an adjective, or an adverb
- Caution on p. 29

Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- *Higher Lessons in English* ([click for link to text](#))

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

Reformation Day is October 31. On this day, Martin Luther posted ninety-five statements for discussion on the door of Castle Church in Wittenberg, Germany. In so doing, Luther began making the case for justification by grace through faith in Jesus.

Refutation

Read Luther's 95 Theses. These statements were written as points of discussion with the Catholic church. Attack the credibility of a few of the positions of the Catholic church in Luther's day.

Confirmation

Read Luther's 95 Theses. These statements were written as points of discussion with the Catholic church. Argue for the credibility of a few of these statements.

Day 2: Grammar

- Define:
 -
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 16 (p. 30)
 - Study:
 - Review Lessons 8-11

Day 3: Grammar

- Define:
 -
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 16 (p. 30)
 - Study:
 - Review Lessons 12-15

Day 4: Grammar

- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 16 (p. 30)
 - Study:
 - Read p. 150
 - Read and follow the directions on p. 151 (only the The Uses of Words and Groups of Words section)

Day 5: Grammar

- Define:
 -
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 16 (p. 30)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 151-152
 - Read and follow the directions on p. 152-153 (Only up to Exercises on Composition... on p. 153)

Week 10

Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Grammar

Words to Remember:



- Phrase: group of words denoting related ideas, and having a distinct office, but not expressing a thought
- Preposition: a word that introduces a phrase modifier, and shows the relation, in sense, of its principal word to the word modified
- Comma Rule: Phrases that are placed out of their usual order and made emphatic, or that are loosely connected with the rest of the sentence, should be set off by the comma
- Caution on p. 35

Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- [Higher Lessons in English](#) (click for link to text)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

On November 1, the Church celebrates the Feast of All Saints. As noted in the Treasury of Daily Prayer, "this feast is the most comprehensive of the days of commemoration, encompassing the entire scope of that great cloud of witnesses with which we are surrounded."

Confirmation

Read Hebrews 12:1-2. Argue for the credibility of the great cloud of witnesses.

Day 2: Grammar

- Define:
 - Phrase
 - Preposition
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 17 (p. 31)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 31-32 (Through Definitions on p. 32)

Day 3: Grammar

- Define:
 -
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 17 (p. 31-33)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 31-32 (Lesson 17)
 - Follow the directions and complete the exercises on p. 32-33 (Lesson 17)

Day 4: Grammar

- Define:
 - Comma Rule
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 18 (p. 34-36)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 34-36
 - Follow the directions and complete the exercises on p. 34-36

Day 5: Grammar

- Define:
 -
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 19 (p. 36)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 36 (Lesson 19)
 - Follow the directions and complete the exercises on p. 36

Week 11



Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Grammar

Words to Remember:

- Conjunction: a word used to connect words, phrases, or clauses ORIGIN late Middle English: from Old French conjoindre, fr Latin conjungere, from con- 'together' + jungere 'to join.'



- Compound subject: two or more connected subjects having the same predicate
- Compound predicate: two or more connected predicates having the same subject
- Interjection: a word used to express song or sudden feeling ORIGIN late 16th cent.: from Latin interject- 'interposed,' from the verb interjicere, from inter- 'between' + jacere 'to throw.'
- Comma rule: Words or phrases connected by conjunctions are separated from each other by the comma unless all the conjunctions are expressed.
- Exclamation point rule: All the exclamatory expressions must be followed by the exclamation point.
- Capital letters rule: The words I and O should be written in capital letters

Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- *Higher Lessons in English* ([click for link to text](#))

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

On November 11, the Church remembers St. Martin of Tours. St. Martin, known most famously as the patron saint of soldiers, was the saint for whom Martin Luther was named. Historically, children were named for the saint remembered on the day closest to the baptism of a child. When he was one day old, Martin Luther was baptized and received his name from St. Martin of Tours. You can read more about St. Martin of Tours on p. 903 of the Treasury of Daily Prayer. The Gospel reading appointed for the commemoration of St. Martin of Tours is Luke 11:33-36.

Refutation

Using Severus' writing about an alleged circumstance involving St. Martin, write a Refutation. To read the entire writing, [click here](#).

ACCORDINGLY, at a certain period, when he had nothing except his arms and his simple military dress, in the middle of winter, a winter which had shown itself more severe than ordinary, so that the extreme cold was proving fatal to many, he happened to meet at the gate of the city of Amiens a poor man destitute of clothing. He was entreating those that passed by to have compassion upon him, but all passed the wretched man without notice, when Martin, that man full of God, recognized that a being to whom others showed no pity, was, in that respect, left to him. Yet, what should he do? He had nothing except the cloak in which he was clad, for he had already parted with the rest of his garments for similar purposes. Taking, therefore, his sword with which he was girt, he divided his cloak into two equal parts, and gave one part to the poor man, while he again clothed himself with the remainder. Upon this, some of the by-standers laughed, because he was now an unsightly object, and stood out as but partly dressed. Many, however, who were of sounder understanding, groaned deeply because they themselves had done nothing similar. They especially felt this, because, being possessed of more than Martin, they could have clothed the poor man without reducing themselves to nakedness. In the following night, when Martin had resigned himself to sleep, he had a vision of Christ arrayed in that part of his cloak with which he had clothed the poor man. He contemplated the Lord with the greatest attention, and was told to own as his the robe which he had given. Ere long, he heard Jesus saying with a clear voice to the multitude of angels standing round -- "Martin, who is still but a catechumen, clothed me with this robe." The Lord, truly mindful of his own words (who had said when on earth -- "Inasmuch as ye have done these things to one of the least of these, ye have done them unto me"), declared that he himself had been clothed in that poor man; and to confirm the testimony he bore to so good a deed, he condescended to show him himself in that very dress which the poor man had received. After this vision the sainted man was not puffed up with human glory, but, acknowledging the goodness of God in what had been done, and being now of the age of twenty years, he hastened to receive baptism. He did not, however, all at once, retire from military service, yielding to the entreaties of his tribune, whom he admitted to be his familiar tent-companion. For the tribune promised that, after the period of his office had expired, he too would retire from the world. Martin, kept back by the expectation of this event, continued, although but in name, to act the part of a soldier, for nearly two years after he had received baptism.

Day 2: Grammar

- Define:
 - Conjunction:
 - Compound subject:
 - Compound predicate:
 - Interjection:
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 20 (p. 37-38)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 37-38 (Through Definitions on p. 38)

Day 3: Grammar

- Define:



-
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 20 (p. 38-40)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 38-40 (Lesson 20)
 - Follow the directions and complete the exercises on p. 38-40 (Lesson 20)

Day 4: Grammar

- Define:
 - Comma Rule
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 21 (p. 40-41)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 40-41
 - Note the Remark
 - Follow the directions and complete the first exercise in Lesson 21 on p. 40-41

Day 5: Grammar

- Define:
 - Exclamation point rule
 - Capital letter rule
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 21 (p. 41-42)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 41-42 (Lesson 21)
 - Follow the directions and complete the exercises on p. 41-42

Week 12



Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Grammar

Words to Remember:

- Conjunction: a word used to connect words, phrases, or clauses ORIGIN late Middle English: from Old French conjoindre, from Latin conjungere, from con- 'together' + jungere 'to join.'
- Compound subject: two or more connected subjects having the same predicate
- Compound predicate: two or more connected predicates having the same subject
- Interjection: a word used to express song or sudden feeling ORIGIN late 16th cent.: from Latin interject- 'interposed,' from the verb interjicere, from inter- 'between' + jacere 'to throw.'
- Comma rule: Words or phrases connected by conjunctions are separated from each other by the comma unless all the conjunctions are expressed.
- Exclamation point rule: All the exclamatory expressions must be followed by the exclamation point.
- Capital letters rule: The words I and O should be written in capital letters

Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- *Higher Lessons in English* ([click for link to text](#))

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

On November 11, the Church remembers St. Martin of Tours. St. Martin, known most famously as the patron saint of soldiers, was the saint for whom Martin Luther was named. Historically, children were named for the saint remembered on the day closest to the baptism of a child. When he was one day old, Martin Luther was baptized and received his name from St. Martin of Tours. You can read more about St. Martin of Tours on p. 903 of the Treasury of Daily Prayer. The Gospel reading appointed for the commemoration of St. Martin of Tours is Luke 11:33-36.

Refutation

Using Severus' writing about an alleged circumstance involving St. Martin, write a Refutation. To read the entire writing, [click here](#).

ACCORDINGLY, at a certain period, when he had nothing except his arms and his simple military dress, in the middle of winter, a winter which had shown itself more severe than ordinary, so that the extreme cold was proving fatal to many, he happened to meet at the gate of the city of Amiens a poor man destitute of clothing. He was entreating those that passed by to have compassion upon him, but all passed the wretched man without notice, when Martin, that man full of God, recognized that a



being to whom others showed no pity, was, in that respect, left to him. Yet, what should he do? He had nothing except the cloak in which he was clad, for he had already parted with the rest of his garments for similar purposes. Taking, therefore, his sword with which he was girt, he divided his cloak into two equal parts, and gave one part to the poor man, while he again clothed himself with the remainder. Upon this, some of the by-standers laughed, because he was now an unsightly object, and stood out as but partly dressed. Many, however, who were of sounder understanding, groaned deeply because they themselves had done nothing similar. They especially felt this, because, being possessed of more than Martin, they could have clothed the poor man without reducing themselves to nakedness. In the following night, when Martin had resigned himself to sleep, he had a vision of Christ arrayed in that part of his cloak with which he had clothed the poor man. He contemplated the Lord with the greatest attention, and was told to own as his the robe which he had given. Ere long, he heard Jesus saying with a clear voice to the multitude of angels standing round -- "Martin, who is still but a catechumen, clothed me with this robe." The Lord, truly mindful of his own words (who had said when on earth -- "Inasmuch as ye have done these things to one of the least of these, ye have done them unto me"), declared that he himself had been clothed in that poor man; and to confirm the testimony he bore to so good a deed, he condescended to show him himself in that very dress which the poor man had received. After this vision the sainted man was not puffed up with human glory, but, acknowledging the goodness of God in what had been done, and being now of the age of twenty years, he hastened to receive baptism. He did not, however, all at once, retire from military service, yielding to the entreaties of his tribune, whom he admitted to be his familiar tent-companion. For the tribune promised that, after the period of his office had expired, he too would retire from the world. Martin, kept back by the expectation of this event, continued, although but in name, to act the part of a soldier, for nearly two years after he had received baptism.

Day 2: Grammar

- Define:
 -
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 22 (p. 42)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 42 (Lesson 22)
 - Follow the directions and complete the exercises on p. 42 (Lesson 22)
 - Analyze #8-11 and #1-3 of Lesson 21

Day 3: Grammar

- Define:
 -
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 22 (p. 42)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 42 (Lesson 22)
 - Follow the directions and complete the exercises on p. 42 (Lesson 22)
 - Analyze #5-10 of Lesson 21

Day 4: Grammar

- Define:
 - Comma Rule
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 23 (p. 43)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 43
 - Follow the directions and complete noun, verb, and adjective portions of the exercise in Lesson 23 on p. 43

Day 5: Grammar

- Define:
 -
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 23 (p. 43)
 - Study:
 - Read and discuss p. 43 (Lesson 23)
 - Follow the directions and complete the adverb and phrases portions of the exercise in Lesson 23 on p. 43

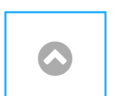
Week 13



Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Capital Letters and Punctuation

Words to Remember:



- **Conjunction:** a word used to connect words, phrases, or clauses ORIGIN late Middle English: from Old French conjoindre, from Latin conjungere, from con- 'together' + jungere 'to join.'
- **Compound subject:** two or more connected subjects having the same predicate
- **Compound predicate:** two or more connected predicates having the same subject
- **Interjection:** a word used to express song or sudden feeling ORIGIN late 16th cent.: from Latin interject- 'interposed,' from the verb interjicere, from inter- 'between' + jacere 'to throw.'
- **Comma rule:** Words or phrases connected by conjunctions are separated from each other by the comma unless all the conjunctions are expressed.
- **Exclamation point rule:** All the exclamatory expressions must be followed by the exclamation point.
- **Capital letters rule:** The words I and O should be written in capital letters

Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- *Higher Lessons in English* (Lessons 24-25)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

The Last Sunday of the Church Year concludes the Church's calendar each year. From there, we head to pondering our Lord's coming during Advent. Read Matthew 25:1-13.

Refutation

The foolish virgins said, "Give us some of your oil, for our lamps are going out." This statement is evidence of the fact that they were not prepared for the bridegroom. Regardless of how many excuses they could produce, the excuses were baseless. Write a refutation to attack any excuses with which they may have defended their ill-preparedness.

Attack the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing these steps:

- Blame the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Attack it as being:
 - obscure
 - incredible
 - impossible
 - illogical
 - unfitting, and
 - unprofitable

Confirmation

The foolish virgins said, "Give us some of your oil, for our lamps are going out."

Argue for the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing the following steps:

- Praise the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Confirm the story as being:
 - manifest
 - probable
 - possible
 - logical
 - fitting, and
 - profitable

Day 2: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is a conjunction?
 - Give examples.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 24
 - Give the reason for every capital letter and for every mark of punctuation used below:



1. The sensitive parts of the body are covered by the cuticle, or skin. 2. The degrees of A.B., A.M., D.D., and LL.D. are conferred by the colleges and the universities of the country. 3. Oh, I am so happy! 4. Fathers and mothers, sons and daughters rejoice at the news. 5. Plants are nourished by the earth, and the carbon of the air. 6. A tide of American travelers is constantly flooding Europe. 7. The tireless, sleepless sun rises above the horizon, and climbs slowly and steadily to the zenith. 8. He retired to private life on half pay, and on the income of a large estate in the South.

Day 3: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is a compound subject?
 - Give examples.
- *Higher Lessons in English Lesson 24*
 - Write these expressions, using capital letters and marks of punctuation where they belong:

1. a fresh ruddy and beardless french youth replied 2. maj, cal, bu, p m, rev, no, hon, ft, w, e, oz, mr, n y, a b, mon, bbl, st 3. o father o father i cannot breathe here 4. ha ha that sounds well 5. the edict of nantes was established by henry the great of francee 6. mrs, vs, co, esq, yd, pres, u s, prof, o, do, dr 7. hurrah good news good news 8. the largest fortunes grow by the saving of cents and dimes and dollars 9. the baltic sea lies between sweden and russia 10. the mississippi river pours into the gulf of mexico 11. supt, capt, qt, ph d, p, cr, i e, doz 12. benjamin franklin was born in boston in 1706 and died in 1790

Day 4: Grammar

- Review:
 - Comma Rule
- *Higher Lessons in English Lesson 24*
 - Correct all these errors in capitalization and punctuation, and give your reasons:

1. Oliver cromwell ruled, over the english People, 2. halloo. i must speak to You ! 3. john Milton, went abroad in Early Life, and, stayed, for some time, with the Scholars of Italy, 4. Most Fuel consists of Coal and Wood from the Forests 5. books are read for Pleasure, and the Instruction and improvement of the Intellect, 6. In rainy weather the feet should be protected by overshoes or galoches 7. hark they are coming ! 8. A, neat, simple and manly style is pleasing to Us. 9. alas poor thing alas, 10. i fished on a, dark, and cool, and mossy, trout stream.

Day 5: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is a compound predicate?
 - Give examples.
- *Higher Lessons in English Lesson 25*
 - Analyze and diagram #1-12

Week 14

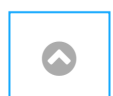


Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Review

Words to Remember:

- Conjunction: a word used to connect words, phrases, or clauses ORIGIN late Middle English: from Old French conjoindre, from Latin jungere, from con- 'together' + jungere 'to join.'
- Compound subject: two or more connected subjects having the same predicate
- Compound predicate: two or more connected predicates having the same subject



- Interjection: a word used to express song or sudden feeling ORIGIN late 16th cent.: from Latin interject- 'interposed,' from the verb interjicere, from inter- 'between' + jacere 'to throw.'
- Comma rule: Words or phrases connected by conjunctions are separated from each other by the comma unless all the conjunctions are expressed.
- Exclamation point rule: All the exclamatory expressions must be followed by the exclamation point.
- Capital letters rule: The words I and O should be written in capital letters

Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- [*Higher Lessons in English*](#) (Lessons 26-27)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

On November 30, the Church remembers St. Andrew. Read John 1:41-42 and John 12:20-22. In addition to remembering God's work through Andrew, St. Andrew's Day is important for another reason. The First Sunday in Advent is always the Sunday nearest to St. Andrew's Day. You can read more about St. Andrew on p. 969 of the Treasury of Daily Prayer.

Refutation

Read John 6:1-15. Refute Andrew's skepticism in verse 9.

Attack the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing these steps:

- Blame the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Attack it as being:
 - obscure
 - incredible
 - impossible
 - illogical
 - unfitting, and
 - unprofitable

Confirmation

(No Confirmation this week)

Argue for the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing the following steps:

- Praise the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Confirm the story as being:
 - manifest
 - probable
 - possible
 - logical
 - fitting, and
 - profitable

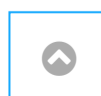
Day 2: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is a noun? What is a pronoun?
 - Give examples.
- *Higher Lessons in English Lesson 26*
 - Parse sentences #1-6 of Lesson 25 according to this Model for Written Parsing

Model for Written Parsing.

	<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Pron.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Adj.</i>	<i>Adv.</i>	<i>Prep.</i>	<i>Conj.</i>	<i>Int.</i>
1st sentence.	streets, By, and, by, house, Never.	one.	arrives.	the, the.		By, of, at, of.		
2d sentence.								

Day 3: Grammar



- Review:
 - What is a verb?
 - Give examples.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 26
 - Parse sentences #7-12 of Lesson 25 according to this Model for Written Parsing

Model for Written Parsing.

	<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Pron.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Adj.</i>	<i>Adv.</i>	<i>Prep.</i>	<i>Conj.</i>	<i>Int.</i>
1st sentence.	streets, By and by, house, Never.	one.	arrives.	the, the.		By, of, at, of.		
2d sentence.								

Day 4: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an adverb? What is an adjective?
 - Give examples.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 27
 - Review Lessons 17-19, especially the Introductory Hints.

Day 5: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is a preposition? What is a conjunction? What is an interjection?
 - Give examples.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 27
 - Review Lessons 20-21, especially the Introductory Hints.

Week 15



Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Nouns as Object Complements

Words to Remember:

- Object Complement: completes the predicate, and names that which receives the act
- Attribute Complement: completes the predicate and belongs to the subject

Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- *Higher Lessons in English* (Lessons 28-30)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

On December 6, the Church remembers St. Nicholas of Myra. St. Nicholas was a pastor in the city of Myra in Lycia. Since Myra was on the sea, stories about Pastor Nicholas spread throughout the world and he became known by a variety of names. Eventually, these names morphed into Santa Claus. Needless to say, there is much legend surrounding St. Nicholas. You can read more about St. Nicholas on p. 989 of the Treasury of Daily Prayer. You can also read about St. Nicholas in Saint Nicholas by Julie Stiegemeier. The Gospel reading appointed for the commemoration of St. Nicholas is Luke 14:26-33.

Refutation

Many legends are associated with Saint Nicholas. Among these is this one from from The Golden Legend or Lives Of The Saints, Vol. II, compiled by Jacobus de Voragine, Archbishop of Genoa, 1275, Englished by William Caxton, First Edition 1483:

It is read in a chronicle that, the blessed Nicholas was at the Council of Nice; and on a day, as a ship with mariners were in perishing on the sea, they prayed and required devoutly Nicholas, servant of God, saying: If those things that we have heard of thee said be true, prove them now.

And anon a man appeared in his likeness, and said: Lo! see ye me not? ye called me, and then he began to help them in their exploit of the sea, and anon the tempest ceased.



And when they were come to his church, they knew him without any man to show him to them, and yet they had never seen him. And then they thanked God and him of their deliverance. And he bade them to attribute it to the mercy of God, and to their belief, and nothing to his merits.

Refute this alleged event.

Attack the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing these steps:

- Blame the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Attack it as being:
 - obscure
 - incredible
 - impossible
 - illogical
 - unfitting, and
 - unprofitable

Confirmation

Saint Nicholas was a pastor in Myra. There is controversy as to whether Nicholas was present at the Council of Nicaea in AD 325, but Constantine invited all the bishops, so there is a good possibility he was there. The story goes that Nicholas was so incensed at Arias' arguments about the divinity of Jesus that Nicholas slapped or punched Arias. While this is most likely a legend, what is not legend is that which resulted from the Council of Nicaea: The Nicene Creed. Read the Nicene Creed and write a confirmation about Jesus being fully God and fully man.

Argue for the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing the following steps:

- Praise the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Confirm the story as being:
 - manifest
 - probable
 - possible
 - logical
 - fitting, and
 - profitable

Day 2: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an object complement?
- *Higher Lessons in English Lesson 28*
 - Read and discuss the Introductory Hints
 - Analyze and diagram #1-7

Day 3: Grammar

- Review:
 - Introductory Hints from Lesson 28
- *Higher Lessons in English Lesson 28*
 - Analyze and diagram #8-15

Day 4: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an object complement?
- *Higher Lessons in English Lesson 29*
 - Read and discuss the Introductory Hints
 - Analyze and diagram #1-15

Day 5: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an attribute complement?
- *Higher Lessons in English Lesson 30*
 - Analyze and diagram #1-15



Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Objective Complements

Words to Remember:

- Object Complement: completes the predicate, and names that which receives the act
- Attribute Complement: completes the predicate and belongs to the subject
- Objective Complement: completes the predicate and belongs to the object complement
- Caution in Lesson 32

Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- [Higher Lessons in English](#) (Lessons 31-32)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

On December 13, the Church remembers Lucia, Martyr. Lucia, or Lucy as she is sometimes known, was killed during the reign of Diocletian for her faith in Jesus. She gave her dowry to the poor and remained a virgin until her execution. Lucia means light. On December 13, many families throughout the world remember St. Lucia's testimony to the Light of the World by having festivals of light. You can read more about St. Lucia on p. 1012 of the Treasury of Daily Prayer. The Gospel reading appointed for the commemoration of St. Lucia is Matthew 13:44-52.

Refutation

Many legends are associated with Saint Lucia. One tells of a winter famine in Scandinavia. Allegedly, St. Lucia, having been martyred years prior, appeared at the helm of a ship full of food. She was wearing white garments and had a wreath of candles around her head.

Refute this alleged event.

Attack the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing these steps:

- Blame the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Attack it as being:
 - obscure
 - incredible
 - impossible
 - illogical
 - unfitting, and
 - unprofitable

Confirmation

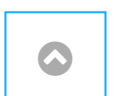
St. Lucia lived during a time of great persecution. Diocletian is credited with that persecution, but Eusebius and others indicate that while Diocletian did not stop the persecution during his reign, perhaps there is more to the story. [Read this synopsis](#) of Diocletian's time as Emperor. Use it to write a confirmation about the tenth persecution being more the responsibility of Galarius than Diocletian.

Argue for the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing the following steps:

- Praise the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Confirm the story as being:
 - manifest
 - probable
 - possible
 - logical
 - fitting, and
 - profitable

Day 2: Grammar

- Review:



- What is an object complement?
- What is an objective complement?
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 31
 - Read and discuss the Introductory Hints
 - Analyze and diagram #1-7

Day 3: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an attribute complement?
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 31
 - Analyze and diagram #8-15

Day 4: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an object complement?
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 32
 - Justify the use of these adjectives and adverbs:
 - 1. The boy is running wild. 2. The boy is running wildly about. 3. They all arrived safe and sound. 4. The day opened bright. 5. He felt awkward in the presence of ladies. 6. He felt around awkwardly for his chair. 7. The sun shines bright. 8. The sun shines brightly on the tree-tops. 9. He appeared prompt and willing. 10. He appeared promptly and willingly.
 - Correct these errors and give your reasons:
 - 1. My head pains me very bad. 2. My friend has acted very strange in the matter. 3. Don't speak harsh. 4. It can be bought very cheaply. 5. I feel tolerable well. 6. She looks beautifully.
 - Join to each of the nouns below three appropriate adjectives expressing the qualities as assumed, and then make complete sentences by asserting these qualities:
 - Coal, iron, Niagara Falls, flowers, war, ships.

Day 5: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an attribute complement?
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 32
 - Compose sentences containing these nouns as attribute complements:
 - Emperor, mathematician, Longfellow, Richmond.
 - Compose sentences, using these verbs as predicates, and these pronouns as attribute complements:
 - Is, was, might have been; I, we, he, she, they.
 - Note the Remark in Lesson 32
 - Compose sentences in which each of the following verbs shall have two complements—the one an object complement, the other an objective complement
 - Let some object complements be pronouns, and let some objective complements be introduced by as.
 - Make, appoint, consider, choose, call.

Week 17



Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Nouns as Adjective Modifiers

Words to Remember:

- Object Complement: completes the predicate, and names that which receives the act
- Attribute Complement: completes the predicate and belongs to the subject
- Objective Complement: completes the predicate and belongs to the object complement
- Caution in Lesson 32
- Comma Rule: An Explanatory Modifier, when it does not restrict the modified term or combine closely with it, is set off by the comma.
- Caution in Lesson 34

Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*



- [Higher Lessons in English](#) (Lessons 33-34)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

On December 21, the Church remembers St. Thomas. We frequently refer to St. Thomas as Doubting Thomas. Throughout the Gospels there are recorded many questions asked by Thomas. You can read more about St. Thomas on p. 1038 of the Treasury of Daily Prayer.

Refutation

St. Thomas, and many others throughout history, have doubted that Jesus rose from the dead. Both the Scriptures and historians confirm that Jesus did in fact rise. Attack the credibility of claims that Jesus did not rise.

Attack the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing these steps:

- Blame the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Attack it as being:
 - obscure
 - incredible
 - impossible
 - illogical
 - unfitting, and
 - unprofitable

Confirmation

St. Thomas initially doubted that Jesus rose, but later he believed. The Scriptures and historians confirm that Jesus did indeed rise. Argue for the credibility of Jesus' resurrection.

Argue for the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing the following steps:

- Praise the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Confirm the story as being:
 - manifest
 - probable
 - possible
 - logical
 - fitting, and
 - profitable

Day 2: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is the difference between an adjective complement and an adverb modifier?
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 33
 - Read and discuss the Introductory Hints
 - Analyze and diagram #1-7

Day 3: Grammar

- Review:
 - What are the two types of noun modifiers? Give an example of each.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 33
 - Analyze and diagram #8-15

Day 4: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an appositive?
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 34
 - Give the reasons for the insertion or the omission of commas in these sentences:

- 1. My brother Henry and my brother George belong to a boat-club. 2. The author of Pilgrim's Progress, John Bunyan, was the son of a tinker. 3. Shakespeare, the great dramatist, was careless of his literary reputation. 4. The conqueror of Mexico, Cortez, was cruel in his treatment of Montezuma. 5. Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru, was a Spaniard. 6. The Emperors Napoleon and Alexander met and became fast friends on a raft at Tilsit.



- Insert commas below, where they are needed, and give your reasons:
 - 1. The Franks a warlike people of Germany gave their name to France. 2. My son Joseph has entered college. 3. You blocks! You stones! O you hard hearts! 4. Mecca a city in Arabia is sacred in the eyes of Mohammedans. 5. He himself could not go. 6. The poet Spenser lived in the reign of Elizabeth. 7. Elizabeth Queen of England ruled from 1558 to 1603.
- Compose sentences containing these expressions as explanatory modifiers.
 - The most useful metal; the capital of Turkey; the Imperial City; the great English poets; the hermit; a distinguished American statesman.

Day 5: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an attribute complement?
- *Higher Lessons in English Lesson 34*
 - Punctuate these expressions, and employ each of them in a sentence:
 - 1. Palestine or the Holy Land ——. 2. New York or the Empire State ——. 3. New Orleans or the Crescent City ——. 4. The five Books of Moses or the Pentateuch ——.
 - Copy the following, and note the use of the possessive sign:
 - The lady's fan; the girl's bonnet; a dollar's worth; Burns's poems; Brown & Co.'s business; a day's work; men's clothing; children's toys; those girls' dresses; ladies' calls; three years' interest; five dollars' worth.
 - Make possessive modifiers of the following words, and join them to appropriate nouns:
 - Woman, women; mouse, mice; buffalo, buffaloes; fairy, fairies; hero, heroes; baby, babies; calf, calves.

Week 18



Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Nouns as Adverb Modifiers

Words to Remember:

- Object Complement: completes the predicate, and names that which receives the act
- Attribute Complement: completes the predicate and belongs to the subject
- Objective Complement: completes the predicate and belongs to the object complement
- Caution in Lesson 32
- Comma Rule: An Explanatory Modifier, when it does not restrict the modified term or combine closely with it, is set off by the comma.
- Caution in Lesson 34

Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- [*Higher Lessons in English*](#) (Lessons 35-36)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

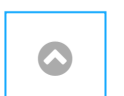
On January 6, the Church celebrates the feast of Epiphany. Epiphany means "reveal." Some refer to Epiphany as the Gentiles' Christmas because it was at the Epiphany God appeared before the world and specifically to the Magi, who were Gentiles. You can read more about Epiphany on p. of the Treasury of Daily Prayer.

Refutation

Read Matthew 2:1-12. Reread verse 8. Use this verse to write a refutation in which you prove the falsehood of Herod's statement.

Attack the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing these steps:

- Blame the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Attack it as being:



- obscure
- incredible
- impossible
- illogical
- unfitting, and
- unprofitable

Confirmation

Read Matthew 2:1-12. Reread verse 2. Write a confirmation to prove the credibility of the wise men's statement. Be sure to utilize Old Testament prophesy in your defense (such as Micah 5).

Argue for the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing the following steps:

- Praise the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Confirm the story as being:
 - manifest
 - probable
 - possible
 - logical
 - fitting, and
 - profitable

Day 2: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is the difference between an adjective complement and an adverb modifier?
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 35
 - Read and discuss the Introductory Hints
 - Analyze and diagram #1-7

Day 3: Grammar

- Review:
 - What are the two types of noun modifiers? Give an example of each.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 35
 - Analyze and diagram #8-15

Day 4: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an appositive?
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 36
 - Using the detailed directions in Lesson 36, write an essay.

Day 5: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an attribute complement?
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 36
 - Continue work on the Lesson 36 essay.

Week 19

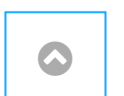


Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Verbs as Adjectives and as Nouns- Participles

Words to Remember:

- Object Complement: completes the predicate, and names that which receives the act
- Attribute Complement: completes the predicate and belongs to the subject
- Objective Complement: completes the predicate and belongs to the object complement
- Uses of Participles (Lessons 37-38)
- Comma Rule: In using a participle, be careful to leave no doubt as to what you intend it to modify.
- Caution in Lesson 39



Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- *Higher Lessons in English* (Lessons 37-39)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

Read Matthew 3:1-17, Mark 1:9-11, Luke 3:21-22, and John 1:29-34. What observations are made about the account of Jesus' baptism in each reading?

Refutation

John questioned whether he should baptize Jesus. "I need to be baptized by you, and do you come to me?" (Matthew 3:14) Write a refutation to prove the falsehood of this statement by John. Students may want to consider the notes in The Lutheran Study Bible on Matthew 3:15.

Attack the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing these steps:

- Blame the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Attack it as being:
 - obscure
 - incredible
 - impossible
 - illogical
 - unfitting, and
 - unprofitable

Confirmation

Jesus' response to John's doubt in Matthew 3:14 is recorded in Matthew 3:15. Use Jesus' statement to write a confirmation. Students may want to consider the notes in The Lutheran Study Bible on Matthew 3:15.

Argue for the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing the following steps:

- Praise the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Confirm the story as being:
 - manifest
 - probable
 - possible
 - logical
 - fitting, and
 - profitable

Day 2: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is the difference between an adjective complement and an adverb modifier?
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 37
 - Read and discuss the Introductory Hints
 - Analyze and diagram #1-12
 - Note especially the Explanations

Day 3: Grammar

- Review:
 - What are the two types of noun modifiers? Give an example of each.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 38
 - Analyze and diagram #1-9
 - Note especially the Explanations

Day 4: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an appositive?
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 38



- Analyze and diagram #10-15
 - Note especially the Explanations

Day 5: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an attribute complement?
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 39
 - Note the Comma Rule and the Caution

Week 20



Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Verbs as Nouns- Infinitives

Words to Remember:

- Object Complement: completes the predicate, and names that which receives the act
- Attribute Complement: completes the predicate and belongs to the subject
- Objective Complement: completes the predicate and belongs to the object complement
- Uses of Infinitive Phrases (Lessons 40-41)
- Comma Rule: In using a participle, be careful to leave no doubt as to what you intend it to modify.

Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- [*Higher Lessons in English*](#) (Lessons 40-41)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

On January 18, the Church remembers the Confession of St. Peter. The account of Peter's confession is recorded in Matthew 16:13-20. You can read more about the Confession of St. Peter on p. 1129 of the Treasury of Daily Prayer.

Refutation

Peter was not always so bold in his confession of Christ. Continue reading in Matthew 16, specifically verses 21-23. Use Peter's disbelief ("Far be it from you, Lord! This shall never happen to you.") to write a refutation.

Attack the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing these steps:

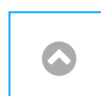
- Blame the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Attack it as being:
 - obscure
 - incredible
 - impossible
 - illogical
 - unfitting, and
 - unprofitable

Confirmation

Peter was not always so bold in his confession of Christ. Continue reading in Matthew 16, specifically verses 21-23. Use Jesus' response to Peter's disbelief ("Get behind me, Satan! You are a hindrance to me. For you are not setting your mind on the things of God, but on the things of man.") to write a confirmation.

Argue for the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing the following steps:

- Praise the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Confirm the story as being:
 - manifest
 - probable



- possible
- logical
- fitting, and
- profitable

Day 2: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is the difference between an adjective complement and an adverb modifier?
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 40
 - Read and discuss the Introductory Hints
 - Analyze and diagram #1-8
 - Note especially the Explanations

Day 3: Grammar

- Review:
 - What are the two types of noun modifiers? Give an example of each.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 40
 - Analyze and diagram #9-17
 - Note especially the Explanations

Day 4: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an appositive?
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 41
 - Analyze and diagram #1-8
 - Note especially the Explanations

Day 5: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an attribute complement?
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 41
 - Analyze and diagram #9-16

Week 21



Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Infinitives

Words to Remember:

- Object Complement: completes the predicate, and names that which receives the act
- Attribute Complement: completes the predicate and belongs to the subject
- Objective Complement: completes the predicate and belongs to the object complement
- Uses of Infinitive Phrases (Lessons 42-43)
- Comma Rule: In using a participle, be careful to leave no doubt as to what you intend it to modify.

Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- *Higher Lessons in English* (Lessons 42-43)

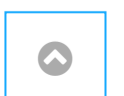
Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

On January 25, the Church remembers the Conversion of St. Paul. The book of Acts details this account in Acts 9:1-19; 22:6-11; and 26:12-18. You can read more about the Conversion of St. Paul on p. 1151 of the Treasury of Daily Prayer.

Refutation

Paul was not always so bold in his confession of Christ. Read Acts 6:8-8:3. Use the accounts of Saul's disbelief to write a refutation proving the falsehood of what he believed.



Attack the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing these steps:

- Blame the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Attack it as being:
 - obscure
 - incredible
 - impossible
 - illogical
 - unfitting, and
 - unprofitable

Confirmation

After his conversion, St. Paul confessed of Jesus, "He is the Son of God." Use this statement to write a confirmation proving the truth of this statement.

Argue for the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing the following steps:

- Praise the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Confirm the story as being:
 - manifest
 - probable
 - possible
 - logical
 - fitting, and
 - profitable

Day 2: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is the difference between an adjective complement and an adverb modifier?
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 42
 - Read and discuss the Introductory Hints
 - Analyze and diagram #1-7
 - Note especially the Explanation

Day 3: Grammar

- Review:
 - What are the two types of noun modifiers? Give an example of each.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 42
 - Analyze and diagram #8-15

Day 4: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an appositive?
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 43
 - Read and follow the directions for the first two exercises in Lesson 43.

Day 5: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an attribute complement?
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 43
 - Read and follow the directions for the last three exercises in Lesson 43.

Week 22



Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Independent words and phrases

Words to Remember:



- Object Complement: completes the predicate, and names that which receives the act
- Attribute Complement: completes the predicate and belongs to the subject
- Objective Complement: completes the predicate and belongs to the object complement
- Uses of Infinitive Phrases (Lessons 42-43)
- Comma Rule: Words and phrases independent or nearly so are set off by the comma.

Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- *Higher Lessons in English* (Lessons 44-45)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

On February 2, the Church celebrates the Purification of Mary and Presentation of Our Lord. Read Luke 2:22-38. You can read more about the Purification of Mary and Presentation of Our Lord on p. 1176 of the Treasury of Daily Prayer.

Refutation

Use the words of Simeon in Luke 2:22-35 to prove the falsehood of arguments against the divinity of Jesus.

Attack the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing these steps:

- Blame the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Attack it as being:
 - obscure
 - incredible
 - impossible
 - illogical
 - unfitting, and
 - unprofitable

Confirmation

Use the words of Simeon in Luke 2:22-35 to prove the divinity of Jesus.

Argue for the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing the following steps:

- Praise the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Confirm the story as being:
 - manifest
 - probable
 - possible
 - logical
 - fitting, and
 - profitable

Day 2: Grammar

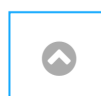
- Review:
 - What is the difference between an adjective complement and an adverb modifier?
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 44
 - Read and discuss the Introductory Hints
 - Analyze and diagram #1-7
 - Note especially the Explanations

Day 3: Grammar

- Review:
 - What are the two types of noun modifiers? Give an example of each.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 44
 - Analyze and diagram #8-16

Day 4: Grammar

- Review:



- What is an appositive?
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 45
 - Read the Remark in Lesson 45. Be sure to review the lessons noted in the Remark.
 - Read and follow the directions for the exercises in Lesson 45.

Day 5: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an attribute complement?
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 45
 - Read the passage on pp. 160-161.
 - Answer the questions on pp. 161-162 under the heading "Uses of Words and Groups of Words."

Week 23



Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Sentences classified with respect to meaning
- Review

Words to Remember:

- Declarative Sentence: one that is used to affirm or to deny.
- Interrogative Sentence: one that expresses a question.
- Imperative Sentence: one that expresses a command or an entreaty.
- Exclamatory Sentence: one that expresses sudden thought or strong feeling.

Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- *Higher Lessons in English* (Lessons 46-47)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

On February 14, the Church remembers St. Valentine. You can read more about St. Valentine on p. 1209 of the Treasury of Daily Prayer.

Refutation

Many people say that love is only a feeling associated with romance. Use John 15:12-13 or other examples to prove the falsehood of the claim that love is only a feeling associated with romance.

Attack the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing these steps:

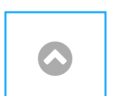
- Blame the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Attack it as being:
 - obscure
 - incredible
 - impossible
 - illogical
 - unfitting, and
 - unprofitable

Confirmation

Jesus said, "Greater love has no one than this, that someone lay down his life for his friends." Write a confirmation proving the validity of the statement.

Argue for the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing the following steps:

- Praise the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Confirm the story as being:
 - manifest



- probable
- possible
- logical
- fitting, and
- profitable

Day 2: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is the difference between an adjective complement and an adverb modifier?
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 46
 - Read and discuss the Introductory Hints
 - Define the Words to Remember
 - Classify #1-15 with respect to their meaning and justify the terminal marks (end punctuation).

Day 3: Grammar

- Review:
 - What are the two types of noun modifiers? Give an example of each.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 46
 - Analyze and diagram #1-8

Day 4: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an appositive?
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 46-47
 - Analyze and diagram #9-15 (Lesson 46)
 - Classify #1-11 (Lesson 47)

Day 5: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an attribute complement?
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 47
 - Analyze and diagram #1-11

Week 24



Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Sentences classified with respect to meaning
- Review

Words to Remember:

- Declarative Sentence: one that is used to affirm or to deny.
- Interrogative Sentence: one that expresses a question.
- Imperative Sentence: one that expresses a command or an entreaty.
- Exclamatory Sentence: one that expresses sudden thought or strong feeling.

Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- *Higher Lessons in English* (Lessons 48-50)

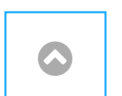
Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

On February 18, the Church remembers Martin Luther. You can read more about Martin Luther on p. 1219 of the Treasury of Daily Prayer.

Refutation

In Luther's time, the Pope decreed that people could purchase, among other things, relics and indulgences to purchase forgiveness. Write a refutation proving the falsehood of this claim.



Attack the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing these steps:

- Blame the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Attack it as being:
 - obscure
 - incredible
 - impossible
 - illogical
 - unfitting, and
 - unprofitable

Confirmation

Luther stood firmly on the words of God through Paul in the book of Romans that grace is a free gift of God. Write a confirmation proving the validity of this fact.

Argue for the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing the following steps:

- Praise the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Confirm the story as being:
 - manifest
 - probable
 - possible
 - logical
 - fitting, and
 - profitable

Day 2: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is the difference between an adjective complement and an adverb modifier?
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 48
 - Read and discuss the Introductory Hints
 - Define the Words to Remember
 - Classify #1-15 with respect to their meaning and justify the terminal marks (end punctuation).

Day 3: Grammar

- Review:
 - What are the two types of noun modifiers? Give an example of each.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 48
 - Analyze and diagram #1-5

Day 4: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an appositive?
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 49
 - Analyze and diagram #6-11

Day 5: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an attribute complement?
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 50
 - Write an essay to answer the questions in Lesson 50.

Week 25

Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Arrangement of words in a sentence

Words to Remember:



- Declarative Sentence: one that is used to affirm or to deny.
- Interrogative Sentence: one that expresses a question.
- Imperative Sentence: one that expresses a command or an entreaty.
- Exclamatory Sentence: one that expresses sudden thought or strong feeling.

Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- *Higher Lessons in English* (Lessons 51-54)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

On February 24, the Church remembers St. Matthias. Read Acts 1:12-26. You can read more about St. Matthias on p. 1236 of the Treasury of Daily Prayer.

Refutation

St. Matthias allegedly said, "we must combat our flesh, set no value upon it, and concede to it nothing that can flatter it, but rather increase the growth of our soul by faith and knowledge." Write a refutation to prove this statement false.

Attack the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing these steps:

- Blame the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Attack it as being:
 - obscure
 - incredible
 - impossible
 - illogical
 - unfitting, and
 - unprofitable

Confirmation

St. Matthias allegedly said, "we must combat our flesh, set no value upon it, and concede to it nothing that can flatter it, but rather increase the growth of our soul by faith and knowledge." Write a confirmation to prove this statement true.

Argue for the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing the following steps:

- Praise the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Confirm the story as being:
 - manifest
 - probable
 - possible
 - logical
 - fitting, and
 - profitable

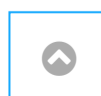
Day 2: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is the difference between an adjective complement and an adverb modifier?
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 51
 - Read and discuss the Usual Order of words in a sentence.
 - Follow the directions and complete the exercises in Lesson 51.

Day 3: Grammar

- Review:
 - What are the two types of noun modifiers? Give an example of each.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 52
 - Read and discuss the Introductory Hints.
 - Follow the directions and complete the exercises in Lesson 52.

Day 4: Grammar



- Review:
 - What is an appositive?
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 53
 - Follow the directions and complete the exercises in Lesson 53.

Day 5: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an attribute complement?
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 54
 - Follow the directions and complete the exercises in Lesson 54.

Week 26



Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Arrangement of words in a sentence

Words to Remember:

- Declarative Sentence: one that is used to affirm or to deny.
- Interrogative Sentence: one that expresses a question.
- Imperative Sentence: one that expresses a command or an entreaty.
- Exclamatory Sentence: one that expresses sudden thought or strong feeling.

Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- *Higher Lessons in English* (Lessons 55-56)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

On March 7, the Church remembers Perpetua and Felicitas. Perpetua and Felicitas were martyrs during the reign of Septimus Severus. You can read more about Perpetua and Felicitas on p. 1268 of the Treasury of Daily Prayer.

Refutation

Read Tertullian's full account of the martyrdom of Perpetua and Felicitas at <http://www.newadvent.org/fathers/0324.htm>. Tertullian records Perpetua's father as having said, 'Have pity my daughter, on my grey hairs. Have pity on your father, if I am worthy to be called a father by you. If with these hands I have brought you up to this flower of your age, if I have preferred you to all your brothers, do not deliver me up to the scorn of men. Have regard to your brothers, have regard to your mother and your aunt, have regard to your son, who will not be able to live after you. Lay aside your courage, and do not bring us all to destruction; for none of us will speak in freedom if you should suffer anything.' Prove the falsehood of her father's argument in a refutation.

Attack the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing these steps:

- Blame the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Attack it as being:
 - obscure
 - incredible
 - impossible
 - illogical
 - unfitting, and
 - unprofitable

Confirmation

Read Tertullian's full account of the martyrdom of Perpetua and Felicitas at <http://www.newadvent.org/fathers/0324.htm>. Perpetua's father was to have said: 'Have pity my daughter, on my grey hairs. Have pity on your father, if I am worthy to be called a father by you. If with these hands I have brought you up to this flower of your age, if I have preferred you to all your



brothers, do not deliver me up to the scorn of men. Have regard to your brothers, have regard to your mother and your aunt, have regard to your son, who will not be able to live after you. Lay aside your courage, and do not bring us all to destruction; for none of us will speak in freedom if you should suffer anything.' Perpetua is said to have replied, 'On that scaffold whatever God wills shall happen. For know that we are not placed in our own power, but in that of God.' Prove the validity of her response in a confirmation.

Argue for the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing the following steps:

- Praise the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Confirm the story as being:
 - manifest
 - probable
 - possible
 - logical
 - fitting, and
 - profitable

Day 2: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an interrogative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 55
 - Read and discuss the conditions for word order stated in Lesson 55.
 - Point out how the examples exemplify the stated conditions.

Day 3: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an imperative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 55
 - Follow the directions and complete the exercises in Lesson 55.

Day 4: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an exclamatory sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 56
 - Read and discuss the conditions for word order stated in Lesson 56.
 - Point out how the examples exemplify the stated conditions.

Day 5: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is a declarative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 56
 - Follow the directions and complete the exercises in Lesson 56.

Week 27



Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Arrangement of words in a sentence

Words to Remember:

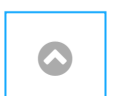
- Declarative Sentence: one that is used to affirm or to deny.
- Interrogative Sentence: one that expresses a question.
- Imperative Sentence: one that expresses a command or an entreaty.
- Exclamatory Sentence: one that expresses sudden thought or strong feeling.

Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- *Higher Lessons in English* (Lessons 57-58)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation



On March 19, the Church remembers Joseph, the Guardian of Jesus. Read Matthew 1-2. To whom was Joseph related? Look for other references to or accounts of Joseph in the Bible (ex. Matthew 13:55, Luke 2-3, etc.) You can read more about Joseph, Guardian of Jesus on p. 1286 of the Treasury of Daily Prayer.

Refutation

Joseph, when he discovered Mary was pregnant, resolved to divorce her so as to not put her to shame. As it turns out, Mary, as the mother of Jesus, would be most highly favored among women. Using what you know about the entire account of how the birth of Jesus came about, prove the falsehood of Joseph's idea to divorce his wife quietly.

Attack the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing these steps:

- Blame the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Attack it as being:
 - obscure
 - incredible
 - impossible
 - illogical
 - unfitting, and
 - unprofitable

Confirmation

Joseph, when he discovered Mary was pregnant, resolved to divorce her so as to not put her to shame. As it turns out, Mary, as the mother of Jesus, would be most highly favored among women. Using what you know about the entire account of how the birth of Jesus came about, prove the validity of Mary being highly favored.

Argue for the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing the following steps:

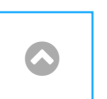
- Praise the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Confirm the story as being:
 - manifest
 - probable
 - possible
 - logical
 - fitting, and
 - profitable

Day 2: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an interrogative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English Lesson 57*
 - Contract these sentences by omitting the repeated modifiers and prepositions, and all the conjunctions except the last:
 - 1. Webster was a great lawyer, a great statesman, a great debater, and a great writer. 2. By their valor, by their policy, and by their matrimonial alliances, they became powerful. 3. Samuel Adams's habits were simple and frugal and unostentatious. 4. Flowers are so fragile, so delicate, and so ornamental! 5. They are truly prosperous and truly happy. 6. The means used were persuasions and petitions and remonstrances and resolutions and defiance. 7. Carthage was the mistress of oceans, of kingdoms, and of nations.
 - Expand these by repeating the adjective, the adverb, the preposition, and the conjunction:
 - 1. He was a good son, father, brother, friend. 2. The tourist traveled in Spain, Greece, Egypt, and Palestine. 3. Bayard was very brave, truthful, and chivalrous. 4. Honor, revenge, shame, and contempt inflamed his heart.
 - Write six sentences, each with one of these words used four times; and then contract them as above, and note the effect of the repetition and of the omission:
 - Poor, how, with, through, or, and.

Day 3: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an imperative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English Lesson 57*
 - Expand these sentences by supplying subjects:—



- 1. Give us this day our daily bread. 2. Why dost stare so? 3. Thank you, sir. 4. Hear me for my cause. 5. Where hast been these six months? 6. Bless me! 7. Save us.
- Expand these by supplying the verb or some part of it:
 - 1. Nobody there. 2. Death to the tyrant. 3. All aboard! 4. All hands to the pumps! 5. What to me fame? 6. Short, indeed, his career. 7. When Adam thus to Eve. 8. I must after him. 9. Thou shalt back to France. 10. Whose footsteps these?
- Expand these by supplying both subject and verb, and note the loss in vivacity:
 - 1. Upon them with the lance. 2. At your service, sir. 3. Why so unkind? 4. Forward, the light brigade! 5. Half-past nine. 6. Off with you. 7. My kingdom for a horse! 8. Hence, you idle creatures! 9. Coffee for two. 10. Shine, sir? 11. Back to thy punishment, false fugitive. 12. On with the dance. 13. Strange, strange! 14. Once more unto the breach. 15. Away, away! 16. Impossible!

Day 4: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an exclamatory sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 57
 - Contract these by omitting the subject or the verb:
 - 1. Art thou gone? 2. Will you take your chance? 3. His career was ably run. 4. Are you a captain? 5. May long life be to the republic. 6. How great is the mystery! 7. Canst thou wonder? 8. May a prosperous voyage be to you. 9. Are you here?
 - Contract these by omitting both subject and verb, and note the gain in force and animation:—
 - 1. I offer a world for sale. 2. Now, then, go you to breakfast. 3. Sit you down, soothless insulter. 4. I want a word with you, wife. 5. Those are my sentiments, madam. 6. Bring ye lights there. 7. It is true, sir. 8. We will drink a health to Preciosa. 9. I offer a penny for your thoughts. 10. Whither are you going so early?
 - Construct ten full sentences, using in each, one of these adverbs or phrases or nouns, and then contract the sentences by omitting both subject and verb:
 - Why, hence, to arms, silence, out, to your tents, peaches, room, for the guns, water.

Day 5: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is a declarative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 58
 - Using the detailed directions in Lesson 58, write an essay.

Week 28



Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Complex sentences

Words to Remember:

- Simple sentence: a sentence containing one subject and one predicate
- Clause: an expression, containing a subject and a predicate, that asserts
- Dependent clause: clause performing the office of a single word; it cannot stand alone
- Independent clause: a clause that can form a complete sentence standing alone
- Adjective clause: a dependent clause that does the work of an adjective
- Complex sentence: a sentence composed of a dependent clause and an independent clause
- Comma rule from Lesson 61
- Caution from Lesson 61

Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- *Higher Lessons in English* (Lessons 59-62)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

We celebrate The Annunciation each year on March 25. Read Luke 1:26-38.

- Bonus discussion: Why is this passage of Scripture called The Annunciation? (Looking at the Latin is helpful)
- Bonus discussion: Why do we celebrate The Annunciation on March 25?

You can read more about The Annunciation on p. 1287 of the Treasury of Daily Prayer.



Refutation

Mary had moments of doubt when she heard the news she was to be the mother of Jesus. Prove the falsehood of her question: "How will this be, since I am a virgin?"

Attack the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing these steps:

- Blame the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Attack it as being:
 - obscure
 - incredible
 - impossible
 - illogical
 - unfitting, and
 - unprofitable

Confirmation

The angel said of Mary that she had found favor with God. Prove the truth of this in a confirmation.

Argue for the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing the following steps:

- Praise the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Confirm the story as being:
 - manifest
 - probable
 - possible
 - logical
 - fitting, and
 - profitable

Day 2: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an interrogative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 59
 - Read and discuss the Introductory Hints
 - Analyze and diagram #1-17
 - Note the explanations

Day 3: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an imperative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 60
 - Analyze and diagram #1-16
 - Note the explanations

Day 4: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an exclamatory sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 61
 - Read the directions and complete the exercises in Lesson 61

Day 5: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is a declarative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 62
 - Read the directions and complete the exercise in Lesson 62

Week 29

Topic:



- Confirmation/Refutation
- Complex sentences

Words to Remember:

- Simple sentence: a sentence containing one subject and one predicate
- Clause: an expression, containing a subject and a predicate, that asserts
- Dependent clause: clause performing the office of a single word; it cannot stand alone
- Independent clause: a clause that can form a complete sentence standing alone
- Adjective clause: a dependent clause that does the work of an adjective
- Complex sentence: a sentence composed of a dependent clause and an independent clause
- Comma rule from Lesson 66

Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- *Higher Lessons in English* (Lessons 63-66)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

During Holy Week, we ponder the Passion of Jesus. Read the Passion of Jesus according to St. Matthew (chapters 26-27). In this account, the words of Jesus give us much to ponder.

Refutation

The chief priests thought their problems would be over if they rid themselves of Jesus. Prove the falsehood of their thinking in a refutation.

Attack the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing these steps:

- Blame the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Attack it as being:
 - obscure
 - incredible
 - impossible
 - illogical
 - unfitting, and
 - unprofitable

Confirmation

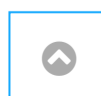
Peter said, "Though all fall away because of you, I will never fall away." Argue for the validity of this statement in a confirmation.

Argue for the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing the following steps:

- Praise the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Confirm the story as being:
 - manifest
 - probable
 - possible
 - logical
 - fitting, and
 - profitable

Day 2: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an interrogative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 63
 - Read and discuss the Introductory Hints
 - Note that which an adverb clause can express
 - Analyze and diagram #1-20
 - Note the explanations



Day 3: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an imperative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 64
 - Read and discuss the Introductory Hints
 - Note that which an adverb clause can express
 - Analyze and diagram #1-15
 - Note the explanations

Day 4: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an exclamatory sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 65
 - Read and discuss the Introductory Hints
 - Note that which an adverb clause can express
 - Analyze and diagram #1-14
 - Note the explanations

Day 5: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is a declarative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 66
 - Read the directions and complete the exercises in Lesson 66

Week 30



Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Complex sentences

Words to Remember:

- Simple sentence: a sentence containing one subject and one predicate
- Clause: an expression, containing a subject and a predicate, that asserts
- Dependent clause: clause performing the office of a single word; it cannot stand alone
- Independent clause: a clause that can form a complete sentence standing alone
- Adjective clause: a dependent clause that does the work of an adjective
- Complex sentence: a sentence composed of a dependent clause and an independent clause
- Comma rule from Lesson 66

Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- *Higher Lessons in English* (Lessons 67-69)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

Christ is risen! He is risen indeed! Alleluia! After the solemnity of Lent and Holy Week, we rejoice exceedingly in the Resurrection of Our Lord. Read Matthew 28, Mark 16, Luke 24, and John 20.

Refutation

Matthew 28:11-15 records the account of the soldiers guarding Jesus' tomb receiving bribe money from the chief priests. They chief priests said, "Tell people, 'His disciples came by night and stole him away while we were asleep.'" Use this statement to write a refutation.

Attack the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing these steps:

- Blame the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Attack it as being:
 - obscure
 - incredible



- impossible
- illogical
- unfitting, and
- unprofitable

Confirmation

Argue for the validity of the Resurrection in a confirmation.

Argue for the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing the following steps:

- Praise the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Confirm the story as being:
 - manifest
 - probable
 - possible
 - logical
 - fitting, and
 - profitable

Day 2: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an interrogative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 67
 - Read the directions and complete the exercises in Lesson 67

Day 3: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an imperative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 68
 - Read the directions and complete the exercises in Lesson 68 on p. 119
 - Note how an adverb clause may be contracted.

Day 4: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an exclamatory sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 68
 - Read the directions and complete the exercises in Lesson 68 on p. 120-121
 - Note how an adverb clause may be contracted.

Day 5: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is a declarative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 69
 - Read the directions and complete the exercise in Lesson 69

Week 31



Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Complex sentences

Words to Remember:

- Simple sentence: a sentence containing one subject and one predicate
- Clause: an expression, containing a subject and a predicate, that asserts
- Dependent clause: clause performing the office of a single word; it cannot stand alone
- Independent clause: a clause that can form a complete sentence standing alone
- Adjective clause: a dependent clause that does the work of an adjective
- Complex sentence: a sentence composed of a dependent clause and an independent clause
- Comma rule from Lesson 66

Textbook Reference:



- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- [*Higher Lessons in English*](#) (Lessons 70-71)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

On April 21, the Church remembers Anselm of Caterbury. Anselm was a theologian, scholar, and writer. He is most famously known for his book *Why God Became Man*. You can read more about Anselm of Canterbury on p. 1290 of the *Treasury of Daily Prayer*. You can read *Why God Became Man* here:

<https://wittenbergacademy.box.com/s/9tsbbdswmp7gciyr0z6rxaav90z21ihv>

Refutation

Anselm said "... the nonexistence of God is inconceivable." Refute those who say God does not exist.

Attack the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing these steps:

- Blame the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Attack it as being:
 - obscure
 - incredible
 - impossible
 - illogical
 - unfitting, and
 - unprofitable

Confirmation

Anselm said "... the nonexistence of God is inconceivable." Confirm this statement.

Argue for the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing the following steps:

- Praise the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Confirm the story as being:
 - manifest
 - probable
 - possible
 - logical
 - fitting, and
 - profitable

Day 2: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an interrogative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 70
 - Compose sentences illustrating the different kinds of adverb clauses named in Lessons 63, 64, 65, and explain fully the office of each.

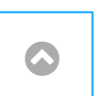
Day 3: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an imperative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 70
 - Tell why the adverb clauses in Lesson 68 are or are not set off by the comma. Compose sentences illustrating the different ways of contracting adverb clauses.

Day 4: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an exclamatory sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 71
 - Read and discuss the Introductory Hints.
 - Note the uses of noun clauses.

Day 5: Grammar



- Review:
 - What is a declarative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 71
 - Analyze and diagram #1-15
 - Be sure to note the explanations.

Week 32



Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Complex sentences

Words to Remember:

- Simple sentence: a sentence containing one subject and one predicate
- Clause: an expression, containing a subject and a predicate, that asserts
- Dependent clause: clause performing the office of a single word; it cannot stand alone
- Independent clause: a clause that can form a complete sentence standing alone
- Adjective clause: a dependent clause that does the work of an adjective
- Complex sentence: a sentence composed of a dependent clause and an independent clause
- Noun clause: a clause that does the work of a noun
- Comma Rule from Lesson 73
- Quotation Mark Rule from Lesson 74
- Capital Letter Rule from Lesson 74

Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- *Higher Lessons in English* (Lessons 72-74)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

On April 25, the Church remembers St. Mark. St. Mark was an evangelist and he wrote the second Gospel. Tradition holds that the young man mentioned in Mark 14:51-52 is St. Mark. You can read more about St. Mark on page 1291 of the Treasury of Daily Prayer.

Refutation

According to Fragments of Papias (see the Writing for St. Mark, Evangelist in the Treasury of Daily Prayer), Mark accompanied Peter and wrote down everything as he heard it from Peter. Mark 1:30 recounts the healing of Peter's mother-in-law. Using this and other Scripture passages, refute the idea that pastors or priests should be unmarried. (Students may also reference the Table of Duties or other writings from Luther)

Attack the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing these steps:

- Blame the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Attack it as being:
 - obscure
 - incredible
 - impossible
 - illogical
 - unfitting, and
 - unprofitable

Confirmation

According to Fragments of Papias (see the Writing for St. Mark, Evangelist in the Treasury of Daily Prayer), Mark accompanied Peter and wrote down everything as he heard it from Peter. Mark 1:30 recounts the healing of Peter's mother-in-law. Using this and other Scripture passages, confirm the idea that marriage can be good for pastors or priests. (Students may also reference the Table of Duties or other writings from Luther)

Argue for the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing the following steps:

- Praise the teller of the story



- Give a summary of the story
- Confirm the story as being:
 - manifest
 - probable
 - possible
 - logical
 - fitting, and
 - profitable

Day 2: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an interrogative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English Lesson 72*
 - Analyze and diagram #1-17
 - Note the Explanations
 - Note also the Uses of Noun Clauses

Day 3: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an imperative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English Lesson 73*
 - Read and discuss Lesson 73.
 - Note the points of information between the exercises.
 - Read the Directions and complete the following exercises (be sure to note the examples):
 - Give the reasons for the use or the omission of the comma with the noun clauses in the preceding Lesson.
 - By the aid of the expletive it, transpose five subject clauses in Lesson 71.
 - Transpose such of the clauses used as object complements, in the preceding Lessons, as admit transposition. Punctuate them if they need punctuation.
 - Write the following sentences, using the independent clauses parenthetically:—
 - 1. We believe that the first printing-press in America was set up in Mexico in 1536.
 - 2. I am aware that refinement of mind and clearness of thinking usually result from grammatical studies.
 - 3. It is true that the glorious sun pours down his golden flood as cheerily on the poor man's cottage as on the rich man's palace.

Day 4: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an exclamatory sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English Lesson 73*
 - Read and discuss Lesson 73.
 - Note the points of information between the exercises.
 - Read the Directions and complete the following exercises (be sure to note the examples):
 - Vary the following sentence so as to illustrate five different kinds of noun clauses:
 - Model.—1. *That stars are suns* is the belief of astronomers.**
 - 2. Astronomers believe *that stars are suns*.**
 - **3. The belief of astronomers is, *that stars are suns*.**
 - 4. The belief *that stars are suns* is held by astronomers.**
 - 5. Astronomers are confident *that stars are suns*.**
 - Make the following complex sentences simple by changing the noun clauses to phrases:
 - 1. *That the caterpillar changes to a butterfly* is a curious fact.**
 - **2. Everybody admits *that Cromwell was a great leader*.**
 - 3. A man's chief objection to a woman is, *that she has no respect for the newspaper*.**
 - 4. The thought *that we are spinning around the sun at the rate of twenty miles a second* makes us dizzy.**
 - **5. She was aware *that I appreciated her situation*.**
 - Make the following complex sentences simple by changing the predicates of the noun clauses to objective complements, and the subjects to object complements:



Model.—King Ahasuerus commanded *that Haman should be hanged* =

King Ahasuerus commanded *Haman to be hanged*.

1. I believe that he is a foreigner.
- 2. The Governor ordered that the prisoner should be set free.
3. Many people believe that Webster was the greatest of American statesmen.
4. How wide do you think that the Atlantic ocean is?
5. They hold that taxation without representation is unjust.
- Expand into complex sentences such of the sentences in Lesson 41 as contain an objective complement and an object complement that together are equivalent to a clause.
- Contract these noun clauses to infinitive phrases:
 1. That we guard our liberty with vigilance is a sacred duty.
 - 2. Every one desires that he may live long and happily.
 3. The effect of looking upon the sun is, that the eye is blinded.
 4. Cæsar Augustus issued a decree that all the world should be taxed.
 5. We are all anxious that we may make a good impression.
 - 6. He does not know whom he should send.
 7. He cannot find out how he is to go there.

Day 5: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is a declarative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 74
 - Read the directions and complete the exercises in Lesson 74.

Week 33



Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Compound sentences

Words to Remember:

- Simple sentence: a sentence containing one subject and one predicate
- Clause: part of a sentence containing a subject and its predicate.
- Dependent Clause: one used as an adjective, an adverb, or a noun.
- Independent Clause: one not dependent on another clause.
- Simple Sentence: sentence that contains but one subject and one predicate, either or both of which may be compound.
- Complex Sentence: sentence composed of an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.
- Compound Sentence: sentence composed of two or more independent clauses.
- Comma and Semicolon Rule from Lesson 77

Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- *Higher Lessons in English* (Lessons 75-77)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

May 1 is the feast of St. Philip and St. James. They were apostles. Scripture mentions these apostles in Matthew 10:3, Mark 3:18, Luke 6:14, and Acts 1:13. You can read more about St. Philip and St. James on p. 1292 of the Treasury of Daily Prayer.

Refutation

In John 1:45, Philip says, "We have found him of whom Moses in the Law and also the prophets wrote, Jesus of Nazareth, the son of Joseph." Nathanael's response was, "Can anything good come out of Nazareth?" Attack the credibility of Nathanael's statement.

Attack the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing these steps:

- Blame the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story



- Attack it as being:
 - obscure
 - incredible
 - impossible
 - illogical
 - unfitting, and
 - unprofitable

Confirmation

In John 1:45, Philip says, "We have found him of whom Moses in the Law and also the prophets wrote, Jesus of Nazareth, the son of Joseph." Argue for the credibility of this fact.

Argue for the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing the following steps:

- Praise the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Confirm the story as being:
 - manifest
 - probable
 - possible
 - logical
 - fitting, and
 - profitable

Day 2: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an interrogative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English Lesson 75*
 - Analyze the sentences given for arrangement and contraction in Lesson 73.

Day 3: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an imperative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English Lesson 76*
 - Read and discuss the Introductory Hints
 -

Day 4: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an exclamatory sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English Lesson 77*
 - Read and discuss the Semicolon and Comma Rule in Lesson 77.
 - Note the Remark and Examples.
 - Read the Directions and complete the following exercises (be sure to note the examples and points of information between the exercises):
 - Punctuate the following sentences, and give your reasons:
 - 1. The wind and the rain are over the clouds are divided in heaven over the green hill flies the inconstant sun.
 - 2. The epic poem recites the exploits of a hero tragedy represents a disastrous event comedy ridicules the vices and follies of mankind pastoral poetry describes rural life and elegy displays the tender emotions of the heart.
 - 3. Wealth may seek us but wisdom must be sought.
 - 4. The race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong.
 - 5. Occidental manhood springs from self-respect Oriental manhood finds its greatest satisfaction in self-abasement.
 - 6. The more discussion the better if passion and personality be avoided and discussion even if stormy often winnows truth from error.
 - Assign reasons for the punctuation of the independent clauses in the preceding Lesson.
 - Using the copulative and, the adversative but, and the alternative or or nor, form compound sentences out of the following simple sentences, and give the reasons for your choice of connectives:
 - Read not that you may find material for argument and conversation. The rain descended. Read that you may weigh and consider the thoughts of others. Can the Ethiopian change his skin? Righteousness exalteth a nation. The floods can



Great was the fall of it. Language is not the dress of thought. Can the leopard change his spots? The winds blew and beat upon that house. Sin is a reproach to any people. It is not simply its vehicle. It fell.

Day 5: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is a declarative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English Lesson 77*
 - Read the Directions and complete the following exercises (be sure to note the examples and points of information between the exercises):
 - Contract these compound sentences, attending carefully to the punctuation:
 1. Lafayette fought for American independence, and Baron Steuben fought for American independence.
 2. The sweet but fading graces of inspiring autumn open the mind to benevolence, and the sweet but fading graces of inspiring autumn dispose the mind for contemplation.
 3. The spirit of the Almighty is within us, the spirit of the Almighty is around us, and the spirit of the Almighty is above us.
 - Contract these sentences:
 1. Mirth should be the embroidery of conversation, but it should not be the web.
 2. It is called so, but it is improperly called so.
 3. Was Cabot the discoverer of America, or was he not the discoverer of America ?
 4. William the Silent has been likened to Washington, and he has justly been likened to him.
 5. It was his address that pleased me, and it was not his dress that pleased me.
 - Change these compound sentences to complex sentences:
 1. Resist the devil, and he will flee from you.
 2. Govern your passions, or they will govern you.
 3. I heard that you wished to see me, and I lost no time in coming.
 4. He converses, and at the same time he plays a difficult piece of music.
 5. He was faithful, and he was rewarded.
 - Change one of the independent clauses in each of these sentences to a dependent clause, and then change the dependent clause to a participle phrase:
 1. He found that he could not escape, and so he surrendered.
 2. Our friends heard of our coming, and they hastened to meet us.
 - Using and, but, and or as connectives, compose three compound sentences, each containing three independent clauses.

Week 34



Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Complex and Compound Clauses

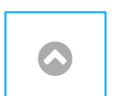
Words to Remember:

- Simple sentence: a sentence containing one subject and one predicate
- Clause: part of a sentence containing a subject and its predicate.
- Dependent Clause: one used as an adjective, an adverb, or a noun.
- Independent Clause: one not dependent on another clause.
- Simple Sentence: sentence that contains but one subject and one predicate, either or both of which may be compound.
- Complex Sentence: sentence composed of an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.
- Compound Sentence: sentence composed of two or more independent clauses.
- Comma and Semicolon Rule from Lesson 77

Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- *Higher Lessons in English* (Lessons 78-79)

Suggested Daily Schedule:



Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

On May 2, the Church remembers St. Athanasius. St. Athanasius was an opponent of Arius, a pastor who taught that Jesus was not truly God. Read more about St. Athanasius on p. 1293 of the Treasury of Daily Prayer and p. 319 of Lutheran Service Book. The Gospel reading appointed for the commemoration of St. Athanasius is Matthew 10:23-28.

Refutation

Attack the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing these steps:

- Blame the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Attack it as being:
 - obscure
 - incredible
 - impossible
 - illogical
 - unfitting, and
 - unprofitable

Confirmation

"The Word of the Father is Himself divine, that all things that owe their being to His will and power, and that it is through Him that the Father gives order to creation, by Him that all things are moved, and through Him that they receive their being." Use this statement to write a Confirmation.

Argue for the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing the following steps:

- Praise the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Confirm the story as being:
 - manifest
 - probable
 - possible
 - logical
 - fitting, and
 - profitable

Day 2: Grammar

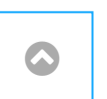
- Review:
 - What is an interrogative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English Lesson 78*
 - Read and discuss the Introductory Hints.

Day 3: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an imperative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English Lesson 78*
 - Noting the example, analyze and diagram #1-11
 -

Day 4: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an exclamatory sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English Lesson 79*
 - Note what may be expanded into different kinds of clauses.
 - Read the directions and complete the following exercises:
 - Expand the participles in these sentences into the clauses indicated:



1. Simon Peter, having a sword, drew it. (Adjective clause.)
 2. Desiring to live long, no one would be old. (Concession.)
 3. They went to the temple, suing for pardon. (Purpose.)
 4. White garments, reflecting the rays of the sun, are cool in summer. (Cause.)
- 5. Loved by all, he must have a genial disposition. (Evidence.)
 - 6. Writing carefully, you will learn to write well. (Condition.)
 - 7. Sitting there, I heard the cry of "Fire!" (Time.)
 - 8. She regrets not having read it. (Noun clause.)
 - 9. The icebergs floated down, cooling the air for miles around. (Independent clause.)
- Expand these absolute phrases into the clauses indicated:
 1. Troy being taken by the Greeks, Æneas came into Italy. (Time.)
 2. The bridges having been swept away, we returned. (Cause.)
 3. A cause not preceding, no effect is produced. (Condition.)
 4. All things else being destroyed, virtue could sustain itself. (Concession.)
 5. There being no dew this morning, it must have been cloudy or windy last night. (Evidence.)
 6. The infantry advanced, the cavalry remaining in the rear. (Independent clause.)
 - Expand these infinitive phrases into the clauses indicated:
 1. They have nothing to wear. (Adjective clause.)
 2. The weather is so warm as to dissolve the snow. (Degree.)
 3. Herod will seek the young child to destroy it. (Purpose.)
 4. The adversative sentence faces, so to speak, half way about on *but*. (Condition.)
 5. He is a fool to waste his time so. (Cause.)
 6. I shall be happy to hear of your safe arrival. (Time.)
 7. He does not know where to go. (Noun clause.)

Day 5: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is a declarative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English Lesson 77*
 - Read the Directions and complete the following exercises (be sure to note the examples and points of information between the exercises):
 - Complete these elliptical expressions (An elliptical expression is a group of words with certain understood words omitted.):
 1. And so shall Regulus, though dead, fight as he never fought before.
 2. Oh, that I might have one more day!
 3. He is braver than wise.
 4. What if he is poor?
 5. He handles it as if it were glass.
 6. I regard him more as a historian than as a poet.
 7. He is not an Englishman, but a Frenchman.
 8. Much as he loved his wealth, he loved his children better.
 9. I will go whether you go or not.
 10. It happens with books as with mere acquaintances.
 11. No examples, however awful, sink into the heart.

Week 35

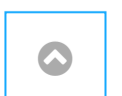


Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Review

Words to Remember:

- Simple sentence: a sentence containing one subject and one predicate
- Clause: part of a sentence containing a subject and its predicate.
- Dependent Clause: one used as an adjective, an adverb, or a noun.
- Independent Clause: one not dependent on another clause.
- Simple Sentence: sentence that contains but one subject and one predicate, either or both of which may be compound.
- Complex Sentence: sentence composed of an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.



- Compound Sentence: sentence composed of two or more independent clauses.
- Comma and Semicolon Rule from Lesson 77

Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- *Higher Lessons in English* (Lessons 80-82)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

On May 2, the Church remembers St. Athanasius. St. Athanasius was an opponent of Arius, a pastor who taught that Jesus was not truly God. Read more about St. Athanasius on p. 1293 of the Treasury of Daily Prayer and p. 319 of Lutheran Service Book. The Gospel reading appointed for the commemoration of St. Athanasius is Matthew 10:23-28.

Refutation

The Council of Nicea in 325 and the Athanasian Creed were responses to Arianism, a heresy put forth by Arius that denied the divinity of Jesus. Arianism maintained that the Son of God was created by the Father and was therefore neither coeternal with the Father, nor consubstantial. Argue against those who deny the divinity of Jesus.

Attack the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing these steps:

- Blame the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Attack it as being:
 - obscure
 - incredible
 - impossible
 - illogical
 - unfitting, and
 - unprofitable

Confirmation

“The Word of the Father is Himself divine, that all things that owe their being to His will and power, and that it is through Him that the Father gives order to creation, by Him that all things are moved, and through Him that they receive their being.” Use this statement to write a Confirmation.

Argue for the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing the following steps:

- Praise the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Confirm the story as being:
 - manifest
 - probable
 - possible
 - logical
 - fitting, and
 - profitable

Day 2: Grammar

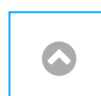
- Review:
 - What is an interrogative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 80
 - Analyze and diagram #1-14

Day 3: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an imperative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 81
 - Analyze and diagram #1-15

Day 4: Grammar

- Review:



- What is an exclamatory sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 82
 - Write an essay to address the prompts in Lesson 82.

Day 5: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is a declarative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 82
 - Complete the essay for Lesson 82

Week 36



Topic:

- Confirmation/Refutation
- Review

Words to Remember:

- Simple sentence: a sentence containing one subject and one predicate
- Clause: part of a sentence containing a subject and its predicate.
- Dependent Clause: one used as an adjective, an adverb, or a noun.
- Independent Clause: one not dependent on another clause.
- Simple Sentence: sentence that contains but one subject and one predicate, either or both of which may be compound.
- Complex Sentence: sentence composed of an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.
- Compound Sentence: sentence composed of two or more independent clauses.
- Comma and Semicolon Rule from Lesson 77

Textbook Reference:

- *Progymnasmata Through the Church Year*
- *Higher Lessons in English* (Lessons 83-84)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Confirmation/Refutation

The Ascension of Our Lord is recorded in Luke 24:50-53 and Acts 1:6-11. Read more about the Ascension of Our Lord in the Treasury of Daily Prayer.

Refutation

Read the accounts of the Ascension. In Acts, Jesus was asked, "Lord, will you at this time restore the kingdom to Israel?" Jesus responded, "It is not for you to know times or seasons that the Father has fixed by his own authority. ⁸ But you will receive power when the Holy Spirit has come upon you, and you will be my witnesses in Jerusalem and in all Judea and Samaria, and to the end of the earth." Argue against those who thought Jesus' kingdom was an earthly kingdom.

Attack the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing these steps:

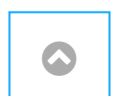
- Blame the teller of the story
- Give a summary of the story
- Attack it as being:
 - obscure
 - incredible
 - impossible
 - illogical
 - unfitting, and
 - unprofitable

Confirmation

Read the accounts of Jesus' Ascension. After Jesus ascended, two men in white robes said, "Men of Galilee, why do you stand looking into heaven? This Jesus, who was taken up from you into heaven, will come in the same way as you saw him go into heaven." Use this statement to argue for the return of Jesus on the Last Day.

Argue for the credibility of an alleged fact or event employing the following steps:

- Praise the teller of the story



- Give a summary of the story
- Confirm the story as being:
 - manifest
 - probable
 - possible
 - logical
 - fitting, and
 - profitable

Day 2: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an interrogative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 83
 - Write an essay to address the prompts in Lesson 83.

Day 3: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an imperative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 83
 - Complete the essay for Lesson 83

Day 4: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is an exclamatory sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 84
 - Write an essay to address the prompts in Lesson 84.

Day 5: Grammar

- Review:
 - What is a declarative sentence? Give an example.
- *Higher Lessons in English* Lesson 84
 - Complete the essay for Lesson 84

