

CORE STRANDS EXPANDED
Classical Cottage Consortium, Inc.

LATIN: the key to language; the basis for most modern European languages (helps even with those that are not derivatives); enables students to achieve advanced understanding of vocabulary and syntax, to learn close and logical analysis, and to learn how to master a complex system

Latin 1/2 -- 5 declensions, 5 cases, active voice, passive voice, present and imperfect tenses, translation, derivatives

Latin 2/2 -- future tense, perfect tenses, adverbs, translation, derivatives

Latin II -- subjunctive mood, complex constructions, translation, derivatives

Latin III -- Roman history, rhetorical devices, advanced grammar

Latin IV -- Cicero, Catullus, Ovid, Virgil's *Aeneid*; advanced analysis of structure/meaning; begins preparation for Advanced Placement exam

Latin V -- Virgil's *Aeneid* & Caesar's *Gallic Wars*; advanced analysis of structure/meaning; leads to Advanced Placement exam

PROGYMNASMATA: based on 4th century B.C. Greek thought, the key to thinking and writing clearly and effectively; enables students to understand how writing conveys meaning, to learn rhetorical techniques used for persuasion, and to be able to generate and arrange ideas for essays

Progymnasmata I -- narrative, description, fable, proverb, anecdote, essay, diction, sentence variety

Progymnasmata II -- confirmation/refutation, commonplace, encomium and invective, speech-in-character, thesis

Logic I -- formal logic: testing syllogisms for validity; four kinds of logical statements; the four ways propositions can be opposed; the three ways propositions can be equivalent; and the seven rules for the validity of syllogisms

Logic II -- formal and material logic; the four figures of the traditional syllogism; the three forms of rhetorical arguments (called enthymemes); the three kinds of hypothetical syllogisms; the four kinds of complex syllogisms; relational arguments; and informal fallacies

Rhetoric -- Aristotle's *Rhetoric and Poetics*; Jay Heinrichs' *Thank You for Arguing*; modes of rhetoric (pathos, logos, ethos); figures of speech; speech analysis and delivery; complex structures, stasis, schemes and tropes; heads of purpose; and modes of persuasion (political, forensic, ceremonial)

OMNIBUS: the key to analysis and discussion using the best of the Western tradition; enables students to understand the progression of ideas that shaped our civilization and its literature, to learn to use evidence to support an interpretation, to understand the genres of Western literature, and to write creative and expository compositions about great literature

Omnibus I (Ancients) -- complete reading of *Iliad*, *Odyssey*, *Aeneid*; oral and written traditions; the study of history; authors Livy, Herodotus, Thucydides

Omnibus II (Medieval/Renaissance) -- Arthurian legends, *Song of Roland*, *Beowulf*, *The Divine Comedy*; history of the English language; *Canterbury Tales*, *Romeo and Juliet*

Omnibus III (Modern) -- *Paradise Lost*, *Gulliver's Travels*, *A Tale of Two Cities*, *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, *To Kill a Mockingbird*; American poetry, and the novel

Omnibus IV (Ancients) -- Gilgamesh, Herodotus, Livy, Thucydides; Ancient Drama, its theory and practice: Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Plautus

Omnibus V (Medieval/Renaissance) -- sonnets, *Morte D'Arthur*, *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*, *The Faerie Queene*, *Doctor Faustus*; Medieval political philosophy, *Utopia*, *The Prince*, *Merchant of Venice*, *Richard III*, *Macbeth*

Omnibus VI (Modern) -- *Don Quixote*, Goethe's *Faust*, *Brothers Karamazov*, Thoreau, the short story, modern poetry, Gerard Manley Hopkins, *Daisy Miller*, *The Great Gatsby*, *Our Town*, -- leads to Advanced Placement English Literature and English Language & Composition exams