

Assistant Head of School/Director of K-8 ~ July 1, 2021



Under a California blue sky

that splashes everything not shaded by the majestic palms, oaks and evergreens that tower over the Craftsman buildings, Sequovah's K-8 campus buzzes with activity – some students enjoying a game outdoors, others taking advantage of some oneon-one time with their teachers, still others practicing a skit they'll perform in all-school assembly the following day. In a school whose Mission is to "challenge the mind, nurture the heart, and celebrate human dignity," it is clear that all three aims are being met in an atmosphere that is long on joy and affection. Moreover, it is equally clear that the students and teachers on campus really want to be there and it shows.





Indeed, the sense of community at Sequoyah is palpable. One long-time Trustee says, "I think of Sequoyah as a village where people help raise each other's children." It's a school where parents prepare and serve the hot lunch on Fridays; where parents and Kindergarteners go camping together; where assemblies are open to all, and parents often linger after morning drop-off or arrive early for afternoon pick-up. What began in 1958 as a parent co-op is now a progressive independent school that can boast four applicants for every spot in its Lower School, where the spirit of diversity that led to the School's inception can now claim 51% of the student body to be nonwhite, where social-emotional learning has been stressed since Day One.

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HISTORY AND MISSION

Founded in 1958 by educators, scientists, ministers and civil servants as a response to the segregation in Pasadena public schools, Sequoyah expressed the intention of being an inclusive, economically and socially diverse school. This philosophical base led naturally to the creation of a program that emphasizes projectbased and hands-on learning and to a commitment to social justice and activism. To house such a program, in recent years the School has constructed a junior high building, community center, and outdoor play spaces and renovated original classrooms. In 2016 Sequoyah's high school opened its doors in historic

buildings a few miles from the K-8 campus on the property of the Neighborhood Church and adjacent to the Gamble House, an icon of California craftsman architecture.

Mission

Sequoyah is a school in Pasadena where students thrive in a diverse community, are appreciated for their individuality, and supported by a progressive approach to learning. One faculty member's sentiments are echoed by many, "The mission of the School is true... it resonates for us all as it is what we see and do."

Complimenting the Mission are the eight Habits of Mind that shape the philosophical approach to learning and life at Sequoyah and emphasize its culture and commitments. Acting on its mission, the School is always asking what can be done to help others in need. When the pandemic began, Sequoyah created a pandemic relief fund to provide immediate support to our families most impacted. Simultaneously, they organized a technology drive to provide computers for students in LA Unified schools.

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THE COMMUNITY AND THE CULTURE

Sequoyah might most appropriately be termed a village, a tight knit community of faculty, staff, students and parents where everyone is encouraged to take part in the School's daily life and in its program. Parents feel very much a part of the K-8 campus as they are welcome at Morning Meetings, take part in the hot lunches on Friday and on the annual class camping trips, and are active participants in social service and classroom projects. Parents are most appreciative and describe the School as: "a loving and joyful place, and where there is a "feeling of inclusion," and a "celebration of the human spirit." (Check out a slideshow.) According to one long-time parent, "there is a high level of comfort, respect and trust among adults, whether administrators, faculty and/or staff and students."

In the words of one faculty member, "We are a group of creative risk takers and share strong opinions. We are dedicated to retaining the culture of the School. We appreciate having agency in planning for our programs. We appreciate strong communication. We are dedicated to stewardship and taking care of the environment. We have a passion for nature, exploring and camping."

THE LEADERSHIP

Founded as a membership-coop, the School now has a self-perpetuating board, which is principally comprised of current parents but also includes educators, alumni and past parents. Led by Josh Brody for the past 17 years, the experienced K-12 administrative team include the Assistant Head/K-8 Director, Director of the High School, CFO, Advancement Director, and Directors of Admissions, Athletics, Communication, Curriculum, Student Support and Field Studies.

Finances: Sequoyah operates in the black with an annual budget of over \$10 Million. There are two tuition levels, currently \$29,520 for K-8, and \$33,760 for 9-12. Through an indexed approach to tuition, the School succeeds in making itself affordable to a wide range of family incomes including faculty and staff, for whom there is a generous tuition remission policy in place. Also for employees there is a strong benefits program that includes retirement, medical, dental and vision care.

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THE PROGRAM: Hands-On, Minds-On

The long-held tenets of a Sequoyah education are evident in its child-centered program which gives students the time to imagine, to be engaged in their learning, encouraged to question, to learn through play and have the time for understanding. The integrated curriculum emphasizes the understanding of concepts, the attainment of skills and is organized around essential questions. [Link to curriculum chart]

The K-8 faculty and staff number forty who see themselves as "creative risk takers and who share strong opinions." Dedicated to retaining the culture of community, to the habits of mind and to taking care of the environment, the faculty and staff appreciate the diversity of learners at Sequoyah, believe in the importance of SEL and have long been advocates of DEI.

Central to the K-8 educational program at Sequoyah are the nine cross-grade or multi-age classrooms named to reflect their space or their story: Bamboo (K-1), Pond (K-1), Backyard (1-2), Nest (2-3), Tree house (3-4), Egret's Perch (4-5), Over There (5-6), Out Back (5-6), and Junior High (7-8). Students may spend one or two years in a particular classroom where placement is balanced by individual experiences, needs and learning goals, and the social dynamic of the entire group. Teachers proudly have the responsibility for designing a challenging academic environment for all students in their classrooms and annually rethink their programs as they implement new curricular materials. From the perspective of one parent, "The K-8 program is a living, breathing, changing thing that adapts to change."

At the heart of Sequoyah's educational program is the faculty's freedom to develop courses of study that respond to emergent issues. Intentional and child-focused, teachers create units of study for all disciplines that incorporate essential skills and that are inspired by mission. Examples include a K/1 class which extended the traditional class unit







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on "Our Homes," beyond the nests of birds, the dens of bears, and high-rise apartments to the immediate issue of homelessness in Pasadena. Students became involved in organizations that worked with homeless, wrote letters, interviewed and wrote to the homeless, and met the city's mayor. In the 3-4th class California history was examined one year through the lens of food production. Students considered how food is produced and distributed, its effect on immigration, and the accompanying social issues. At every age and stage, the School "stretches students to the fullest capacity for

A signature program, Field Studies is overseen by dedicated administrators who design, organize and implement programs that are integrated within and expand the learning across the grades. Beginning in kindergarten when students, their teachers, and their parents have a two-night trip to a local state park and continuing with longer and more challenging trips

thought, feeling and action."

that culminate in the 7/8th grade with two longer over nights to more distant locations that have included the Rockies, the Oregon coastline and Northern California. Recognized by all as

invaluable, one parent wrote, "while often so challenging, Field Studies are at the core of what is important about Sequoyah. I have at times struggled with the often-intense experiences children face on these

the payoff is enormous."

trips. But over time,

Having graduated two classes, Sequoyah's High School is thriving and poised to become a school of choice. On campus the sense of community is palpable among a diverse student body. The faculty have developed a program that is a natural extension of the K-8, allowing for cross-graded classes, interdisciplinary

courses, and opportunities for student expression. Informed by the Habits of Mind, Sequoyah's High School is designed for students to take ownership of their learning in a challenging program that develops core skills and encourages social activism. Embedded in the program is the commitment to identify bias and practice cultural competence, the challenge for each student to participate and design a program that furthers personal knowledge and encourages self-reflection. The course work at the high school, "frames a journey through interrelated studies, supported by advisory program and immersive experiences outside the classroom. Core subjects include math, science, English, history, world languages, performing and visual arts.



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FIELD STUDIES

It would be difficult to overstate the role of Field Studies in the life of Sequoyah School. Beginning in Kindergarten, outdoor education is woven into the curriculum all the way to Graduation. With two full-time outdoor educators on staff, with faculty participation and parent involvement, few schools anywhere can rival Sequoyah's commitment to this critical component of a well-rounded education.

Designed to complement what's going on in the classroom and to open new avenues to social-emotional development, the Field Studies program is appropriately challenging by age and maturation

and seeks whenever possible to dovetail with the curriculum. A good example is a 5/6 class that is studying immigration and *en route* to their field work in Death Valley,

the class stops at Manzanar, a WWII detention camp for Japanese-Americans, to help bring issues of immigration to the forefront.



By the time they reach high school, Sequoyah students are ready for a nine-day hike through the National Parks and Monuments of southern Utah, and plans are on the table for a

culminating 24-day outing for the Senior year and a wilderness medicine class for faculty. Ever-changing and growing, the Field Studies program is a major attractor of applicants for Sequoyah and a major highlight of graduates' experience.

Field Studies continues in the High School and is complimented by the Social Innovation Program which has dedicated time in the schedule for student internships, the creation of individual and collaborative initiatives and the training for students to be social entrepreneurs.



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THE CANDIDATE

The Assistant Head reports to the Head of School and is an integral part of the Administrative Team. The successful candidate will demonstrate:

- Commitment to DEI and the experience to advancing initiatives in this critical area
- Background in and a commitment to faculty professional development and evaluation
- A child-centered approach to education
- A collaborative approach to working with faculty and staff
- Understanding of the complexity of a school with two campuses enrolling enrollment of 385 students
- An expansive view that will continue the evolution of Sequoyah as a K-12 school.
 As one faculty member explained, "We are still understanding our K-12ness."
- Knowledge of program to support the work of aligning K-12 programs and curriculum and integrate the campuses

Ideally, the successful candidate will have:

- Strong educational credentials, including an advanced degree
- Proven success as an independent school administrator, and as a teacher
- Exceptional public speaking and writing skills
- Excellent interpersonal skills
- Strong organizational skills
- Ability to think strategically
- Extensive pedagogical knowledge for students ranging from K through Grade 8
- Proficiency in work leading to greater diversity, equity and inclusion in a school
- A collaborative nature with a willingness to be flexible, demonstrate a sense of humor, and maintain a strong sense of community



APPLICATION PROCESS

Candidates should apply through the candidate portal on the RG175 website: https://rg175.com/candidate/signup

The application includes a:

- Letter of Interest
- Updated Resume
- Writing Sample

The RG175 consultants leading the Sequoyah School's search are:

Debbie Reed (<u>dereed2014@gmail.com</u>) and Tom Hudnut (<u>tom@tomhudnut.com</u>)

The deadline for applications is January 2, 2021.

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Job Title: Assistant Head of School/Director K-8

Sequoyah School seeks an inspiring, passionate educator to become its Assistant Head of School/Director K-8.

Sequoyah is an independent K-12 day school in Pasadena California offering an innovative college-preparatory curriculum in a student-centered, experiential, humanistic environment. The school offers a developmentally appropriate program from elementary grades through high school. In keeping with its mission, "A Sequoyah education challenges the mind, nurtures the heart, and celebrates human dignity", the School's program supports a student's social and emotional growth, and academic progress. The School was founded in 1958 and recently expanded its highly regarded elementary and junior high program to 9-12 grades. The high school campus is located just a few miles away from the K-8 campus.

Reports to: Head of School

Job Summary

The Assistant Head of School is responsible for supporting students, faculty, parents, curriculum, field studies, daycare and extra-curricular activities, in the Lower School (grades K-8) and serves as the primary point of contact for students and families in the K-8. In addition to her/his role as Director of K-8, he/she will continue to develop and promote curriculum, programs, and pedagogy that reflect Sequoyah's schoolwide commitment to diversity, mutual respect and inclusion. The Assistant Head is also responsible for coordinating effective day-to-day operations across both campuses, overseeing the school's calendar of events K-12, and assumes chief administrative duties in the Head's absence.

Essential Duties and Responsibilities

The Assistant Head supports the school's mission and culture, is a collaborative and constructive member of the School's leadership team, and must be willing to participate fully in the life of the school including attendance at events on evenings and weekends. The position's responsibilities include but are not limited to the following areas:

Director K-8

- Student discipline
- Parent concerns
- Professional development of faculty and staff
- Recruitment and hiring of faculty and staff
- Supervision of Director of Community Programs, support staff, and faculty
- Collaboration with Director of Curriculum on program development and assessment

Social Emotional Learning

- Oversees the social emotional program at Sequoyah
- Oversees and implements policies related to student conduct and parent relations

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Operations and Logistics

- Sets the annual calendar K-12
- Assumes administrative duties in the Head's absence
- Fosters communication and collaboration across K-12

Accreditation

• CAIS —self-study, goal setting and action plan implementation

Emergent issues as assigned by the Head of School

Desired Expertise and Experience

The Assistant Head of School will foster an environment that promotes individual learning and personal growth in accordance with Sequoyah's mission and Habits of Mind. She/he will report to Head of School and embody most if not all of the following qualifications, experiences and traits:

- Strong educational credentials, including an advanced degree
- Proven success as an independent school administrator, and as a teacher
- Exceptional public speaking and writing skills
- Excellent interpersonal skills
- Strong organizational skills
- Ability to think strategically
- Extensive pedagogical knowledge for students ranging from grades K-8
- Practice in work towards diversity, equity and inclusion
- A collaborative nature with a willingness to be flexible, demonstrate a sense of humor and maintain a strong sense of community
- A willingness to embrace all aspects of the school experience while keeping things in proper perspective

A K-I2 independent school

Curriculum Map

For more than 60 years, Sequoyah School has been dedicated to providing an education that challenges the mind, nurtures the heart, and celebrates human dignity. Sequoyah's curriculum emphasizes deep understanding of concepts and mastery of important skills. This is accomplished through an integrated curriculum in which students investigate essential questions. Units of study culminate in exhibitions and performances that demonstrate student learning. In addition, students design and implement service projects that apply learning and benefit the community.

The Curriculum Map outlines the introduction of concepts and skills over time and across subjects. Many skills and concepts overlap from classroom to classroom. The Map is designed to support both teachers and parents in attending to the individual needs of students.

A bi-monthly letter from classroom teachers and specialists describing learning objectives and activities

EMERGENT CURRICULUM

Topics of study that arise spontaneously from help give shape to these projects

order thinking through inquiry and discussion, with emphasis on preparing each student to support experiences

A framework of dispositions that guides teaching and learning

INTEGRATED CURRICULUM

An interdisciplinary exploration of academic content

PLACE-BASED LEARNING

Curriculum inspired and guided by learning that

A process of learning about and solving real-world

PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING

challenges so students can learn about issues and collaboratively design thoughtful solutions

→ SUBJECT AREAS

The Language Arts program utilizes a workshop approach to help students to develop a love for reading and writing, the skills to construct meaning from text, and the confidence for public speaking and self-expression. Students celebrate the work of great authors, while working to become published authors in various forums, including Sequoyah's schoolwide literary journal, Talon Tales.

The Math curriculum seeks to inspire students

mathematics, while preparing students to master

creative problem solvers. The program emphasizes

the necessary skills while becoming patient and

five essential aspects of mathematical thinking:

computing; data and chance; measurement and

geometry; and patterns, functions and Algebra. In

the younger classes (K-2), instruction emphasizes

conceptual understanding and application through

the use of real materials. In the older classes (3-8),

students build upon their conceptual understanding

The Science program helps students cultivate their

innate proclivity to experiment and observe, while

supporting the development of analytical skills

through inquiry. Students use their curiosity to

explore both the physical and life sciences.

while developing fluency through a variety of

application

computational strategies, problem solving, and

numbers and numeration; operations and

to recognize the beauty and relevance of

What do I enjoy about reading? What makes a good story, poem, or argument? How can I analyze and use words effectively? How can I read for main ideas and details? Who are my favorite authors?

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

WRITING

How can I use words to express myself? How can I write a strong paragraph, story, poem, lyric, or essay?

ORAL COMMUNICATION

How does it feel to share my ideas? How can I be an effective speaker and an active listener?

comprehension of narrative; recognize pasic elements of plot, characterization, setting, and conflict VRITING Independently communicate ideas through dictation, pictures, labeling, and writing; develop

stories with plots (beginning, middle,

understanding of phonics

end); focus on uppercase and lowercase

Describe observations, thoughts, and

Count by Is to 100; skip-count by 2s,

5s, and 10s to 100; practice estimating

Is for 10s, 10s for 100s; model equal

halves, thirds and fourths; compare

Model and represent sums and

differences with 10, use different

strategies (100 square, manipulatives,

numbers using >, =, < up to 20

organize data into bar graphs and

Explore non-standard methods for

identify and describe shapes; find

APPLICATION Use counting,

draw conclusions

symmetry

class materials

DATA & CHANCE Collect and

MEASUREMENT & GEOMETRY

measurement and comparison of: length,

width, height; time to nearest half-hour,

days of week, coin values, temperature:

tallying, and graphing during social studies

collections; use multiple types of math

addition, and subtraction; help count in

and science units, and with personal

materials to demonstrate counting,

the classroom, e.g. inventory of

number lines, mental math) to add and

subtract single-digit numbers; compare

continue patterns

and order sets and numbers up to 100;

OPERATIONS & COMPUTATION

feelings; respond to other students' ideas;

POND

READING Develop phonological

awareness (syllables, rhyming words,

sight words), letter-to-sound and

sound-to-letter recognition, and

and how they are used; describe details; make a statement and follow it with letters; use invented spelling to develop write using a word book to facilitate word choice

decoding skills, beginning fluency, and

setting, and conflict

ORAL COMMUNICATION Describe observations, thoughts, and feelings; respond to other students' practice asking questions; retell; learn to ideas; practice asking questions; retell; act out stories; practice active listening learn to act out stories; recite short passages with expression; practice active listening

NUMBERS & NUMERATION

fractions; create numeric expressions

to give equivalent names for numbers;

compare and order whole numbers up

and backward; recognize odd and

even numbers; add and subtract 2-digit

numbers; learn basic multiplication and

DATA & CHANCE Collect and

monetary values in dollars and cents:

APPLICATION Use counting,

tallying and graphing during social studies

the inventory of kitchenware and other

resources on campus; use Cuisenaire

Rods, balances, base-10 blocks, Unifix

Hot Lunch or class farmer's markets.

and science units, and to help check

read time; describe and compare shapes;

organize data to create graphs; use

graphs to answer questions

subtraction problems

division: make estimates for addition and

Count by Is. 2s. 5s. 10s. and 100s:

fluency and accuracy through practice by recognizing and analyzing independent and class reading; continue basic elements of plot, characterization, recognizing and analyzing basic elements of plot, characterization, setting, and conflict; recognize correct sentence structure and sight words; learn vocabulary according to individual level

encoding and decoding skills, develop

WRITING Begin to write stories independently: tell a story with a sequence of events; focus on new word

(6-7) BACKYARD (7-8) NEST

READING Develop encoding and **READING** Continue to build

phonetic spelling; basic punctuation

understand place values to 100 and basic number; use mental math; understand

OPERATIONS & COMPUTATION subtraction, and multiplication; compare

Use the 100 chart to skip-count forward and order numbers to 1.000; add

narrative focusing on descriptive details, construct and edit paragraphs through development of main ideas, supporting details, and elements of plot, characterization, setting, and conflict; use

ORAL COMMUNICATION Describe observations, thoughts, and feelings; respond to other students' ideas; practice asking questions; retell; recite short passages with expression; practice active listening; participate in

NUMBERS & NUMERATION

place values to 10,000, Roman numeral

Know math facts for basic addition.

and subtract 3-digit numbers; solve

multiplication and division problems

DATA & CHANCE Collect and

organize data to create graphs; use

events using basic probability terms

describe lines and shapes

graphs to answer questions; describe

MEASUREMENT & GEOMETRY

Measure length and width using standard

OPERATIONS & COMPUTATION

process through personal narrative, informational essays and fictional writing; continue development of descriptive moments in stories, while collecting ideas for future stories, the writing process through personal create multi-paragraph compositions with a topic sentence, narrative, informational essays, and supporting details, and opening and closing statements; create fictional writing; collect ideas for fictional pieces that include characters with developed traits and motives, setting, conflict, and a developed plot possible stories, develop ideas for

Count by Is, 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 10s, 25s and backward by Is, 2s, 3s, 4s,5s, 10s, 25s, and 100s to 10,000;

and 10; count backward by 1s from any fractions, and decimals to hundredths; find multiples of whole

(8-9) TREEHOUSE

READING Develop greater independence with book

f Literature Circles and Author's Chair, create presentations that focus on clarity and projection, while staying on topic and making eye contact; respond appropriately to others; ask clarifying and analytical questions

NUMBERS & NUMERATION Count forward and

OPERATIONS & COMPUTATION Compare

and order numbers to 1,000,000; add and subtract 4-digit

numbers; use basic multiplication and division; know

multiplication and division facts up to 10s; demonstrate

and width using standard units; read and write monetary

unit squares to find the areas of rectangles; use geometric

symbols to describe and write rules for functions that involve

multiple strategies for computing problems

numbers less than 10: find whole number factors

selection, practice fluency, accuracy, intonation, and independent reading; read with appropriate fluency, accuracy, expression; identify main ideas and supporting details; intonation, and expression; comprehend main ideas, com words, and root words, while drawing inferences and summarize plot, characterization, setting, and conflict; determine themes and genres; develop independence through making connections; summarize and criticize fiction for plot, the selection of level-appropriate, high-interest texts characterization, setting, conflict, themes, and genres; share book critiques and recommendations **RITING** Become more independent in the writing

(9-10) EGRET'S PERCH

WRITING Take greater ownership in writing essays with clear opening and closing statements, topic sentences, and supporting ideas and details; continue writing stories with plot, character, conflict and setting development; learn the basics of biography writing; write and edit with attention to content, organization, style, and mechanics

READING Continue to develop a love of literature through **READING** Study elements of fiction, such as plot,

ORAL COMMUNICATION Share comprehension RAL COMMUNICATION Learn the basic practices of text through Literature Circles and Author's Chair, create oral presentations with organized ideas and present with clear enunciation, poise, and eye contact; participate in discussions; respond to others; ask clarifying and analytical questions

characterization (traits and motives), theme, setting and mood, genre, and conflict, in multiple forms, including visual texts; analyze literary devices in prose and poetry, such as imagery metaphor, simile, symbolism, hyperbole, and personification; study the characteristics of mythology; distinguish between first-, second-, and third-person narratives; practice strategic reading of prose by identifying text organization, main ideas and details; improve vocabulary and spelling through focus on analyze and use literary devices in prose and poetry, such a root words, prefixes, suffixes, synonyms, antonyms, common

OVER THERE

WRITING Practice with expository and persuasive **WRITING** Explore style and voice in writing; master paragraph structure using relevant topic sentences, supported by essays that demonstrate an awareness of audience and details, examples, and a concluding sentence; practice multip purpose, with supporting ideas that use relevant evidence details, and statistics from research; create narratives that forms of written expression, including expository and persuasive essays that demonstrate awareness of audience and purpose; demonstrate an understanding of the elements of fiction; pose concise, relevant questions about a topic and gather clear, use figurative speech; become practiced and independent accurate perspectives on the subject; create narratives that with the writing process; edit for content, organization, demonstrate understanding of the elements of fiction; develop style, word choice, spelling, and mechanics; study poetry, independence in the writing process; edit for content, organizajournalism, and script writing tion, style, word choice, spelling, and mechanics

ORAL COMMUNICATION Share textual analysis in Literature Circles and seminars; create presentations (short stories, Poetry Jam, and book reviews) with an awareness of audience, volume, rate, emphasis, articulation, organization, word choice, body position, and eye contact; respond to others; ask clarifying and analytical questions

NUMBERS & NUMERATION Know place value,

roots, exponents, factors; represent equivalent names for

division of whole numbers, decimals, and signed numbers;

describe the strategies used and explain how they work

titles, labels, keys, and intervals; use the minimum, range,

and contrast the median and mean of a data set

median, mode, and mean and graphs to ask and answer

MEASUREMENT & GEOMETRY Choose and

use appropriate formulas to calculate the circumference of

circles and to solve area, perimeter, and volume problems

continue coordinate graphing; describe, classify, and draw

PATTERNS, FUNCTIONS & ALGEBRA

Represent patterns and rules using algebraic notation

representations to solve problems involving functions

APPLICATION Students create budgets for field studie

divisibility rules to manipulate fractions

ORAL COMMUNICATION Focus on understanding the characteristics of oral communication, delivering focuse coherent presentations during seminars, discussions, debates, and mock trials that convey ideas relating to the background and interests of the audience; become aware of voice modulation, inflection, tempo, enunciation, and eye contact; practice asking probing questions to deepen one's understanding, as well as elicit evidence from the speaker

(12-13) JUNIOR HIGH

READING Maintain an emphasis on the lov of independent

works of literature, plays, poetry, newspapers, periodicals,

and online sources; practice analyzing the elements of fiction

such as plot (subplot and parallel episodes), characteriza-

tion (traits and motives), theme, setting and mood, genre

and conflict, in multiple forms, including visual texts; share

and develop comprehension through seminar discussions

metaphor, simile, symbolism, dialect, and irony; focus on root

words and study of thematic vocabulary

dent reading, incorporating historically and culturally significa

PRE-ALGEBRA This course provides students with a solid foundation for algebra and geometry. Students work to develop independence with: variables; expressions, equations and functions; rational numbers; linear equations; proportional reasoning; graphing relations and functions; and linear **OPERATIONS & COMPUTATION** Use mental arithmetic, paper-and-pencil algorithms, and calculators to solve

> **ALGEBRA** Students continue to practice concepts and skills in algebra. They begin to explore and develop independence with polynomials and quadratic functions.

GEOMETRY Students review the concepts presented in given data to create bar, line, and circle graphs with reasonable algebra and are introduced to exponential functions, radical expressions, and basic trigonometric functions. Students learn the following geometry concepts: points;

questions, draw conclusions, and make predictions; compare lines; planes; angles; deductive reasoning, including proving theorems; parallel lines and planes; congruent triangles; quadrilaterals; and inequalities in geometry. PROBLEM SOLVING Each section of Junior High Math

uses problem solving to challenge students to apply their learning of each concept to real-world situations. Additionally angles; determine angle measures by applying properties of students take a weekly problem-solving class to provide other opportunities to use mathematics.

Glossary

CURRICULUM UPDATE

current events and/or student curiosity; teachers

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

Open-ended questions designed to facilitate highertheir ideas by drawing upon learning from texts and

HABITS OF MIND

happens in a particular place or environment

PROJECT-BASED LEARNING

problems through an interdisciplinary approach

Centering curriculum projects on local or societal

NUMBERS & NUMERATION What are numbers?

Where can I find patterns? What are different ways to count?

OPERATIONS & COMPUTATION

What different ways I can solve, model and explain the problem? Which ways are most efficient for me?

DATA & CHANCE

How can I collect and analyze data to solve problems? How can I visualize data?

MEASUREMENT & GEOMETRY

How can measurement help me? What is the most effective way to measure?

How can I represent quantities visually and shapes numerically? In what ways can I recognize and apply math concepts in the world around me?

PATTERNS, FUNCTIONS & ALGEBRA

How do I develop research questions?

How do I solve for an unknown?

How do we utilize equations to solve problems?

How can I persevere to make sense of and solve problems?

How and why do I practice different forms of data collection?

How can I use data to help me recognize patterns and draw conclusions?

When and why do I incorporate controls and variables?

How do I design experiments?

How do I select and use scientific tools?

CONCEPTS How are things similar and different? Experimentation and observation of characteristics **SKILLS** Use multiple senses to

tools such as magnifying lenses; practice mixing combinations of liquids and solids; learn to categorize into groups

PLACE-BASED LEARNING hrough their desert study at Anza-Borrego, students use multiple senses to observe plants and animals and study the night sky. In Gardens for Learning, students explore plants and trees on campus, study seeds and how they grow, examine types of soil, and learn efficient watering methods.

CONCEPTS What type of changes CONCEPTS What do living things of plants, animals, and minerals; plant and insect anatomy; garden habitats; sunlight and shadows; seasons and cycles; magnetism observe; practice using scientific drawing astronomy; sound; physical and chemical

> observational skills; learn to create **SKILLS** Investigate and examine charts and graphs, as well as design changes in the state of matter and experiments; make plans for developing organisms; continue to create scientific drawings using the senses and tools (e.g., magnifying lenses, rulers, thermometers, PLACE-BASED LEARNING compasses, magnets, sundials, balances); Land and ocean habitats are a central focus. Students take trips to local record and analyze data

destinations to study the ocean and **PLACE-BASED LEARNING** other water-based ecosystems. They Through their desert study at Anzaalso study, design, create, and maintain Borrego, students use multiple senses habitats on campus. On their trip to observe plants and animals and study to Anza-Borrego, students take on the night sky. In Gardens for Learning, leadership roles and help younger students observe changes in plants and trees on campus; study pollinators and their relationships to plants, insects, and animals; practice vermicomposting; and learn efficient watering methods.

units: read and write monetary values terms to describe lines and shapes: measure the perimeter Measure length and width using standard in dollars and cents; read time to the and area of shapes; plot coordinates on a grid and nonstandard units; read and write minute; describe and compare shape: PATTERNS, FUNCTIONS & ALGEBRA recognize patterns and attributes: count unit squares to find the areas Extend, describe, and create numeric patterns; describe rules of rectangles; use geometric terms to for patterns and use them to solve problems; use words and

the four basic arithmetic operations and use those rules to **APPLICATION** Practice using different strategies to solve a Problem of the Week and continue using multiple **APPLICATION** Students collect and represent data types of math materials to demonstrate rom science experiments. They continue demonstrating understanding of counting, addition, understanding of addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, cubes, and other materials to demonstrate subtraction, multiplication, division, fractions, decimals, and percents, using multiple materials and math concepts; exchange bills and coins at and fractions; write and present math written algorithms. They find the perimeter and area of spaces problems based on social studies or science project work.

marine biology; buoyancy; electricity;

SKILLS Continue to practice

CONCEPTS How do water use and food production need to survive? Habitats and adaptation; affect the people and land of California? Watershed systems; ecosystems; weather systems; mammals; hydrological cycle; chemistry of water molecule; garden ecology; plant anatomy and physiology; human anatomy and nutrition; scientific process

> **SKILLS** Form questions for experiments: design and conduct experiments; use tools to collect and analyze data; draw conclusions and make recommendations

PLACE-BASED LEARNING Students use conclusions from scientific work relating to water and food issues on campus and make recommendations to the school community. Often students have implemented some of these recommendations as service projects.

count backward by Is from any number; 100s to 1,000,000; find multiples of 2, 5, use mental math; understand place values to 1,000,000, basic mental math; identify prime numbers; find factors of numbers; decimals, fractions, and percents; use GCFs, LCMs, and represent equivalent names for decimals and fractions **OPERATIONS & COMPUTATION** Compare and order positive and negative numbers; add and subtract 4-digit numbers; multiply and divide by 2-digit numbers; know problems involving the addition, subtraction, multiplication and

NUMBERS & NUMERATION Understand place

values, decimals up to hundredths and some thousandths; use

DATA & CHANCE Collect and organize data to create graphs; use graphs to answer questions; describe events using DATA & CHANCE Collect and organize data or use **DATA & CHANCE** Collect and organize data to create basic probability terms; find the range, median, mean, and mode and make inferences; express the probability of an event graphs; use graphs to answer questions; describe events using basic probability terms; find the range, median, and mode and as a fraction, decimal, or percent

addition, subtraction, and multiplication facts up to 12s

MEASUREMENT & GEOMETRY Estimate length MEASUREMENT & GEOMETRY Measure length with and without tools; measure to the nearest 1/8 inch and millimeter; draw angles with given measures; describe and use values in dollars and cents; read time to the minute; describe strategies to find perimeter and area of shapes; choose and use appropriate formulas to calculate the areas and volume of and compare shapes; recognize patterns and attributes; count shapes; define pi as the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter; use ordered pairs of numbers to name, locate, and plot points on a coordinate grid; identify, describe, compare,

name, and draw different angles

PATTERNS, FUNCTIONS & ALGEBRA Determine whether number sentences are true or false: solve represent functions using words, algebraic notation, tables, and graphs; translate from one representation to another and use

open number sentences and explain the solutions; use a letter variable to write an open sentence to model a number story; use a pan-balance model to solve linear equations with

CONCEPTS How does land use impact the ecosystem?

conclusions and ask further questions); use scientific tools, such

as a triple-beam balance; practice representing data in tables,

California coast wetlands, ocean, and unique island habitats.

An annual camping trip to Joshua Tree National Park allows

students to compare the Sonoran Desert flora and fauna

they observed in the younger classes with that of the Mojave

Desert. Students also visit the Huntington Botanical Gardens

experimental methods, carefully gather and analyze data, draw and maps

Why are estuaries important and how do we protect them?

Wetland, island and rainforest habitats; adaptation and

ecosystems; engineering; archaeology; scientific method;

resource use; waste production data

to study rainforest habitats.

build and map scale models: collect data and create charts for **APPLICATION** Students research and plan a vacation physical education and other activities; solve word problems using a fixed budget; and also collect Jogathon data for use in relating to content; use spreadsheets to organize, analyze, calculating runners' times and distances. They continue weekly and manipulate data; use Logo computer program to apply exploration of math skills using word problems and playing geometry concepts and use of variables; and use calculators to number sense games such as Cribbage, in which they challenge manipulate large data sets. their skills for quick computing and calculating probability.

orientations of angles

experiments; scientific method

CONCEPTS What impact have and are humans having **CONCEPTS** What are the characteristics of living things? Can I predict the motion of objects? Human and on the climate? What is an ecosystem? Climate change; human impact on watersheds; the credibility of scientists and comparative anatomy and physiology; physics (mechanics) prediction of movements and reactions; chemistry (periodi table; states of matter; reactions); geology; identification

SKILLS Continue to practice detailed observation and of astronomical features in the field; analysis of scientific **SKILLS** Deepen practice of observation and use of written construct written descriptions; use experimental methods, descriptions; practice with the scientific method (ask questions design experiments; present results; use chemical tests and **SKILLS** Use model building and experimentation to that can be answered by experimentation, use controls in indicators in experiments; represent data in tables, graphs, collect, observe, measure, and analyze data; construct simple machines and analyze the role of friction in the PLACE-BASED LEARNING Students explore the

Arroyo Seco watershed and make detailed observations through water testing, monitoring water levels, and conducting covalent bonds **PLACE-BASED LEARNING** Field studies focus on the insect and plant population surveys.

movement of objects; create endothermic and exothermic reactions; investigate changes in structure as ionic and **PLACE-BASED LEARNING** Students explore

questions about geology and archeology during their spring camping trip. They design and perform experiments relating to nutrition and wellness on campus using the student population as a study group for their experiments.

CONCEPTS American identity and experience; success

texts; political, economic, sociological and cultural concepts

or failure of societies; authorship and bias of historical

on individual identity and then expands outward to local communities, Los Angeles, California, the nation, the world, and yes, the cosmos. Teachers build upon emergent opportunities to encourage the collaborative study of individuals and groups within society.

curriculum.

The Social Studies program begins with a focus

How can we understand people who are different from us?

What is the relationship between people and their environments?

How do we balance the needs of our community with those of the environment?

How can cultures from various times and places inform the way we see the world?

How does understanding history help us make decisions today? How should public policy balance individual freedom with group

CONCEPTS Comparative study of CONCEPTS Community; change; CONCEPTS Urban environments CONCEPTS History of California's water use and food self and family, including family traditions; celebration of cultural similarities and mportance and awareness of feelings; differences

PLACE-BASED LEARNING

emotional landscape of home and

Students explore the social and

stallations about feelings.

SKILLS Collaborate with different-**SKILLS** Participate in group discussion; age students; learn to use maps in the use new vocabulary in writing; use tables, classroom and the community; conduct SKILLS Write questions and gather graphs, and charts to visually represent surveys and interviews to learn about the information from library resources data and recognize patterns and trends community; make concept webs; learn and field trips; create concept webs to

PLACE-BASED LEARNING school through the arts, storytelling, and

Students visit galleries, parks, hematic activities; examples include geo- organizations, and exhibits in the

and wildlife; mammals and survival; coast; cultural diversity; folk tales; Greek

write about the research in an organized manner; read and discuss current events make cultural comparisons

PLACE-BASED LEARNING neighborhood. Visits may be to a nearby

Students focus on how animal habitats convalescent home where students share intersect with human habitats in the stories and artwork, or to Arlington

Pasadena area, the bordering mountains, Garden to join in planting and harvesting. and outlying farms. Students explore the cultures of Los Angeles on field trips to Chinatown and Olvera Street. Students also collaborate to make a short film

based on their adaptation to folktales,

myths and stories of past cultures.

production; land use; California geography; immigration; ocean habitats of the Southern California civil rights **SKILLS** Organize, prioritize, and ask questions; study cause and effect; create timelines; read and create maps;

practice identifying current and historical perspectives and stakeholders; use concept webs; take notes for main ideas and details; summarize information; analyze different types of to interpret and present findings visually; categorize information; learn note taking, media; synthesize information in creative projects PLACE-BASED LEARNING Students visit the Los

Angeles Aqueduct, reservoirs, St. Francis Dam disaster site, Arroyo Seco, Eaton Canyon Natural Area, water treatment facilities, and local farms. Students make decisions about how to improve resource use at Sequoyah and make presentations to the school and surrounding community.

CONCEPTS Comparison of societies in California's history; human geography; cities; civil rights and justice; African-American history

SKILLS Ask questions from the perspective of an historian; study cause and effect; create timelines; use maps; practice making societal comparisons using Venn diagrams; take notes for main ideas and details, write summaries, and synthesize ideas; explore biography writing

PLACE-BASED LEARNING Students explore communities that developed along the California coast and nearby islands. On trips to the Channel Islands and the Santa Barbara area, students explore how land was used by the Chumash people. Students return to examine local land use, including waste management site visits, and a project developing new urban plans.

CONCEPTS Public policy and community engagement; land, power and authority; cultural values and belief systems; election processes; equity vs. equality; social change

SKILLS Develop research questions; identify authorship, bias, and credibility; create concept webs; take notes for main ideas and details and write summaries; make timelines and maps; analyze tables and charts and use data; understand cause and effect; participate in the creation of simulations to understand historical or contemporary issues; listen to texts and make connections to ideas about the history of our society; examine societies through multiple lenses (e.g., government, religion, ethics, the arts)

PLACE-BASED LEARNING Students visit local stakeholders working on policy, such as City Hall personnel, Occupy LA participants, Tea Party representatives. Students also meet with professionals in the community to discuss other current local, national, or global issues relating to their topic of

through place and time; the influence of geography and NOTE: The Jr. High history curriculum alternates each year

between U.S. History and World History. **SKILLS** Develop research questions based on cultural,

economic, political, social and ecological aspects of history; find and use primary resources in the library and via online searches; identify authorship, bias, and credibility of texts and online sources; learn note-taking and summarizing skills make timelines and maps; understand cause and effect;

analyze tables and charts and use data; analyze different

types of media; understand local and global issues; develop and implement a social-change action plan PLACE-BASED LEARNING Students connect

global, national, and local issues through visiting project sites as well as engaging with speakers from local organizations. Students research, formulate recommendations, and take action on social-change projects. Students participate in debates and mock trials at the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals.

CONCEPTS Independent print-based and online research: types of sites and bias: Internet etiquette and

ibrary, sarch & inology Asking questions and knowing how to investigate those questions are essential How do I find books and other resources? habits of lifelong learners. Research and How do I use and cite sources? technology skills are integrated into the

How do I use the library to learn?

How can I determine authorship, credibility, and bias; and how do they inform my work?

CONCEPTS Library organization; CONCEPTS Library organization; CONCEPTS Research; main ideas

demonstrate the safe and cooperative

use of technology

book selection; story genres **SKILLS** Locate appropriate fiction and nonfiction sources in the library: learn to listen attentively; illustrate and communicate original ideas and stories using digital tools (digital stories, drawings, photos and video, audio);

SKILLS Create questions to find specific information: create concept webs to find connected ideas and topics; contents, glossary, index); note taking; illustrate and communicate original ideas and stories using digital tools (digital stories, drawings, photos and cooperative use of technology

SKILLS Practice asking questions and

narrowing keywords; identify and use parts of a nonfiction book (e.g., table of **SKILLS** Use an encyclopedia, a dictionary, and a table of paraphrasing; demonstrate the ability

CONCEPTS Book structure; multiple perspectives; interpretation; investigation; directed research; online

contents; create questions and determine keywords to find specific information; create concept webs to find connected to navigate in virtual environments such ideas and topics; identify, research, and collect data using as e-books, simulation software, and digital resources; demonstrate the ability to navigate in virtual video, audio); demonstrate the safe and websites; find and evaluate information environments such as e-books, simulation software, and using digital resources; demonstrate the websites; create original animations or videos; create a safe and cooperative use of technology website portfolio

classification system, the Sequoyah Library catalog, and

CONCEPTS Classification of ideas and sources **SKILLS** Understand and use the Dewey Decimal

online electronic research databases; develop note-taking strategies for research; learn to support research; understand copyright and fair-use rules; practice using nonfiction and reference books; develop keywords for print or digital reference searches; identify, research, and collect data using digital resources; demonstrate the ability to navigate in virtual environments such as e-books, simulation software, and websites; create original animations or videos; create a website portfolio

CONCEPTS Authority, credibility, and bias; Internet etiquette and safety

study, and work to develop their own solutions.

curriculum area; create original animations or videos

SKILLS Continue to develop independence with print and

digital research processes, including the development of strong SKILLS Continue to develop independence with print questions and usage of keywords; learn to use formal citations and digital research processes, including the development

and bibliographies; design a portfolio website; use a variety of of strong questions and usage of keywords; learn to use technologies to produce a digital presentation or product in a formal citations and bibliographies; design a portfolio website; describe and model a content-related concept or process using digital tools; integrate a variety of file types to create and illustrate a document or presentation; create original animations or videos

	→ SUBJECT AREAS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	5-6 BAMBOO FOREST / POND	6-7 BACKYARD	7-8 NEST	8-9 TREEHOUSE	9-10 EGRET'S PERCH	OVER THERE / OUT BACK	(2-13) JUNIOR HIGH
PERSPECTIVE To seek, honor, and reflect on multiple viewpoints, in order to broaden understanding and solve problems INQUIRY To become curious, motivated, self-reflective learners who generate questions to deepen understanding COMMUNICATION	The Spanish program helps students develop an appreciation for the Spanish language through speaking and listening, reading and writing, grammar, and creative application. Students build a personal connection to Spanish while exploring the geography of Spanish-speaking countries and the diversity of their cultures. Local traditions are incorporated, such a Cesar Chavez Day and Día de los Muertos celebrations.	How does learning another language help me understand culture, community, and myself?	VOCABULARY Alphabet; the calendar; greetings; numbers (1-20); colors; classroom objects; family words; seasons; animals GRAMMAR Conjugating "ser/estar"; subject pronouns "yo/tu" APPLICATION Students sing, learn	la" APPLICATION Students recite and identify a variety of food items; state favorite foods; identify shapes as they appear in food and their world; act in	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e		VOCABULARY Family; house; school; navigation and cities; asking words; telling time GRAMMAR Present-tense conjugation; articles; plural nouns and adjectives APPLICATION Students engage a family project in which they describe physical traits using adjectives. They also interview a friend to learn about their family. Students create a model of a city and explain the location of its buildings.	VOCABULARY Family; clothes; school; asking words; telling time GRAMMAR Present- and preterite-tense conjugation; articles; plural nouns and adjectives APPLICATION Students engage a family project in which they describe physical traits using adjectives. They also interview a friend to learn about their family. They collaborate to make a Spanish video tour of the Sequoyah campus.	VOCABULARY Family; city; transportation; hobbies; sports GRAMMAR Irregular verb conjugation; futur preterite tenses; subject and verb agreement APPLICATION Students create an imaginar using location words and directions for navigating further connect to Spanish on a personal level th video project using adjectives to describe likes an hobbies, and other family information. This video supplemented by a written description.
To engage in constructive dialogue, value literature and language, and express oneself effectively through a variety of modalities COLLABORATION To know when and how to lead, follow, and work together as an active listener and meaningful contributor CREATIVITY To approach challenges with an open mind and a willingness to take imaginative risks while generating	The Music program is grounded in Carl Orff's approach to music education. Orff believed children best learn music by fully experiencing it through singing and body movement, as well as instrumental expression. Students are given opportunities to perform individually and as members of an ensemble. Students share their work at exhibitions, all-school meetings, and the annual Musicale.	How can music provide a mode of expression for my ideas and feelings? How can music deepen my understanding of the world around me? How does taking on different roles in an ensemble deepen my understanding of the elements and patterns of music? How does the written language of music help me understand musical concepts?	CONCEPTS Listening: rhythm; movement; singing SKILLS Acquire basic music skills through listening activities and rhythmic games; recognize rhythms in names, nursery rhymes and everyday speech; singing, creative dance, and instrumental exploration; demonstrate rhythms using body percussion and pentatonic scale on xylophones; learn about use and care of the voice; memorize words and melodies; begin to improvise; learn classic Sequoyah songs for school events and Anza-Borrego; study folk, world, and classical music; share live-music listening experiences	CONCEPTS Listening; rhythm; coordination; patterns in music; singing; instrumental performance SKILLS Further develop basic music skills through listening activities and rhythmic games; recognize rhythms in names, nursery rhymes and everyday speech; singing, creative dance, and instrumental exploration; demonstrate rhythms using body percussion and pentatonic scale on xylophones; recognize rhythms and melodies in daily environments; learn about use and care of the voice; listen to and reproduce pitches; memorize words and melodies; learn to improvise with the pentatonic scale; learn classic Sequoyah songs for school events and Anza-Borrego; learn	music; movement; singing; instrumental performance; compositional form SKILLS Demonstrate basic musical skills; beginning recorder; show ability in listening activities, rhythmic games, and recognizing rhythms; singing, creative dance, and instrumental exploration; demonstrate rhythms using body percussion and pentatonic scale on xylophones; recognize rhythms and melodies in daily environments; learn about use and care of the voice; listen to and reproduce pitches; memorize words and melodies; practice improvising and composing with the pentatonic	CONCEPTS Aural training; rounds; coordination and dexterity; instrumental performance; songwriting SKILLS Build on the musical skills previously developed; beginning recorder; sing, play, and notate simple melodic passages in the treble clef staff; reproduce whole-, half-, quarter-, and heptatonic- and eighth-note rhythms on body percussion and instruments; learn beginning recorder, Orff instruments, keyboard, and guitar; continue to create original compositions; recognize the strong beat in words and phrases; further develop good practice techniques; practice more complex choral singing, incorporating two-part rounds and developing more sophisticated dynamics and blending techniques; learn folk songs from the Sequoyah tradition; use creative body movement to explore musical rhythms and compositional forms	e ,	CONCEPTS Aural training; harmony; different key centers; major and minor tonalities; instrumental performance; appreciation; songwriting SKILLS Use the skills developed in previous classes to explore musical performance, composition, and analysis with greater depth; express musical opinions on a piece-by-piece basis through ensemble experience and related discussion; practice making interpretations of compositions based on musical terms, notes, and symbols; participate in an ensemble as a singer, instrumentalist, or both	CONCEPTS Aural training; harmony; instrumperformance; appreciation; songwriting SKILLS Choose a specific area of focus to conskills learned over the years, while developing incoselect one of the following four choices: Chorus Choose material with the teacher a both solo and group parts; further develop list blending skills with two- and three-part harmous Band Practice previously introduced skills; leand follow band parts and learn basic composemusic Production Learn and explore the GarageBand™ platform with new composition narrative soundscapes, or a mixture of both); basics of audio production as a means of setting dismantling, and caring for the school PA systems support technical aspects of productions

APPLICATION To integrate and apply acquired knowledge in and out of the classroom

ideas and refining solutions

STEWARDSHIP To take care of people, take care of things, take care of the environment, and seek to make the

OWNERSHIP

To do one's best work

community a better place for all

The Visual Arts program encourages student artists to innovate, explore, and take risks. It provides opportunities for self-expression through various materials and concepts and leads students to discover their own creative methods. Students use

the elements and principles of art and design as

building blocks.

What is art?

How does art impact how I see the world?

What are the elements of art?

What are the principles of art?

How do the elements and principles of art help me to see, study, and create art?

ELEMENTS Engagement with **ELEMENTS** Further engagement **ELEMENTS** Direction, texture, and **PRINCIPLES** Repetition; contrast; variation horizontal, vertical, diagonal, curved, and with line, direction, size, color/hue zigzag lines; direction; shape; color/hue

various art exercises

EXPRESSION Students delight in discovering how music, color, and to guide them. Students are introduced explore the inherent relationship to the inherent relationship between art between art and nature during their and nature during their Anza-Borrego Anza-Borrego experience.

world, and classical music; share live-

apply wet and dry materials; know how identify and apply complementary colors; edges of an object through contour line; of color theory; understand and employ the value of color to use direction, line, shape, and color in use scissors; demonstrate understanding explore how color/hue, tints, and shades to create volume and depth in a composition; begin to study of direction in art; identify and create are applied to create gradation; identify art history and utilize texture through 2-D and 3-D positive and negative space

songs in other languages; study folk, learn classic Sequoyah songs for school

creative movement come alive through immersed in highlighting and celebrating **EXPRESSION** Students are visual art. They learn from guiding the different modes of learning (auditory, immersed in highlighting and celebrating materials and from allowing the materials kinesthetic, and visual). Students further different modes of learning (auditory, understanding and application of the inherent relationship between art and nature is expanded during their final Anza-Borrego experience.

events and Anza-Borrego; learn songs in

other languages; study folk, world, and

classical music: share live-music listening experiences; explore musical styles and

SKILLS Gain a deeper understanding of art materials;

hone observational drawing techniques; successfully use and

EXPRESSION Students make connections to art outside of the context of the classroom through camping experiences, museum field trips, and field studies that include art exercises.

PRINCIPLES Repetition; emphasis; dominance; variation; PRINCIPLES Balance; dominance; proportion; variation; PRINCIPLES Balance; unity; movement; rhythm;

SKILLS Apply the principles with the elements of art; SKILLS Know how to successfully secondary colors, tints, and shades; SKILLS Learn to define the outside apply 2-D and 3-D materials; develop a strong understanding begin to master observational drawing; use foreground, middle ground, and background successfully in a composition; understand and use value to create depth in observational studies, such as site-specific drawing and working from life; incorporate previously learned knowledge of color and apply it to each composition; explore form and function in 2-D and

> **EXPRESSION** Art students become strong decision makers and are able to identify the powerful relationships between materials and ideas. Personal and artistic growth is highlighted through storytelling, critique, self-assessment, and the recording of camping experiences.

n; future and

naginary city project vigating. They evel through a family likes and dislikes, s video project is

tation: directions:

to continue refining

harmonies skills; learn to read omposition

oing independence; acher and practice elop listening and

lore the positions (songs, both); learn the of setting up, PA system; learn to

Music Appreciation Practice critical listening and

analysis skills through the exploration of pop, rock, jazz,

world, and classical music; present informed opinions in class discussions and writing projects

harmony; dominance; variation; proportion

SKILLS Develop an understanding of art history and

contemporary art practices; know how to implement

successfully research and write about art concepts and

history; successfully move a big idea from concept through

completion; create work inspired by critical, conceptual, and

referential strategies; experiment with and evolve traditional

EXPRESSION Students at this level enjoy celebrating

the poetics of the art-creation process and develop an

ownership of the poetic nature of art.

concepts through art from multiple perspectives;

understanding of material compatibility; balance observational demonstrate knowledge in selecting appropriate materials

drawing from life with concepts in art; integrate visual thinking to convey specific ideas; take ownership of ideas;

Assessment

HOW DO WE KNOW WHAT STUDENTS **HAVE LEARNED?**

Reflection is a fundamental aspect of learning, and Sequoyah emphasizes assessments in which students take an active role. Through assessment students gain the insight to understand themselves as learners. The components of assessment at Sequoyah include: exhibitions; portfolios; student-led, parent-teacher conferences; and narrative reports.

Exhibitions

Students share learning of concepts and skills from units of study through a variety of creative presentations.

Portfolios

Students reflect on personal goals and collect work samples related to central academic concepts and skills.

Student-Parent-Teacher Conferences

Supported by parents and teachers, each student takes a central role in reflecting on their learning.

Reports

Teachers provide thorough feedback about each student's social-emotional growth and academic learning in all subject areas.

This map is a schematic overview of curriculum from entry level through junior high. It is not intended to represent all content knowledge that may be covered during a school year, nor the full depth and responsiveness of teaching and learning that occurs in our classrooms each day.

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creativity and empowers students as performers, critics, and collaborators. Students progressively deepen their understanding of ensemble – the experience of participating as a member of a group. Theatre experiences are often integrated into other subject areas.

Expanding the traditional classroom to encompass

the surrounding community and natural world, the

Field Studies program brings curriculum to life. While

practicing stewardship and self-reliance, students use

ollect information relating to their topics of study.

experiences in the field to develop questions and

The Theatre program inspires confidence and

How does a performance ensemble provide opportunities to

What are the qualities of a strong performance ensemble?

practice communication and collaboration? How does performing help me understand multiple

perspectives?

How can theatre be used to explore and address local, national, and global issues?

How does exploration in the field help me deepen my inquiry?

How can I develop my understanding of the communities and environments I visit?

How can I be a good steward of the places I visit?

How can I take responsibility for the well-being of our group during trips?

listening to and following directions

observation: desert habitats: teamwork

SKILLS Ask questions; learn to

(packing a daypack, keeping track

and campgrounds

of gear); practice stewardship of the

campus, the surrounding community,

PLACE-BASED LEARNING

make decisions about how to provide

CONCEPTS Origins of seeds and

plants; growth cycles; physiology of

flowers; different types of plants;

observe and compare; identify and

desert plants; learn basic camping skills

scripted material; basic stage use; learn and perform short plays; attend local perform radio dramas mask and puppet making; prepare performances; use theatre to perform and perform short plays; attend local ideas from other subjects

SKILLS Explore, observe, and ask

questions; learn basic camping skills

gear, cooking, cleaning up, tent setup);

make and use maps: study astronomy

and constellations; explore how people

of the past learned from the night sky;

PLACE-BASED LEARNING

Park. A two-night trip culminates weeks of explore and map out the Pasadena area. students visit Chinatown and Olvera

investigation and preparation. Additionally, They share artwork with residents at a Street. Returning to Anza-Borrego,

the class explores the Sequoyah campus local convalescent home. Students return students study traits of desert animals

Desert State Park Museum.

and surrounding neighborhood. Students to Anza-Borrego with new ideas and skills, comparing them to non-desert animals.

Students visit parks, exhibits,

practice stewardship

compare Sequoyah campus plants with (packing a daypack, keeping track of

experiences in Anza-Borrego Desert State performances, and local businesses to

and create a puppet theater; prepare

SKILLS Learn to create a performance SKILLS Further develop previously SKILLS Further develop previously learned skills; critique ensemble; improvise; create characters; ensemble; improvise; ensemble; ense

SKILLS Further develop camping skills maps; record observations in journals through narrative

cooking, cleaning up, tent setup); investigate packing, tent setup and repacking, cooking and cleaning

habitats; identify mammals' adaptive traits up meals, reading maps; learn responsibility for oneself

(packing a daypack, keeping track of gear, and drawings; expand camping skills to include trip planning,

and the group

shelter and ocean foundations. Learning to reservoirs, local farms, El Capitan State Beach, Silverwood

explore their city via public transportation, Lake, and Leo Carrillo State Park. Students learn to explore

CONCEPTS Interpretation of texts; **CONCEPTS** Styles of theatre; satire; poetry and

classical theatre; satire; Living Diorama[™] playwriting; theatre analysis

dramatic structure (plot, character, use basic stage combat; learn basic scene use theatre performances to explore and address local, setting); learn vocal projection; practice setting); enunciate and practice vocal design; make masks; make puppets national, and global issues; write short melodramas to address ideas from social studies and science; study and

SKILLS Make observations and ask questions; make

connections between class texts and field studies; make

PLACE-BASED LEARNING Furthering inquiry into

their topics of study, students visit the Los Angeles Aqueduct,

Hyperion water treatment facilities, pumping stations,

and observe each place on bicycles and/or on foot.

theatre; satire; dramatize historical events and people **SKILLS** Identify and perform multiple perspectives in

relation to social issues: form strong performance ensembles. learn movement (dance, isolation of projection and effective body language; plays and poems; design scenes, costumes, and props; learn and reflect with a group; research historical characters and use body parts, physical control); recognize body parts, physical control); recognize memorize lines; follow stage directions; introductory theater history and multicultural styles of theater; research to inform developing and acting out the character; explore musical theater; rehearse and perform short plays;

SKILLS Make observations and collect data in the field;

interview scientists and public officials; read maps; use

museums to do research; participate in pre-trip research

include packing, tent setup and repacking, cooking and

PLACE-BASED LEARNING Students study the

history of native Californians in the Channel Islands and the

Santa Barbara area. Students also study the relationship

between society and natural environments in the Morro Bay

area by working with scientists to collect data in the marshes,

Students also visit local landfills to understand resource use

and waste. Additionally, students develop confidence and courage through rock climbing and cave exploration at Joshua

Tree National Park.

officials about issues regarding development and sustainability.

tide pools, and mudflats, and by interviewing local public

and more complex trip planning; expand camping skills to

CONCEPTS The connection of social issues and **CONCEPTS** The connection of social issues and theatre; satire; playwriting; multimedia production **SKILLS** Further develop skills learned in previous classes;

CONCEPTS Observation; research; planning and

SKILLS Develop independent inquiry and share with

PLACE-BASED LEARNING Study emphasizes

more student collaboration and trip planning. Students do

independent observation and research on organisms and

geology. Field studies trips are usually to Sequoia National

Park, Yosemite National Park, and Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park.

Students frequently explore Pasadena's Arroyo Seco and visit

other public spaces to examine community land use. Students

engage in social studies activities such as visiting city halls, and

have observed Occupy LA and Tea Party discussions.

the group; record observations through detailed notes and

drawings; plan for two five-day trips; create budgets; conduct

pre-trip research; independently manage most aspects of the

oudgeting; collaboration; leadership; land use

camping experience; use maps

SKILLS Gain a deeper understanding of how to combine

the principles with the elements of art; master the use

EXPRESSION The acknowledgement of unique

qualities in the students' own works propels deeper

connections. Student artists learn to recognize the deep

of various 2-D and 3-D materials; demonstrate deep

strategies with self-assessment

and perform for the Sequoyah community; participate in an review dramatic structure (plot, character, setting); research historical characters, and practice using research to inform acting out the character; continue researching theater and costume history and multicultural styles; create mini-movies; rehearse and perform classic and modern plays; rehearse and perform staged readings; perform a radio drama; attend local performances

area of production or performance: **Backstage** Construct and run all aspects of

CONCEPTS Production and performance

production; explore directing and stage management; create sets; collaborate on costume, prop, and sound On-Stage Work as an ensemble to perform,

SKILLS Collaborate as a class to select a play to produce

while exploring various acting techniques, dramatic structure, and stage conventions; learn vocal and

movement exercises

CONCEPTS Geology; culture; leadership; sustainability

SKILLS Study geological formations and features in the field; plan for and independently manage logistical aspects of two ten-day trips; create maps; collect data **PLACE-BASED LEARNING Students venture** on two 5- to 10-day trips, during the fall and late spring.

They work together to choose places to visit by train in the Southwest, Northern California, the Rockies, and/or the Oregon coast. Trips focus on ecology, geology, and culture, as students visit wilderness areas and native communities Students take on more advanced levels of independence and are responsible for plans, budgets, physical campsites, and many logistical aspects of the trips.

Q

T

D

Fie

The Gardens for Learning program explores science content through investigations and experimentation on the Sequoyah campus.

How do the gardens provide opportunities for stewardship?

What is needed to keep the garden ecosystem balanced? How can the scientific method and the cycle of inquiry support

SKILLS Sort and identify seeds; learn about plant seeds; observe and identify plants; care for gardens by properly watering plants and pulling weeds

garden care

service in these locales.

plants, insects, and animals; relationships ecosystems between soil and insects; relationships between plants and soil

practice watering methods; observe changes in the gardens; identify plant parts; make soil comparisons; learn about composting and vermicomposting identify small insects and their body parts; observe stages of caterpillar

metamorphosis

CONCEPTS Relationships between CONCEPTS Healthy habitats and

CONCEPTS Urban, desert, and

PLACE-BASED LEARNING

Students take advantage of opportunities

for stewardship by making partnerships

with local agencies, including an animal

acting as mentors to younger students.

Los Angeles; stewardship

marine habitats; cultures and history of

CONCEPTS Growing food effectively; making improvements to existing agricultural methods

SKILLS Observe, design, and maintain **SKILLS** Practice soil testing and comparison; compost; habitats on campus; determine needs use hexagonal and other planting methods; experiment **SKILLS** Practice planting and weeding; for specific species; identify all species on with vertical gardening; experiment with different watering methods; observe harvest times; apply inquiry-based methods share conclusions with the community to make improvements with garden work

CONCEPTS Plant physiology and phenology (comparative CONCEPTS Leadership and service study of budding cycles)

SKILLS Develop observation methods; identify native plant types and stages; use Project Budburst database to record stages online; analyze and interpret collected plant data; outdoor classroom

SKILLS Practice composting, planting, weeding, watering, and harvesting; support younger students to learn these skills; make improvements to the Gardens for Learning

SKILLS Practice composting, planting, weeding, watering,

and harvesting; teach younger students these skills

R

The Physical Education curriculum provides fun opportunities to cultivate personal habits for fitness and well-being. Students learn when and how to lead, work as a group, and support others' ideas.

In what ways do sports and physical activities provide opportunities for collaboration and communication?

How can I embrace fitness for life?

my work in the garden?

exercise; coordination; conditioning; soccer and basketball

SKILLS Learn to move safely and quickly in a group; continue refining skills quickly in a group; continue refining skills develop agility and coordination quickly in a group; learn basic soccer skills for soccer (long kicks with laces) and for soccer (shooting) and basketball (dribbling, passing with instep, throw-ins); basketball; practice for Jogathon learn basic basketball skills (dribbling, bounce and chest passes, introductory shooting); practice for Jogathon

CONCEPTS Beginning sports game CONCEPTS Sports game play; play; coordination; soccer; basketball defense; conditioning **SKILLS** Learn to move safely and

learning leadership while assisting younger Some students learn independence by

students. Students visit the Anza-Borrego making the journey without a parent and

SKILLS Learn to move safely and (5-on-5 games); practice for Jogathon

offense-defense transitions **SKILLS** Continue to develop skills for soccer and basketball;

CONCEPTS Inclusion; group awareness; strategy;

CONCEPTS Introduction to football and Ultimate **SKILLS** Continue agility and coordination work; develop

skills for football (running, passing, catching) and Ultimate (throwing, positioning in open space) and strategy for soccer, basketball, volleyball, and Ultimate

endurance; speed and coordination; cross-lateral coordination basketball, team handball, volleyball, football, and Ultimate and connections to academic learning **SKILLS** Practice daily exercise routines; develop game play

CONCEPTS Health and daily exercise; agility; flexibility;

cardiovascular conditioning, including core-strength development; principles of sportsmanship, fair play, and **SKILLS** Use and communicate game rules and strategy.

CONCEPTS Rules and skills for sports: soccer,

practice skills for each sport; continue conditioning and flexibility exercises

SEQUOYAH SCHOOL