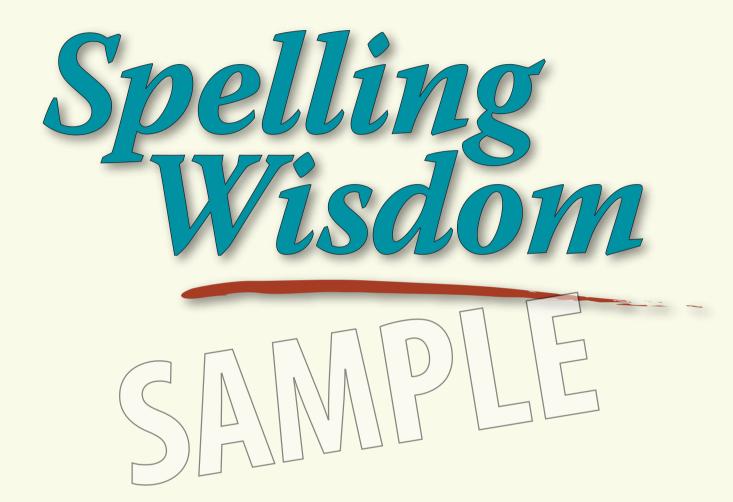
#### SIMPLY CHARLOTTE MASON PRESENTS



Learn today's 6,000 most frequently used words presented in the writings of great men and women of history.

Compiled and Edited by Sonya Shafer

Book 4
American Spelling Version

# Teach spelling with some of the greatest minds in history!

Now you can have the confidence that you're teaching the words your student needs to know, using the Charlotte Mason method of prepared dictation.

- Easy Teaches spelling and punctuation in just a few minutes each week.
- Thorough Incorporates more than 12,500 words, including 6,000 most frequently used words in the English language.
- **Effective** Uses the tried-and-true method of prepared dictation, which Charlotte Mason endorsed.
- **Interesting and inspiring** Presents beautiful and fascinating ideas from great men and women of history that encourage and motivate children as they learn to spell the words.
- Flexible Allows you to progress at each student's pace.
- Saves Time Can be used for copywork as well.

<sup>&</sup>quot;It is much more fun than spelling lists plus they actually retain so much more."—Michaela in Minnesota



<sup>&</sup>quot;Highly Recommended!"—Catherine Levison (author of A Charlotte Mason Education)

<sup>&</sup>quot;I can't imagine a more meaningful way of learning how to spell."—Sabrina C.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Who would have thought something so simple would work so well. He loves doing his spelling now!!"—Wendy from Toledo, Ohio

### Spelling Wisdom

### **Book Four**

(American Version)

Learn today's 6,000 most frequently used words, presented in the writings of great men and women of history

Compiled and Edited by Sonya Shafer

Spelling Wisdom, Book Four (American Version) © 2006, Sonya Shafer

This collection of works and all original compositions contained therein are under copyright. All rights reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced or distributed in any form by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping, or storing in information storage and retrieval systems—without written permission from the publisher.

If you are a parent or teacher you may duplicate pages for yourself and students in your immediate household or classroom. Please do not duplicate pages for friends, relatives outside your immediate household, or other teachers' students.

Published in electronic format by Simply Charlotte Mason, LLC P.O. Box 892 Grayson, Georgia 30017-0892

www. Simply Charlotte Mason. com

## Contents Spelling Wisdom, Book Four

Introduction
Exercise 1: Forming Just Opinions
Exercise 2: Eloquence
Exercise 3: They Call Me Deerslayer
Exercise 4: Computer Shopping
Exercise 5: On War
Exercise 6: Raphael
Exercise 7: A Heroine in Tears
Exercise 8: Hiding a Canoe
Exercise 9: So Live
Exercise 10: Perfectly Happy
Exercise 11: First Attempts

Exercise 12: A Handsome Girl
Exercise 13: Come to Be Happy
Exercise 14: The Week in Review
Exercise 15: The Method
Exercise 16: Pinned to a Tree
Exercise 17: Ostracism
Exercise 18: Leave Me, O Love
Exercise 19: The Old Gentleman's Days
Exercise 20: Searching for Treasure
Exercise 21: The Flame
Exercise 22: Corot
Exercise 23: An Active Magistrate
Exercise 24: An Absurd Cousin

Exercise 25: The Influence of Her Behavior
Exercise 26: The Power of Memory
Exercise 27: Human Nature
Exercise 28: The Lunatic, the Lover, and the Poet
Exercise 29: Botticelli and Rembrandt
Exercise 30: Distances Between Villages
Exercise 31: Exploring the Sea
Exercise 32: Suspense
Exercise 33: Call to Watson
Exercise 34: The Ship's Position
Exercise 35: A Child's Education
Exercise 36: The Glory He Deserved
Exercise 37: Sonnet 18

Exercise 38: Idle Assertions
Exercise 39: A Letter to Papa
Exercise 40: A Momentous Shot
Exercise 41: The Literary Society
Exercise 42: Fanny's Cousins
Exercise 43: Word Game
Exercise 44: Mrs. Wickam
Exercise 45: Reimbursements
Exercise 46: Development
Exercise 47: Reading Aloud
Exercise 48: The Strange Chest
Exercise 49: Inquiring for Miss Tilney
Exercise 50: Sources of Merriment

Exercise 51: Cicero's Banishment
Exercise 52: When He Awoke
Exercise 53: The Diving Suits
Exercise 54: The Village Alive
Exercise 55: Death, Be Not Proud
Exercise 56: A Lively Mind
Exercise 57: To the Canoe!
Exercise 58: Richard's House Design
Exercise 59: The Atlantic Ocean
Exercise 60: Kissing St. Peter's Foot
Exercise 61: Belle Visits
Exercise 62: Pigeons
Exercise 63: Pine Forests

Exercise 64: The Fool's Prayer
Exercise 65: Durer
Exercise 66: On His Being Arrived to the Age of Twenty-Three
Exercise 67: Weather
Exercise 68: Breathing
Exercise 69: Studying Latin
Exercise 70: Vitamins
Exercise 71: Lost in Thought
Exercise 72: The Story of Transportation
Exercise 73: Jean François Millet
Exercise 74: Plant Food
Exercise 75: Psalm 103
Exercise 76: The Secret Garden

Exercise 77: A Jury Trial
Exercise 78: A Charming Walk
Exercise 79: Poisonous Plants
Exercise 80: Diamonds
Exercise 81: Inventions
Exercise 82: Like an Eagle
Exercise 83: Over the Sea
Exercise 84: Sonnet 116
Exercise 85: The Butterfly
Exercise 86: Departure on Board
Exercise 87: Legal Procedure
Exercise 88: Friendship
Exercise 89: French History

Exercise 90: My Beth
Exercise 91: God's Goodness to Me
Exercise 92: An Old-Fashioned Pantry
Exercise 93: Painters' Subjects
Exercise 94: Puzzles
Exercise 95: A Song in Storm
Exercise 96: Traveling by Stagecoach
Exercise 97: A Costly Sacrifice
Exercise 98: The Prime Minister
Exercise 99: Birds Will Trust Us
Exercise 100: The Shepherd's Son
Exercise 101: The Value of Money
Exercise 102: Aaron Burr

Exercise 103: Making Jars
Exercise 104: The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in New England
Exercise 105: The Hudson's Bay Company
Exercise 106: Early Influences
Exercise 107: Riding Camels
Exercise 108: So Pass the Seasons
Exercise 109: Master of Every Mechanic Art
Exercise 110: Otters
Exercise 111: On His Appointment as Commander-in-Chief
Exercise 112: Friends, Romans, Countrymen
Exercise 113: Sugar Canes
Exercise 114: Why Everybody Liked Him
Exercise 115: Changeable Longings

Exercise 116: Young Walter Raleigh
Exercise 117: Our Great Catastrophe
Exercise 118: Significant Words
Exercise 119: 1789 Thanksgiving Proclamation
Exercise 120: Man's Best Friend
Exercise 121: Psalm 139
Exercise 122: The Sugar-Plum Scramble
Exercise 123: Androcles and the Lion
Exercise 124: The Day of Thanksgiving
Exercise 125: Conversation
Exercise 126: Early Schooling
Exercise 127: First Day in Philadelphia
Exercise 128: The Unfortunate Dinner

Exercise 129: To Be, or Not To Be
Exercise 130: The Cave in the Rock
Exercise 131: Neighbors
Exercise 132: Describing the Garden
Exercise 133: A Very Great Advantage
Exercise 134: Building a Boat
Exercise 135: The March Family
Exercise 136: The Day Is Done
Exercise 137: A Piano to Use
Exercise 138: Dr. Livingstone
Exercise 139: In Africa
Exercise 140: If
Bibliography
Index

#### Introduction

#### A Word about Dictation

Just as Charlotte Mason taught handwriting in the context of an interesting passage or text, so she taught spelling, not in isolated lists of words but in the context of useful and beautiful language.

We can present the child with a list of words to learn, such as: "am, will, can, I, ought." How much more pleasant to rearrange that list of words into an inspiring or interesting thought, like Charlotte Mason's motto for students: "I am, I can, I ought, I will."

Charlotte used this principle with prepared dictation to teach spelling, beginning in about the third or fourth grade. In prepared dictation, the student is given a passage to study before he is required to write it—the chief objective being to write it correctly.

Miss Mason believed that "the gift of spelling depends upon the power the eye possesses to 'take' (in a photographic sense) a detailed picture of a word; and this is a power and habit which must be cultivated in children from the first. When they have read 'cat,' they must be encouraged to see the word with their eyes shut, and the same habit will enable them to image 'Thermopylae.'"

She discouraged teachers from allowing their students to see a word incorrectly spelled, for "once the eye sees a misspelt word, that image remains; and if there is also the image of the word rightly spelt, we are perplexed as to which is which."

Of course, students will not spell every word correctly every time, therefore, it becomes "the teacher's business to prevent false spelling, and, if an error has been made, to hide it away, as it were, so that the impression may not become fixed."

"Dictation lessons, conducted in some such way as the following, usually result in good spelling."

(Quotations from *Home Education*, pp. 240, 241)

## How to Use *Spelling Wisdom*

- 1. Once or twice a week **give** your student a dictation exercise you want him to learn. Simply print or copy the exercise from this book. (You have permission to duplicate the exercises for use within your immediate household.)
- 2. Look through the exercise together and **identify** the words that you or the student thinks needs his attention in order to spell them confidently.
- 3. Instruct the student to **study** the identified words—one at a time—until he is sure he can spell every word in the exercise. This study period may take anywhere from a few minutes to several days, depending on the length of the exercise and the needs of the student. Set aside a little time each day for brief but consistent study of the exercise as needed. (See below for how to study a word.)
- 4. When the student is confident that he can spell every word in the exercise, **dictate** the passage to him one phrase at a time, saying the phrase only once. Pause after each phrase is spoken to allow him time to write it. Keep a careful eye on his efforts. If a word is misspelled, quickly cover it with a small self-stick note so its false spelling won't be engraved in the student's mind.
- 5. After the dictation is complete, the student should study any words that he misspelled and, when he is ready, **write** the words correctly on the self-stick notes.

### How to Study a Word

You may want to work with younger or uncertain students to teach them how to study an unfamiliar word, as outlined below. Older students or students more accustomed to using the method below may study independently.

- Copy the word carefully, making sure it is spelled correctly.
- Look at the word until you can close your eyes and see it spelled correctly in your mind.
- Practice writing the word only if the teacher is nearby to immediately erase any misspellings.

Along with Charlotte's method of visualizing the word, we might add one or two study techniques for students who like to use their other senses in the learning process.

- Say the letters aloud in order while looking at the word.
- "Write" the word with your first finger on a sheet of paper or other smooth surface, being careful to look at the word and spell it correctly.

### About Spelling Wisdom

When I read about Charlotte Mason's method of using prepared dictation to teach spelling, I loved the idea and wanted to use it. But I was concerned about missing some necessary words as I selected dictation passages to use. I felt very secure using my traditional spelling lists that I knew included the most frequently used words in the English language, which my children definitely needed to learn to spell.

So I decided to try to combine the two: dictation exercises that I could be sure included the most frequently used words in the English language. The *Spelling Wisdom* series is the result of that effort.

The five books' exercises become progressively longer and contain more difficult words as you work through the series. Each book contains 140 exercises. If you cover two exercises per week, you should be able to finish a *Spelling Wisdom* book in a little less than two school years. Charlotte began dictation exercises with students around the third or fourth grade. With that schedule in mind, here is a rough model of which books correspond to which grades:

Grades 3–4	Book One
Grades 5–6	Book Two
Grades 7–8	Book Three
Grades 9–10	<b>Book Four</b>
Grades 11–12	Book Five

#### Content

The exercises cover a broad range of subjects and topics to reinforce Charlotte's love of a full and generous education. Because the books are not thematic, you can use and benefit from the exercises no matter what you may be studying in other school subjects.

I wanted to keep Miss Mason's high standards for beautiful thoughts and engaging narratives, so the sources of these exercises are speeches, letters, and quotations of famous people; excerpts from historical documents; descriptions of historical people and events; poetry; Scripture; excerpts from great literature; and selections from old readers and books for young people. Most of the passages were written prior to 1900. (I did find it necessary to write a few original exercises that involved the more modern words, like "infrastructure" and "computer.") Each book's bibliography and table of contents will provide more specific information as to which sources were used.

The 6,000 most-frequently-used English words included in these exercises are taken from A General Service List of English Words by Michael West (Longman, London 1953) and The Academic Word List by Coxhead (1998, 2000). We have also included more than 6,500 other words that we think well-educated children should know. These bonus words are in addition to those on the lists, making a total of more than 12,500 English words covered in the *Spelling Wisdom* series of books.

### About Spelling Wisdom (cont.)

#### **Index**

The index in the back of each *Spelling Wisdom* book will give you a list of all the words included in that book's exercises. If you want to concentrate on or review a particular word, just look in the book's index to find any other exercises that use it. The index should also prove to be a friendly help if you spot a word or two in the child's written narrations that need some attention. You can easily find and assign a dictation exercise that uses the word in question and reinforces its correct spelling.

#### **Spelling Variations**

You may have noticed that the older writings contain some different spellings than we use today. For example, in Charlotte Mason's *Home Education* passage quoted at the beginning of this introduction, the word we spell today as "misspelled" was originally spelled "misspelt." Because the main objective of dictation is correct spelling, I updated such older words to modern spelling.

Two versions of the *Spelling Wisdom* series are available: American and British. The British version contains the British spelling preferences that I'm aware of. If I overlooked a possible alternate spelling, you can easily write your preferred spelling on the printed sheet that you give your student. (Then would you please e-mail us with the details of the change, or any other corrections, so I can change it in the book? Just contact us at http://simplycm.com/contact. Thank you!)

#### **Poetry Variations**

Many poets "take liberties" with word spellings in order to make the words fit in their assigned poetical places. Several of the poetry selections in these dictation exercises contained contracted words, such as "o'er" instead of "over." Since the goal of dictation is correct spelling, and missing letters don't help us reach that goal, I replaced contracted words with their spelled-out versions. You can easily enjoy the original form of the poems in your regular poetry studies, but for dictation purposes I thought the prudent path was to display the words correctly spelled.

#### **Punctuation Variations**

Because Charlotte advocated dictating "with a view to the pointing [punctuation], which the children are expected to put in as they write," I have attempted to edit the punctuation of the older passages to bring them more closely into conformity with modern punctuation guidelines. Encourage the children to make sure they are familiar with where the capital letters and punctuation marks go in their assigned exercises, even as they make sure they can spell all the words.

It is my hope that this collection of dictation exercises will make your journey more enjoyable and your path a little smoother on the "royal road to spelling."

(Quotations from *Home Education*, pp. 241, 242)

## Eloquence From Northanger Abbey by Jane Austen

Catherine wished to congratulate him but knew not what to say, and her eloquence was only in her eyes.
From them, however, the eight parts of speech shone out most expressively, and James could combine them
with ease.

### On War

By Sir Winston Churchill

Never, never, never believe any war will be smooth and easy or that anyone who embarks on the strange voyage can measure the tides and hurricanes he will encounter. The statesman who yields to war fever must realize that once the signal is given, he is no longer the master of policy but the slave of unforeseeable and uncontrollable events.

### So Live

By William Cullen Bryant

So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan which moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

### Riding Camels

From Wonders of the Tropics by Henry Davenport Northrop

Our hero gives an interesting and withal humorous account of the experiences of himself and wife voyaging on the "ships of the desert." He says:

"When a sharp cut from the stick of the guide induces the camel to break into a trot, the torture of the rack is a pleasant tickling compared to the sensation of having your spine driven by a sledge-hammer from below, half a foot deeper into the skull. The human frame may be inured to almost anything; thus the Arabs, who have always been accustomed to this kind of exercise, hardly feel the motion, and the portion of the body most subject to pain in riding a rough camel upon two bare pieces of wood for a saddle becomes naturally adapted for such rough service, as monkeys become hardened from constantly sitting upon rough surfaces.

"The children commence almost as soon as they are born, as they must accompany their mothers in their annual migrations; and no sooner can the young Arab sit astride and hold on, than he is placed behind his father's saddle, to which he clings, while he bumps upon the bare back of the jolting camel. Nature quickly arranges a horny protection to the nerves by the thickening of the skin; therefore an Arab's opinion of the action of a riding camel should never be accepted without a personal trial. What appears delightful to him may be torture to you, as a strong breeze and a rough sea may be charming to a sailor but worse than death to a landsman."

### Friends, Romans, Countrymen

From Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare

Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears;

I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him.

The evil that men do lives after them;

The good is oft interred with their bones;

So let it be with Caesar. The noble Brutus

Hath told you Caesar was ambitious:

If it were so, it was a grievous fault,

And grievously hath Caesar answered it.

Here, under leave of Brutus and the rest—

For Brutus is an honorable man:

So are they all, all honorable men—

Come I to speak in Caesar's funeral.

He was my friend, faithful and just to me:

But Brutus says he was ambitious;

And Brutus is an honorable man.

He hath brought many captives home to Rome

Whose ransoms did the general coffers fill:

Did this in Caesar seem ambitious?

When that the poor have cried, Caesar hath wept:

Ambition should be made of sterner stuff:

Yet Brutus says he was ambitious;

And Brutus is an honorable man.

You all did see that on the Lupercal

I thrice presented him a kingly crown,

Which he did thrice refuse: was this ambition?

Yet Brutus says he was ambitious;

And, sure, he is an honorable man.

I speak not to disprove what Brutus spoke,

But here I am to speak what I do know.

You all did love him once, not without cause:

What cause withholds you then, to mourn for him?

O judgment! thou art fled to brutish beasts,

And men have lost their reason. Bear with me;

My heart is in the coffin there with Caesar,

And I must pause till it come back to me.

### Our Great Catastrophe

From Journey to the Center of the Earth by Jules Verne

My uncle and I gazed on each other with haggard eyes, clinging to the stump of the mast, which had snapped asunder at the first shock of our great catastrophe. We kept our backs to the wind, not to be stifled by the rapidity of a movement which no human power could check.

Hours passed away. No change in our situation; but a discovery came to complicate matters and make them worse.

In seeking to put our cargo into somewhat better order, I found that the greater part of the articles embarked had disappeared at the moment of the explosion when the sea broke in upon us with such violence. I wanted to know exactly what we had saved, and with the lantern in my hand, I began my examination. Of our instruments, none were saved but the compass and the chronometer; our stock of ropes and ladders was reduced to the bit of cord rolled round the stump of the mast! Not a spade, not a pickaxe, not a hammer was left us; and, irreparable disaster! we had only one day's provisions left.

I searched every nook and corner, every crack and cranny in the raft. There was nothing. Our provisions were reduced to one bit of salt meat and a few biscuits.