

## A is for Apple

### Assignment 5

#### Poetry

Students will be memorizing stanza 2 William Cowper's "The Lord Will Provide," which appears in the appendix of the textbook. Parents may review what we went over in class:

- *The story of Abraham.* Genesis 22 recounts the story of Abraham's faith and God's provision. God had promised Abraham a son, who would be a blessing not only to him, but to all the nations. Through this son, he would become the father of a great nation and a patriarch of many kings. The promise, however, was long in coming, and it was not until he was an old man that it was fulfilled. Not too long after the long-awaited son arrives, God tells Abraham to sacrifice him for a burnt offering on Mount Moriah. In obedience, Abraham traveled up the mount with his son to make the sacrifice. When Isaac saw that his father was carrying wood, and the fire for it, but no animal, he asked where the sacrifice was. Abraham replied that God would provide one.



When both arrived at the top of the mount, Abraham built an altar, laid the wood, and put his son on the altar. He lifted his knife to slay his son, but an angel of the Lord appeared and told him to stop, and pointed to a ram that had gotten caught in a thicket. Abraham used the ram for the sacrifice.

- *Vocabulary.* The word *forbear* means "stop" or "refrain from doing"; *yon* means "over there"; *yield* means to "give in" or "give up"; *meaner* means "of lesser value." We went over all of these words in class. The meaning of the second stanza can be restated: *Just when*

*Abraham was about to sacrifice his son, God told him to stop; a ram would be the sacrifice in his place.*

- *Example of Abraham and Isaac.* The story of Abraham and Isaac is one of the three examples of God's timely, saving mercy that comes to save his people. The story is a wonderful picture of God's promise of a Savior to the world, and of Jesus' sacrifice on the cross in our place.
- The rhythm of the poem is soft-loud, or iambic. Students should clap out the rhythm and see that the first and third lines of the stanza have three sets of soft-loud rhythmic patterns (called *feet*) and the second and fourth lines of each stanzas have four. This kind of structure is called the *ballad stanza*.

### *Handwriting*

Complete pages 17–20 of the handwriting book. The students should bring the handwriting books into class to be graded.

### *Reading and Phonics*

Complete Lesson 5.

### *Sight Words*

Memorize the sight words for Lesson 5, listed in the appendix.

### *Suggested Reading*

Here is a book suggestion for this week. Remember that these books are for the benefits of parents to develop their child's interest in reading, and they are not required for the class. Alike. *A Medieval Feast*. 1983. Reprint. Perfection Learning, 1986. A medieval feast is vividly depicted with text and illustrations, bringing children into the world of medieval Europe.