

Signature style resources that go far beyond the pages...

*Pack Light,
Travel far...*

Worldschool Planner +

When the world is our classroom, there is no greater scope for learning.

1st July 2024 - 30 June 2025

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Resource 293

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List of countries around the world:

A	Central African Republic	G	Kosovo	Nauru	San Marino	
Afghanistan		Gabon	Kuwait	Nepal	Sao Tome and Principe	
Albania	Chad	The Gambia	Kyrgyzstan	Netherlands	Saudi Arabia	
Algeria	Chile	Georgia		New Zealand	Senegal	
Andorra	China	Germany	L	Nicaragua	Serbia	United Arab Emirates
Angola	Colombia	Ghana	Laos	Niger	Seychelles	United Kingdom
Antigua and Barbuda	Comoros	Greece	Latvia	Nigeria	Sierra Leone	United States
Argentina	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Grenada	Lebanon	North Macedonia	Singapore	Uruguay
Armenia	Congo, Republic of the	Guatemala	Lesotho	Norway	Slovakia	Uzbekistan
Australia	Costa Rica	Guinea	Liberia		Slovenia	V
Austria	Côte d'Ivoire	Guinea-Bissau	Libya	O	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu
Azerbaijan	Croatia	Guyana	Liechtenstein	Oman	Somalia	Vatican City
	Cuba		Lithuania		South Africa	Venezuela
B	Cyprus	H	Luxembourg	P	Spain	Vietnam
The Bahamas		Haiti		Pakistan	Sri Lanka	Y
Bahrain	Czech Republic	Honduras	M	Palau	Sudan	Yemen
Bangladesh	Denmark	Hungary	Madagascar	Panama	Sudan, South	Z
Barbados	Djibouti		Malawi	Papua New Guinea	Suriname	Zambia
Belarus	Dominica	I	Malaysia	Paraguay	Sweden	Zimbabwe
Belgium	Dominican Republic	Iceland	Maldives	Peru	Switzerland	
Belize		India	Mali	Philippines	Syria	
Benin	E	Indonesia	Malta	Poland		
Bhutan	East Timor	Iran	Marshall Islands	Portugal		
Bolivia	(Timor-Leste)	Iraq	Mauritania		T	
Bosnia and Herzegovina,	Ecuador	Ireland	Mauritius	Q	Taiwan	
Botswana	Egypt	Israel	Mexico	Qatar	Tajikistan	
Brazil	El Salvador	Italy	Micronesia, Federated States of		Tanzania	
Brunei	Equatorial Guinea		Moldova	R	Thailand	
Bulgaria	Eritrea	J	Monaco	Romania	Togo	
Burkina Faso	Estonia	Jamaica	Mongolia	Russia	Tonga	
Burundi	Eswatini	Japan	Montenegro	Rwanda	Trinidad and Tobago	
	Ethiopia	Jordan	Morocco		Tunisia	
C	F	K	Mozambique	S	Turkey	
Cabo Verde	Fiji	Kazakhstan	Myanmar (Burma)	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Turkmenistan	
Cambodia	Finland	Kenya		Saint Lucia	Tuvalu	
Cameroon	France	Kiribati		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	U	
Canada		Korea, North	N		Uganda	
		Korea, South	Namibia		Ukraine	

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Did you know?

A developed country, or advanced country, is a sovereign state that has a high quality of life, developed economy, and advanced technological infrastructure relative to other less industrialized nations. Most commonly, the criteria for evaluating the degree of economic development are the gross domestic product (GDP), gross national product (GNP), the per capita income, level of industrialization, amount of widespread infrastructure and general standard of living. Which criteria are to be used and which countries can be classified as being developed are subjects of debate. Different definitions of developed countries are provided by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank; moreover, HDI ranking is used to reflect the composite index of life expectancy, education, and income per capita. Another commonly used measure of a developed country is the threshold of GDP (PPP) per capita of at least US\$22,000. In 2023, 40 countries fit all four criteria, while an additional 15 countries fit three out of four.

Developed countries have generally more advanced post-industrial economies, meaning the service sector provides more wealth than the industrial sector. They are contrasted with developing countries, which are in the process of industrialisation or are pre-industrial and almost entirely agrarian, some of which might fall into the category of Least Developed Countries. As of 2023, advanced economies comprise 57.3% of global GDP based on nominal values and 41.1% of global GDP based on purchasing-power parity (PPP) according to the IMF.

Definition and criteria

UNCTAD List ABCD

UNCTAD members classifications

List A

List B, consisting predominantly of developed countries

List C

List D

To be assigned

Economic criteria have tended to dominate discussions. One such criterion is the income per capita; countries with the high gross domestic product (GDP) per capita would thus be described as developed countries. Another economic criterion is industrialisation; countries in which the tertiary and quaternary sectors of industry dominate would thus be described as developed. More recently, another measure, the Human Development Index (HDI), which combines an economic measure, national income, with other measures, indices for life expectancy and education has become prominent. This criterion would define developed countries as those with a very high (HDI) rating. The index, however, does not take into account several factors, such as the net wealth per capita or the relative quality of goods in a country. This situation tends to lower the ranking of some of the most advanced countries, such as the G7 members and others.

According to the United Nations Statistics Division:

There is no established convention for the designation of “developed” and “developing” countries or areas in the United Nations system.

And it notes that:

The designations “developed” and “developing” are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process.

[illegible]

Do you know?

How many countries there are in the world? 3 answers are available.

The United Nations (UN): 193 member countries and 2 recognised independent nations (Vatican City and Palestine.)

Then there's Wikipedia's list of sovereign states, which mirrors the U.N.'s list of 193 countries and two observer states, then adds eleven sovereign states, including Taiwan, Kosovo, Northern Cyprus, Cook Islands, and more for a total of 206.

The third is ISO 3166-1 standard currently comprises: 249 countries, 193 of which are sovereign states that are members of the United Nations (UN). (Many dependent territories in the ISO 3166-1 standard are also listed as a subdivision of their administering state in the ISO 3166-2 standard.)

Has anyone been to 195 countries recognised by the UN ? Yes!

A school teacher by the name of Lucy Hsu, from San Francisco, has officially visited 195 countries, with Syria being the final spot Lucy ticked off in May of 2023.

The smallest country in the world is, Vatican City.

The best rated country to live in is Switzerland, as of 2024.

Which country touches 14 countries?

China

Currently it's China. China has borders with Mongolia, Kazakhstan, North Korea, Russia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Laos, and Vietnam. (14 other nations)

Which is the richest country in the world in 2024?

Luxembourg

1. Luxembourg ranks first among the richest countries in the world. A robust financial sector and a significant and constant influx of foreign capital characterise its economy. Luxembourg (\$140,000) With a GDP per capita of about \$140,000,

One country has no borders?

The Maldives is a country without borders.

Which country has no territory?

Military Order of Malta

The Sovereign Military Order of Malta., is complete with its own website and has no actual land, yet it is recognised by the UN and maintains diplomatic relations with 107 countries.

[illegible]

What is the meaning of July? July was named in honor of Julius Caesar, which was his birth month.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Goals:

JULY



Global Currencies

As of 2022 New Zealand was ranked
51st of the major economies.

A

Afghanistan	Afghan afghani	AFN
Akrotiri and Dhekelia (UK)	European euro	EUR
Aland Islands (Finland)	European euro	EUR
Albania	Albanian lek	ALL
Algeria	Algerian dinar	DZD
American Samoa (USA)	United States dollar	USD
Andorra	European euro	EUR
Angola	Angolan kwanza	AOA
Anguilla (UK)	East Caribbean dollar	XCD
Antigua and Barbuda	East Caribbean dollar	XCD
Argentina	Argentine peso	ARS
Armenia	Armenian dram	AMD
Aruba (Netherlands)	Aruban florin	AWG
Ascension Island (UK)	Saint Helena pound	SHP
Australia	Australian dollar	AUD
Austria	European euro	EUR
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan manat	AZN

B

Bahamas	Bahamian dollar	BSD
Bahrain	Bahraini dinar BHD	
Bangladesh	Bangladeshi taka	BDT
Barbados	Barbadian dollar	BBD
Belarus	Belarusian ruble	BYN
Belgium	European euro	EUR
Belize	Belize dollar	BZD
Benin	West African CFA franc	XOF
Bermuda (UK)	Bermudian dollar	BMD
Bhutan	Bhutanese ngultrum	BTN
Bolivia	Bolivian boliviano	BOB
Bonaire (Netherlands)	United States dollar	USD
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina convertible mark	BAM
Botswana	Botswana pula	BWP
Brazil	Brazilian real	BRL
British Indian Ocean Territory (UK)	United States dollar	USD
British Virgin Islands (UK)	United States dollar	USD
Brunei	Brunei dollar	BND
Bulgaria	Bulgarian lev	BGN
Burkina Faso	West African CFA franc	XOF
Burundi	Burundi franc	BIF

C			F		
Cabo Verde	Cabo Verdean escudo	CVE	Falkland Islands (UK)	Falkland Islands pound	FKP
Cambodia	Cambodian riel	KHR	Faroe Islands (Denmark)	Faroese krona	none
Cameroon	Central African CFA franc	XAF	Fiji	Fijian dollar	FJD
Canada	Canadian dollar	CAD	Finland	European euro	EUR
Caribbean	Netherlands (Netherlands)	USD	France	European euro	EUR
Cayman Islands (UK)	Cayman Islands dollar	KYD	French Guiana (France)	European euro	EUR
Central African Republic	Central African CFA franc	XAF	French Polynesia (France)	CFP franc	XPF
Chad	Central African CFA franc	XAF	G		
Chatham Islands (New Zealand)	New Zealand dollar	NZD	Gabon	Central African CFA franc	XAF
Chile	Chilean peso	CLP	Gambia	Gambian dalasi	GMD
China	Chinese Yuan Renminbi	CNY	Georgia	Georgian lari	GEL
Christmas Island (Australia)	Australian dollar	AUD	Germany	European euro	EUR
Cocos (Keeling) Islands (Australia)	Australian dollar	AUD	Ghana	Ghanaian cedi	GHS
Colombia	Colombian peso	COP	Gibraltar (UK)	Gibraltar pound	GIP
Comoros	Comorian franc	KMF	Greece	European euro	EUR
Congo,	Democratic Republic of theCongo	CDF	Greenland (Denmark)	Danish krone	DKK
Congo, Republic of the	Central African CFA franc	XAF	Grenada	East Caribbean dollar	XCD
Cook Islands (New Zealand)	Cook Islands dollar	NZD	Guadeloupe (France)	European euro	EUR
Costa Rica	Costa Rican colon	CRC	Guam (USA)	United States dollar	USD
Cote d’Ivoire	West African CFA franc	XOF	Guatemala	Guatemalan quetzal	GTQ
Croatia	European euro	EUR	Guernsey (UK)	Guernsey Pound	GGP
Cuba	Cuban peso	CUP	Guinea	Guinean franc	GNF
Curacao (Netherlands)	Netherlands Antillean guilder	ANG	Guinea-Bissau	West African CFA franc	XOF
Cyprus	European euro	EUR	Guyana	Guyanese dollar	GYD
Czechia	Czech koruna	CZK	Haiti	Haitian gourde	HTG
D			Honduras	Honduran lempira	HNL
Denmark	Danish krone	DKK	Hong Kong (China)	Hong Kong dollar	HKD
Djibouti	Djiboutian franc	DJF	Hungary	Hungarian forint	HUF
Dominica	East Caribbean dollar	XCD	I		
Dominican Republic	Dominican peso	DOP	Iceland	Icelandic krona	ISK
E			India	Indian rupee	INR
Ecuador	United States dollar	USD	Indonesia	Indonesian rupiah	IDR
Egypt	Egyptian pound	EGP	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	SDR (Special Drawing Right)	XDR
El Salvador	United States dollar	USD	Iran	Iranian rial	IRR
Equatorial Guinea	Central African CFA franc	XAF	Iraq	Iraqi dinar	IQD
Eritrea	Eritrean nakfa	ERN	Ireland	European euro	EUR
Estonia	European euro	EUR	Isle of Man (UK)	Manx pound	IMP
Eswatini	Swazi lilangeni	SZL	Israel	Israeli new shekel	ILS
Ethiopia	Ethiopian birr	ETB	Italy	European euro	EUR

J		
Jamaica	Jamaican dollar	JMD
Japan	Japanese yen	JPY
Jersey (UK)	Jersey pound	JEP
Jordan	Jordanian dinar	JOD
K		
Kazakhstan	Kazakhstani tenge	KZT
Kenya	Kenyan shilling	KES
Kiribati	Australian dollar	AUD
Kosovo	European euro	EUR
Kuwait	Kuwaiti dinar	KWD
Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyzstani som	KGS
L		
Laos	Lao kip	LAK
Latvia	European euro	EUR
Lebanon	Lebanese pound	LBP
Lesotho	Lesotho loti	LSL
Liberia	Liberian dollar	LRD
Libya	Libyan dinar	LYD
Liechtenstein	Swiss franc	CHF
Lithuania	European euro	EUR
Luxembourg	European euro	EUR
M		
Macau (China)	Macanese pataca	MOP
Madagascar	Malagasy ariary	MGA
Malawi	Malawian kwacha	MWK
Malaysia	Malaysian ringgit	MYR
Maldives	Maldivian rufiyaa	MVR
Mali	West African CFA franc	XOF
Malta	European euro	EUR
Marshall Islands	United States dollar	USD
Martinique (France)	European euro	EUR
Mauritania	Mauritanian ouguiya	MRU
Mauritius	Mauritian rupee	MUR
Mayotte (France)	European euro	EUR
Mexico	Mexican peso	MXN
Micronesia	United States dollar	USD
Moldova	Moldovan leu	MDL
Monaco	European euro	EUR
Mongolia	Mongolian tugrik	MNT

M		
Montenegro	European euro	EUR
Montserrat (UK)	East Caribbean dollar	XCD
Morocco	Moroccan dirham	MAD
Mozambique	Mozambican metical	MZN
Myanmar	Myanmar kyat	MMK
N		
Namibia	Namibian dollar	NAD
Nauru	Australian dollar	AUD
Nepal	Nepalese rupee	NPR
Netherlands	European euro	EUR
New Caledonia (France)	CFP franc	XPF
New Zealand	New Zealand dollar	NZD
Nicaragua	Nicaraguan cordoba	NIO
Niger	West African CFA franc	XOF
Nigeria	Nigerian naira	NGN
Niue (New Zealand)	New Zealand dollar	NZD
Norfolk Island (Australia)	Australian dollar	AUD
Northern Mariana Islands (USA)	United States dollar	USD
North Korea	North Korean won	KPW
North Macedonia	Macedonian denar	MKD
Norway	Norwegian krone	NOK
O		
Oman	Omani rial	OMR
P		
Pakistan	Pakistani rupee	PKR
Palau	United States dollar	USD
Palestine	Israeli new shekel	ILS
Panama	United States dollar	USD
Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinean kina	PGK
Paraguay	Paraguayan guarani	PYG
Peru	Peruvian sol	PEN
Philippines	Philippine peso	PHP
Pitcairn Islands (UK)	New Zealand dollar	NZD
Poland	Polish zloty	PLN
Portugal	European euro	EUR
Puerto Rico (USA)	United States dollar	USD
Q		
Qatar	Qatari riyal	QAR

R			S		
Reunion (France)	European euro	EUR	Syria	Syrian pound	SYR
Romania	Romanian leu	RON	T		
Russia	Russian ruble	RUB	Taiwan	New Taiwan dollar	TWD
Rwanda	Rwandan franc	RWF	Tajikistan	Tajikistani somoni	TJS
S			Tanzania	Tanzanian shilling	TZS
Saba (Netherlands)	United States dollar	USD	Thailand	Thai baht	THB
Saint Barthelemy (France)	European euro	EUR	Timor-Leste	United States dollar	USD
Saint Helena (UK)	Saint Helena pound	SHP	Togo	West African CFA franc	XOF
Saint Kitts and Nevis	East Caribbean dollar	XCD	Tokelau (New Zealand)	New Zealand dollar	NZD
Saint Lucia	East Caribbean dollar	XCD	Tonga	Tongan pa'anga	TOP
Saint Martin (France)	European euro	EUR	Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago dollar	TTD
Saint Pierre and Miquelon (France)	European euro	EUR	Tristan da Cunha (UK)	Pound sterling	GBP
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	East Caribbean dollar	XCD	Tunisia	Tunisian dinar	TND
Samoa	Samoa tala	WST	Turkey	Turkish lira	TRY
San Marino	European euro	EUR	Turkmenistan	Turkmen manat	TMT
Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tome and Principe dobra	STN	Turks and Caicos Islands (UK)	United States dollar	USD
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabian riyal	SAR	Tuvalu	Australian dollar	AUD
Senegal	West African CFA franc	XOF	U		
Serbia	Serbian dinar	RSD	Uganda	Ugandan shilling	UGX
Seychelles	Seychellois rupee	SCR	Ukraine	Ukrainian hryvnia	UAH
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leonean leone	SLE	United Arab Emirates	UAE dirham	AED
Singapore	Singapore dollar	SGD	United Kingdom	Pound sterling	GBP
Sint Eustatius (Netherlands)	United States dollar	USD	United States of America	United States dollar	USD
Sint Maarten (Netherlands)	Netherlands Antillean guilder	ANG	Uruguay	Uruguayan peso	UYU
Slovakia	European euro	EUR	US Virgin Islands (USA)	United States dollar	USD
Slovenia	European euro	EUR	Uzbekistan	Uzbekistani som	UZS
Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands dollar	SBD	V		
Somalia	Somali shilling	SOS	Vanuatu	Vanuatu vatu	VUV
South Africa	South African rand	ZAR	Vatican City (Holy See)	European euro	EUR
South Georgia Island (UK)	Pound sterling	GBP	Venezuela	Venezuelan bolivar	VES
South Korea	South Korean won	KRW	Vietnam	Vietnamese dong	VND
South Sudan	South Sudanese pound	SSP	W		
Spain	European euro	EUR	Wake Island (USA)	United States dollar	USD
Sri Lanka	Sri Lankan rupee	LKR	Wallis and Futuna (France)	CFP franc	XPF
Sudan	Sudanese pound	SDG	Y		
Suriname	Surinamese dollar	SRD	Yemen	Yemeni rial	YER
Svalbard and Jan Mayen (Norway)	Norwegian krone	NOK	Z		
Sweden	Swedish krona	SEK	Zambia	Zambian kwacha	ZMW
Switzerland	Swiss franc	CHF	Zimbabwe	United States dollar	USD

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What does the name August mean? August means “great”

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

Goals:

AUGUST

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

100 Largest Countries



List of the 100 largest countries by total area (encompassing, land and water surface)

Rank	Country	Area			
(km2)	Area				
(mi2)	Continent	Bordering countries by land			
1	Russia	17,098,242	6,601,668	Asia / Europe	Azerbaijan, Belarus, China, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Mongolia, North Korea, Norway, Poland, Ukraine
2	Canada	9,984,670	3,855,100	North America	United States
3	United States	9,857,348	3,805,943	North America	Canada, Mexico
4	China	9,596,961	3,705,407	Asia	Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, North Korea, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan, Vietnam
5	Brazil	8,515,770	3,287,957	South America	Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, France (French Guiana), Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela
6	Australia	7,741,220	2,988,902	Australia	-
7	India	3,287,263	1,269,219	Asia	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan
8	Argentina	2,780,400	1,073,518	South America	Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay
9	Kazakhstan	2,724,900	1,052,090	Asia / Europe	China, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
10	Algeria	2,381,741	919,595	Africa	Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Tunisia, Western Sahara (unrecognized state)
11	DR Congo	2,344,858	905,355	Africa	Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia
12	Denmark	2,210,573	853,507	Europe / North America	Germany
13	Saudi Arabia	2,149,690	830,000	Asia	Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Yemen
14	Mexico	1,964,375	758,449	North America	Belize, Guatemala, United States
15	Indonesia	1,904,569	735,358	Asia	Timor-Leste, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea
16	Sudan	1,861,484	718,723	Africa	Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Libya, South Sudan
17	Libya	1,759,540	679,362	Africa	Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Niger, Sudan, Tunisia
18	Iran	1,648,195	636,372	Asia	Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iraq, Pakistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan
19	Mongolia	1,564,116	603,909	Asia	China, Russia
20	Peru	1,285,216	496,225	South America	Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador
21	Chad	1,284,000	495,755	Africa	Cameroon, Central African Republic, Libya, Niger, Nigeria, Sudan
22	Niger	1,267,000	489,191	Africa	Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Libya, Mali, Nigeria
23	Angola	1,246,700	481,354	Africa	DR Congo, Congo, Namibia, Zambia
24	Mali	1,240,192	478,841	Africa	Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal
25	South Africa	1,219,090	470,693	Africa	Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Eswatini, Zimbabwe
26	Colombia	1,141,748	440,831	South America	Brazil, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, Venezuela
27	Ethiopia	1,104,300	426,373	Africa	Djibouti, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan
28	Bolivia	1,098,581	424,164	South America	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru
29	Mauritania	1,030,700	397,955	Africa	Algeria, Mali, Senegal, Western Sahara (unrecognized state)
30	Egypt	1,001,450	386,662	Africa	Palestine (Gaza Strip), Israel, Libya, Sudan
31	Tanzania	947,300	365,755	Africa	Burundi, DR Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia
32	Nigeria	923,768	356,669	Africa	Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Niger

List of the 100 largest countries by total area (encompassing, land and water surface)

Rank	Country	Area			
(km2)	Area				
(mi2)	Continent	Bordering countries by land			
33	Venezuela	912,050	352,144	South America	Brazil, Colombia, Guyana
34	Namibia	824,292	318,261	Africa	Angola, Botswana, South Africa, Zambia
35	Mozambique	799,380	308,642	Africa	Malawi, South Africa, Eswatini, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe
36	Pakistan	796,095	307,374	Asia	Afghanistan, China, India, Iran
37	Turkey	783,562	302,535	Asia / Europe	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Syria
38	Chile	756,096	291,930	South America	Argentina, Bolivia, Peru
39	Zambia	752,612	290,585	Africa	Angola, Botswana, DR Congo, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe
40	Myanmar	676,578	261,228	Asia	Bangladesh, China, India, Laos, Thailand
41	Afghanistan	652,230	251,827	Asia	China, India, Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
42	South Sudan	644,329	248,777	Africa	Central African Republic, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Uganda
43	France	643,801	248,573	Europe	Andorra, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Spain, Switzerland. Brazil and Suriname border with the overseas territory of France in South America (French Guiana). The Netherlands borders the overseas territory of France in North America (Saint Martin).
44	Somalia	637,657	246,201	Africa	Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya
45	Central African Republic	622,984	240,535	Africa	Cameroon, Chad, DR Congo, Congo, South Sudan, Sudan
46	Ukraine	603,500	233,012	Europe	Belarus, Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia
47	Madagascar	587,041	226,658	Africa	-
48	Botswana	581,730	224,607	Africa	Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe
49	Kenya	580,367	224,081	Africa	Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda
50	Yemen	527,968	203,850	Asia	Oman, Saudi Arabia
51	Thailand	513,120	198,117	Asia	Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar
52	Spain	505,600	195,213	Europe	Andorra, France, Gibraltar, Morocco, Portugal, United Kingdom (Gibraltar)
53	Turkmenistan	488,100	188,456	Asia	Afghanistan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan
54	Cameroon	475,440	183,568	Africa	Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Nigeria
55	Papua New Guinea	462,840	178,703	Oceania	Indonesia
56	Sweden	450,295	173,860	Europe	Finland, Norway
57	Uzbekistan	447,400	172,742	Asia	Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan
58	Morocco	446,550	172,410	Africa	Algeria, Spain (Ceuta and Melilla - two autonomous cities in Africa), Mauritania, Western Sahara
59	Iraq	438,317	169,235	Asia	Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey
60	Paraguay	406,752	157,048	South America	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil
61	Zimbabwe	390,757	150,872	Africa	Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia
62	Norway	385,203	148,727	Europe	Finland, Sweden, Russia
63	Japan	377,915	145,914	Asia	-
64	Germany	357,022	137,847	Europe	Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland
65	Congo	342,000	132,047	Africa	Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, DR Congo, Gabon

Pg 21

List of the 100 largest countries by total area (encompassing, land and water surface)

Rank	Country	Area		
(km2)	Area			
(mi2)	Continent	Bordering countries by land		
66	Finland	338,435	130,670	EuropeNorway, Sweden, Russia
67	Vietnam	331,210	127,881	AsiaCambodia, China, Laos
68	Malaysia	330,800	127,722	AsiaBrunei, Indonesia, Thailand
69	Cote d'Ivoire	322,463	124,504	AfricaBurkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali
70	Poland	312,679	120,726	EuropeBelarus, Czechia, Germany, Lithuania, Russia (Kaliningrad Oblast), Slovakia, Ukraine
71	Oman	309,500	119,499	AsiaSaudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen
72	Italy	301,340	116,348	EuropeAustria, France, San Marino, Slovenia, Switzerland, Vatican City
73	Philippines	300,000	115,831	Asia-
74	Ecuador	283,561	109,483	South AmericaColombia, Peru
75	Burkina Faso	274,220	105,877	AfricaBenin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Togo
76	New Zealand	268,527	103,679	Oceania-
77	Gabon	267,667	103,347	AfricaCameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea
78	United Kingdom	261,780	101,074	EuropeIreland
79	Guinea	245,860	94,927	AfricaCote d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Senegal, Sierra Leone
80	Uganda	241,550	93,263	AfricaDR Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania
81	Ghana	238,540	92,101	AfricaBurkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Togo
82	Romania	238,391	92,043	EuropeBulgaria, Hungary, Moldova, Serbia, Ukraine
83	Laos	236,800	91,429	AsiaCambodia, China, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam
84	Guyana	214,970	83,000	South AmericaBrazil, Suriname, Venezuela
85	Belarus	207,600	80,155	EuropeLatvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Ukraine
86	Kyrgyzstan	199,951	77,201	AsiaChina, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan
87	Senegal	196,722	75,955	AfricaGambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania
88	Syria	185,180	71,498	AsiaIraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey
89	Cambodia	181,035	69,898	AsiaLaos, Thailand, Vietnam
90	Uruguay	176,220	68,039	South AmericaArgentina, Brazil
91	Suriname	163,820	63,251	South AmericaBrazil, France (French Guiana), Guyana
92	Tunisia	163,610	63,170	AfricaAlgeria, Libya
93	Nepal	147,181	56,827	AsiaChina, India
94	Bangladesh	143,998	55,598	AsiaMyanmar, India
95	Tajikistan	143,100	55,251	AsiaAfghanistan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan
96	Greece	131,990	50,962	EuropeAlbania, Bulgaria, North Macedonia, Turkey
97	Nicaragua	130,370	50,336	North AmericaCosta Rica, Honduras
98	North Korea	120,540	46,541	AsiaChina, South Korea, Russia
99	Malawi	118,484	45,747	AfricaMozambique, Tanzania, Zambia
100	Eritrea	117,600	45,406	AfricaDjibouti, Ethiopia, Sudan

[illegible]

September was originally the seventh of ten months on the ancient Roman calendar that began with March. It had 29 days.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

30

Goals:

SEPTEMBER

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This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

100 Smallest Countries

List of the 100 smallest countries by total area (encompassing, land and water surface)

Rank	Country	Area			
(km2)	Area				
(mi2)	Continent	Bordering countries by land			
1	Vatican City	0.44	0.17	Europe	Italy
2	Monaco	2.02	0.78	Europe	France
3	Nauru	21	8.1	Oceania	-
4	Tuvalu	26	10	Oceania	-
5	San Marino	61	24	Europe	Italy
6	Liechtenstein	160	62	Europe	Austria, Switzerland
7	Marshall Islands	181	70	Oceania	-
8	Saint Kitts and Nevis	269	104	North America	-
9	Maldives	300	116	Asia	-
10	Malta	316	122	Europe	-
11	Grenada	344	133	North America	-
12	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	389	150	North America	-
13	Barbados	430	170	North America	-
14	Antigua and Barbuda	442	171	North America	-
15	Seychelles	455	176	Africa	-
16	Palau	460	178	Oceania	-
17	Andorra	468	181	Europe	France, Spain
18	Saint Lucia	616	238	North America	-
19	Micronesia	702	271	Oceania	-
20	Singapore	719.1	277.6	Asia	-
21	Tonga	747	288	Oceania	-
22	Dominica	751	290	North America	-
23	Bahrain	780	301	Asia	-
24	Kiribati	811	313	Oceania	-
25	Sao Tome and Principe	1,001	386	Africa	-
26	Mauritius	2,040	788	Africa	-
27	Comoros	2,235	863	Africa	-
28	Luxembourg	2,586	998	Europe	Belgium, France, Germany
29	Samoa	2,842	1,097	Oceania	-
30	Cabo Verde	4,033	1,557	Africa	-
31	Trinidad and Tobago	5,131	1,981	North America	-
32	Brunei	5,765	2,226	Asia	Malaysia
33	Palestine	6,220	2,402	Asia	Egypt, Israel, Jordan
34	Cyprus	9,250	3,571	Europe	United Kingdom (Akrotiri and Dhekelia)

List of the 100 smallest countries by total area (encompassing, land and water surface)

Rank	Country	Area			
(km2)	Area				
(mi2)	Continent	Bordering countries by land			
35	Lebanon	10,452	4,036	Asia	Israel, Syria
36	Kosovo	10,887	4,203	Europe	Albania, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia
37	Jamaica	10,991	4,244	North America	-
38	Gambia	11,295	4,361	Africa	Senegal
39	Qatar	11,586	4,473	Asia	Saudi Arabia
40	Vanuatu	12,189	4,706	Oceania	-
41	Montenegro	13,812	5,333	Europe	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Serbia
42	Bahamas	13,878	5,358	North America	-
43	Timor-Leste	14,874	5,743	Asia	Indonesia
44	Eswatini	17,364	6,704	Africa	Mozambique, South Africa
45	Kuwait	17,818	6,880	Asia	Iraq, Saudi Arabia
46	Fiji	18,274	7,056	Oceania	-
47	Slovenia	20,273	7,827	Europe	Austria, Croatia, Hungary, Italy
48	Israel	20,770	8,019	Asia	Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine (Gaza Strip and West Bank), Syria
49	El Salvador	21,041	8,124	North America	Guatemala, Honduras
50	Belize	22,966	8,867	North America	Guatemala, Mexico
51	Djibouti	23,200	8,958	Africa	Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia
52	North Macedonia	25,713	9,928	Europe	Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Kosovo, Serbia
53	Rwanda	26,338	10,169	Africa	Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, Uganda
54	Haiti	27,750	10,714	North America	Dominican Republic
55	Burundi	27,830	10,745	Africa	Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania
56	Equatorial Guinea	28,051	10,831	Africa	Cameroon, Gabon
57	Albania	28,748	11,100	Europe	Greece, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Montenegro
58	Solomon Islands	28,896	11,157	Oceania	-
59	Armenia	29,743	11,484	Europe	Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Turkey
60	Lesotho	30,355	11,720	Africa	South Africa
61	Belgium	30,528	11,787	Europe	France, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands
62	Moldova	33,843	13,067	Europe	Romania, Ukraine
63	Taiwan	36,000	13,900	Asia	-
64	Guinea-Bissau	36,125	13,948	Africa	Guinea, Senegal
65	Bhutan	38,394	14,824	Asia	China, India
66	Switzerland	41,285	15,940	Europe	Austria, France, Italy, Liechtenstein, Germany
67	Netherlands	42,199	16,293	Europe	Belgium, Germany. France borders with the overseas territory of Netherlands in North America (Sint Maarten).

October name is derived from octo, Latin for “eight,” an indication of its position in the early Roman calendar.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

Goals:

OCTOBER

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

A tropical landscape featuring a calm lake in the foreground, reflecting the sky and surrounding vegetation. The shoreline is lined with lush greenery, including palm trees and dense foliage. In the background, jagged mountains rise against a sky filled with soft, golden clouds, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. The overall scene is peaceful and scenic.

2024 - 25 Global Holidays

Notes:

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

The list of global holidays from the 1st July 2024 to the 30th June 2025 is: continued

July 7	Sunday	Islamic New Year / Hijra New Year (1446) (Umm al-Qura)	muslim
July 16	Tuesday	Ashura (Umm al-Qura)	muslim
July 22	Monday	Leo (UTC)	solar
Aug 15	Thursday	Assumption	
Aug 15	Thursday	Parsi New Year	zoroastrian
Aug 22	Thursday	Magal de Touba (Umm al-Qura)	muslim
Aug 22	Thursday	Virgo (UTC)	solar
Sep 7	Saturday	Ganesh Chaturthi / Vinayaka Chaturthi / Chaturthi Paksha	hindu lunar
Sep 15	Sunday	Mawlid an Nabi / The Prophet's Birthday (Umm al-Qura)	muslim
Sep 15	Sunday	Onam / Thiruonam	hindu solar
Sep 17	Tuesday	Zhong Qu Jie / Mid Autumn Festival	chinese lunar
Sep 22	Sunday	Autumnal Equinox / Fall (UTC)	solar
Sep 22	Sunday	Baptism of the Prophet (Umm al-Qura)	muslim
Sep 22	Sunday	Libra (UTC)	solar
Oct 3	Thursday	Rosh Hashanah / Jewish New Year (5785)	jewish
Oct 12	Saturday	Dassain	hindu lunar
Oct 12	Saturday	Yom Kippur	jewish
Oct 14	Monday	Canadian Thanksgiving	
Oct 17	Thursday	Sukkot	jewish
Oct 22	Tuesday	Scorpio (UTC)	solar
Oct 31	Thursday	Reformation Day	
Oct 31	Thursday	Southern Deepavali / Diwali Krisna Chaturdasi	hindu lunar
Nov 1	Friday	All Saints' Day	
Nov 1	Friday	Northern Deepavali / Diwali Amavasya	hindu lunar
Nov 2	Saturday	All Souls' Day	
Nov 15	Friday	Guru Nanak Jayanti	hindu lunar
Nov 21	Thursday	Sagittarius (UTC)	solar
Nov 28	Thursday	US Thanksgiving	
Dec 1	Sunday	First Sunday in Advent	
Dec 8	Sunday	Immaculate Conception	
Dec 8	Sunday	Second Sunday in Advent	
Dec 15	Sunday	Third Sunday in Advent	
Dec 21	Saturday	Capricorn (UTC)	solar
Dec 21	Saturday	Winter Solstice / Winter (UTC)	solar
Dec 22	Sunday	Fourth Sunday in Advent	
Dec 25	Wednesday	Western Christmas	
Dec 26	Thursday	Boxing Day / Saint Stephen's Day	
Dec 31	Tuesday	Western New Year's Eve	
Global	Holidays for 2025		

The list of global holidays for the calendar year 2025 is:

Jan 1	Monday	Western New Year	
Jan 6	Saturday	Epiphany	
Jan 7	Sunday	Orthodox Christmas	orthodox
Jan 14	Sunday	Orthodox New Year	orthodox
Jan 15	Monday	Tamil Thai Pongal Day	solar
Jan 20	Saturday	Aquarius (UTC)	solar
Jan 25	Thursday	Thaipusam	hindu solar
Feb 8	Thursday	Lailat al Miraj / The Prophet's Ascension (Umm al-Qura)	muslim
Feb 10	Saturday	Chinese New Year / Spring Festival	chinese lunar
Feb 10	Saturday	Dangpa Losar / Bhutanese New Year (Year of the Male Wood Dragon)	bhutanese lunar
Feb 10	Saturday	Losar / Tibetan New Year	tibetan lunar
Feb 10	Saturday	Seol-nal / Korean New Year	korean lunar
Feb 10	Saturday	Tet Nguyen Dan / Vietnamese New Year	vietnamese lunar

The list of global holidays from the 1st July 2024 to the 30th June 2025 is: continued

Feb 10	Saturday	Tsagaan Sar / Mongolian New Year (Year of the Wood Male Dragon)	mongolian lunar
Feb 13	Tuesday	Shrove Tuesday / Carnival	easter
Feb 14	Wednesday	Ash Wednesday	easter
Feb 19	Monday	Pisces (UTC)	solar
Feb 25	Sunday	Lailat al Bar'a / Night of Emancipation (Umm al-Qura)	muslim
M ar 7	Thursday	Mi-Carême / Mid-Lent	easter
Mar 8	Friday	International Women's Day	
Mar 8	Friday	Maha Shivaratee	hindu lunar
Mar 11	Monday	Start of Ramadan (Umm al-Qura)	muslim
Mar 18	Monday	Orthodox Clean Monday	orth. easter
Mar 19	Tuesday	Orthodox Shrove Tuesday	orth. easter
Mar 20	Wednesday	Aries (UTC)	solar
Mar 20	Wednesday	Orthodox Ash Wednesday	orth. easter
Mar 20	Wednesday	Vernal Equinox / Spring (UTC)	solar
Mar 24	Sunday	Palm Sunday	easter
Mar 24	Sunday	Purim	jewish
Mar 25	Monday	Holi Phagwa	hindu lunar
Mar 27	Wednesday	Nuzul Quran / Revelation of the Qur'an (Umm al-Qura)	muslim
Mar 28	Thursday	Maundy Thursday	easter
Mar 29	Friday	Good Friday	easter
Mar 31	Sunday	Easter	easter
Apr 1	Monday	Easter Monday	easter
Apr 4	Thursday	Qing Ming Jie / Tomb Sweeping Day	chinese solar
Apr 5	Friday	Jumatul Bidah / Friday of Farewell (Umm al-Qura)	muslim
Apr 6	Saturday	Lailat al Qadr / Night of Destiny (Umm al-Qura)	muslim
Apr 9	Tuesday	Ougadi / Ugaadi	hindu lunar
Apr 10	Wednesday	Eid al Fitr / End of Ramadan (Umm al-Qura)	muslim
Apr 13	Saturday	Cambodian New Year	solar
Apr 13	Saturday	Laotian New Year	
Apr 17	Wednesday	Burmese New Year	
Apr 17	Wednesday	Ram Navami	hindu lunar
Apr 19	Friday	Taurus (UTC)	solar
Apr 21	Sunday	Mahavir Jayanti / Janma Kalyanak	hindu lunar
Apr 23	Tuesday	Pesach / Jewish Passover	jewish
Apr 26	Friday	Great Prayer Day	easter
May 1	Wednesday	International Labour Day	
May 3	Friday	Orthodox Good Friday	orth. easter
May 4	Saturday	Orthodox Holy Saturday	orth. easter
May 5	Sunday	Orthodox Easter	orth. easter
May 6	Monday	Orthodox Easter Monday	orth. easter
May 9	Thursday	Ascension Day	easter
May 19	Sunday	Whit Sunday / Pentecost	easter
May 20	Monday	Gemini (UTC)	solar
May 20	Monday	Whit Monday	easter
May 30	Thursday	Corpus Christi	easter
June 10	Monday	Duan Wu Jie / Dragon Boat Festival	chinese lunar
June 12	Wednesday	Shavuot	jewish
June 15	Saturday	Arafat Day (Umm al-Qura)	muslim
June 16	Sunday	Eid al Adha / Feast of Sacrifice (Umm al-Qura)	muslim
June 20	Thursday	Cancer (UTC)	solar
June 20	Thursday	Summer Solstice / Summer (UTC)	solar
June 24	Monday	Orthodox Pentecost Monday	orth. easter

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

The word, “November”, is derived from the Latin word “novem” meaning “nine” because it was the ninth month on the Roman calendar.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

Goals:

NOVEMBER

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This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Auslan and its alphabet is quite the simple one, but today I will be running you through it all.

Now for a rule to remember this sign is for the Australian region only it most likely won't be understood between continents, for example it would be like speaking Dutch in Germany you can do it and people "might" understand you but they'll only get the gist of what you're saying.

And the second rule is that all vowels are on your left fingertips, and all you need to do is point to them with your right hand.

To begin I shall start with...A!, Because that makes the most sense.

A:
To sign "A" place your right index finger tip on your left thumb

B:
For "B" make two O's with your hands and then put your fingertips together while holding said O's and you've now signed the letter B - to whichever wall you were just facing well done!

C:
There's a diagram if you need an explanation for this one don't look at the rest of the alphabet.

D:
Now D is where it gets tricky ricky okay just point the index finger on your right hand at someone and then make that complicated C we did earlier with your left hand, now put 'em together.

E:
As I have mentioned above all vowels sit on your left hand fingertips and all you must do to sign them is point at the correct fingertip, now E is the index finger on your left hand.

F:
To do F you must take the middle and index fingers on both hands point them both towards the sky, as if you are about to hum deeply like a monk on a Monday, then abruptly bring the four fingers atop each other and you've just signed F, great!

G:
Now take both hands make fists, now slam the top and bottom of each into each other and you've just signed the letter G.

H:
With the letter H all you need to do is flatten both hands and swipe your right across the left hands in a sweeping motion.

I:
I is the third vowel, and so it is on the third fingertip of your left hand, all you gotta do is point to it with the index on your right.

J:
J is pretty simple take your right hand and trace on your left hand from the tippy top of your middle finger to the base of your palm then back up to the penthouse of your pinky finger.

K:
For K point your index finger towards the sky and tap the knuckle of your left hand to the middle of that finger, don't forget to curve the second finger to make that nice lookin K shape.

L:
L Is you slapping your right hand index finger to the palm of your left hand.

M:
M Is you slapping all three dominant fingers to the base of the palm on your left hand.

N:
N is you slapping your middle and index finger to the base of the palm on your left hand.

O:
O being another vowel, and the fourth one that you point your right hand index finger to the ring finger on your left hand.

P:
For P make an O with your right hand and place your left hand index next to that O to make P, wow look at you go!

Auslan and its alphabet is quite the simple one, but today I will be running you through it all.

Q:

To do Q make an O symbol with your left hand and hook the index on your right hand into that O, now you've signed a Q.

R:

Just like M, N and L slap your index to the base of your left hand palm, but with one small change, curve the index against your other hand and make that R looking shape.

S:

For S all you need to do is tap both your pinkies together.

T:

Just poke your left with your right hand index, its that simple!

U:

U being the last and fifth vowel you just have to tap your pinky with your index finger.

V:

As we did for N slap two fingers onto your other hands palm, but this time spread them apart to make that obvious V shape.

X:

To do X just cross both your index fingers as an X.

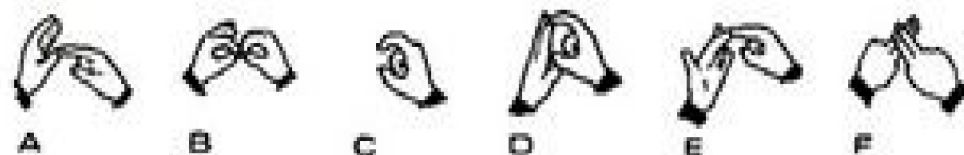
Y:

For Y Spread your thumb and index apart, then hook your other hands index finger between the other two fingers.

Z:

Now Z is really really hard okay so follow me here, take both hands and put the fingertips of one on the palm of the other, then curve both hands, and its happy days.

Auslan alphabet



This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

December, derived from the Latin word “decem” meaning “ten”, which was originally the tenth month of the calendar.

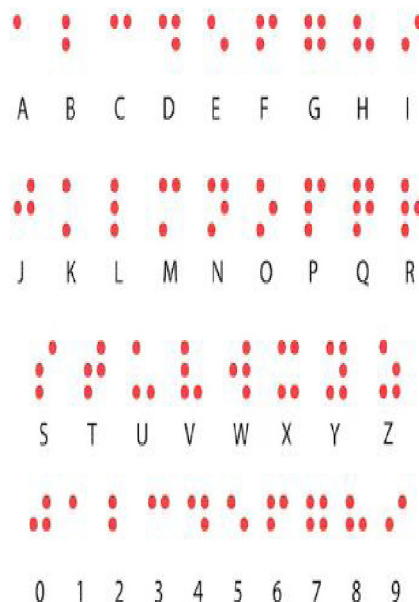
MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	Goals:				

DECEMBER

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

This image shows a full page of blank, lined paper. It features approximately 20 evenly spaced horizontal grey lines across the entire width of the page, typical of notebook or legal stationery. The background is a solid off-white color. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.

Braille: Louis Braille, inventor of braille Louis Braille was a French educator and the inventor of a reading and writing system named after him.



For millions of visually impaired individuals, the world of reading and writing is accessible thanks to a system of raised dots called Braille. This revolutionary invention, named after its creator Louis Braille, has transformed lives for over two centuries, empowering the blind and visually impaired to learn, communicate, and participate in society.

From Tactile Letters to a Universal System:

The journey of Braille began with the invention of ‘night writing’ by Charles Barbier in 1821. Barbier’s system used raised dots to represent letters, primarily designed for soldiers to communicate silently at night. While this system was promising, it proved too complex and cumbersome for widespread use.

Louis Braille - The Visionary:

Born in 1809, Louis Braille lost his sight at the age of three after a childhood accident. Despite his disability, he excelled in his studies, particularly in music. However, the lack of accessible reading materials deeply affected him. In 1824, at the age of 15, Braille encountered Barbier’s ‘night writing’ system. He saw its potential and, with remarkable ingenuity, simplified it, creating a system based on six dots arranged in a rectangular cell.

Braille’s Breakthrough:

Braille’s system was a breakthrough. It was far more intuitive and efficient than existing methods. Each letter was represented by a unique combination of dots, allowing for faster reading and writing. He used the first ten cells for letters of the alphabet, leaving the remaining cells to represent punctuation, numbers, and other symbols.

Acceptance and Evolution:

Initially, Braille’s system faced resistance from educators who favored older, and less efficient, methods. However, its practicality and ease of learning gradually led to its adoption. In 1837, the first Braille textbook was published, marking a turning point in the history of literacy for the blind.

The Braille system continued to evolve over the years, expanding to include mathematical symbols, musical notation, and even computer programming codes.

Global Impact:

Braille is now recognized as a universal language for the blind and visually impaired, used in over 150 countries. It has opened doors for the visually impaired and blind to learn, work, and participate in a world that was once inaccessible.

Legacy of Innovation:

The story of Braille is a testament to the power of human ingenuity and determination. It stands as a symbol of inclusion, empowering individuals with visual impairments to navigate the world with independence and confidence.

Louis Braille’s legacy continues to inspire, demonstrating the potential for innovation to transform lives and break down barriers, each dot at a time.

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**2025 Happy New Year
Worldschool Tribe...**

January was named after Janus, the Roman god of beginnings and transitions. His name comes from the Latin *jānus*, meaning “doorway or archway.”

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
		1	2	3	4	5
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13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Goals:

JANUARY

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[illegible]

Worldschool Tribe, we've included a variety of resources we found insightful and helpful for our journey.

*The principles are helpful for the mentor to learner and mentor learning also!

1. What makes a good teacher great? | Azul Terronez | TEDxSantoDomingo

TEDx Talks

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vrU6YJle6Q4>

2. What Study Gurus Get Wrong About Learning

Benjamin Keep, Ph

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iW7Fp9Mtq1Y>

3. One of the Greatest Speeches Ever | Steve Jobs

Motivation Ark

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tuw8hxrFBH8>

4. Warren Buffett Leaves The Audience SPEECHLESS | One of the Most Inspiring Speeches Ever
FREENVESTING

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h89uOvUDVO4>

5. How to know your life purpose in 5 minutes | Adam Leipzig | TEDxMalibu

TEDx Talks

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vVsXO9brK7M>

Working hard for something we don't care about is called stress, Working hard for something we love is called passion.

6. Simon Sinek's Advice Will Leave You SPEECHLESS (MUST WATCH)

Alpha Leaders

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4oN5JShOs2I>

7. Unschooling: making the world our classroom | Lainie Liberti & Miro Siegel | TEDxAmsterdamED

TEDx Talks

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bH-kQJ10WWo>

February comes from Latin “februarius mensis,” “the month of purification.(“februare” means “to purify.”)

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
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Goals:

FEBRUARY

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Escape the Winter Blues: February's Best Travel Destinations Around the World

February, the shortest month of the year, often brings with it a sense of winter fatigue and a craving for sunshine, for those who live in the Northern Hemisphere. But don't despair, intrepid travelers! This is the perfect time to embark on a journey to some of the world's most alluring destinations, where the weather is glorious and the crowds are smaller, after the festive break.

Embrace the Sun in the Tropics:

The Caribbean: Trade snow for sand and soak up the sun in the Caribbean. From the vibrant culture of Jamaica to the pristine beaches of the Bahamas, February offers ideal temperatures, calm seas, and a plethora of activities like snorkeling, sailing, and exploring historical sites.

Costa Rica: Escape to the lush rainforests, volcanic landscapes, and stunning beaches of Costa Rica. February is the dry season, perfect for hiking, zip-lining, whitewater rafting, and spotting diverse wildlife.

The Maldives: Relax and rejuvenate in paradise. With crystal-clear waters, luxurious overwater bungalows, and an abundance of marine life, February is the perfect time to experience the Maldives before the monsoon season arrives.

Experience Spring in the Southern Hemisphere:

New Zealand: Discover the beauty of the 'Land of the Long White Cloud' during its summer. February offers warm days, perfect for exploring glaciers, hiking in national parks, and witnessing the iconic Milford Sound in its full glory.

Australia: From the bustling cities of Sydney and Melbourne to the vast Outback, February offers a chance to experience Australia at its best. Enjoy the beaches, explore the Great Barrier Reef, or witness the vibrant festivals and celebrations.

South Africa: The vibrant colors of South Africa come alive in February. Witness the incredible wildlife migrations in Kruger National Park, explore the Cape Winelands, or relax on the sun-drenched beaches.

Escape the Cold in the Mediterranean:

Canary Islands: Enjoy mild weather and stunning landscapes in these Spanish islands. Relax on volcanic beaches, hike through diverse landscapes, or explore the vibrant cities like Las Palmas de Gran Canaria.

Cyprus: This Mediterranean island offers a blend of history, culture, and natural beauty. February provides pleasant temperatures, perfect for exploring ancient ruins, hiking through the Troodos Mountains, or enjoying the island's delicious cuisine.

Malta: This historic island nation offers a unique blend of Mediterranean charm and ancient heritage. Explore historical sites, relax on sandy beaches, and delve into the vibrant nightlife scene.

Beyond the Expected:

Peru: February is the dry season in Peru, ideal for exploring the ancient Inca ruins of Machu Picchu, trekking through the Sacred Valley, or experiencing the vibrant city of Cusco.

Cambodia: Discover the wonders of Angkor Wat and explore the vibrant city of Siem Reap. February offers pleasant weather and a chance to escape the crowds.

No matter your preference, February offers a unique opportunity to escape the winter blues and experience the world in its full bloom.

So pack your bags, grab your passport, and set off on an unforgettable journey!

The name March is ultimately derived from the Latin word Martius, named after the Roman God of war. March is one of several months named after a god.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
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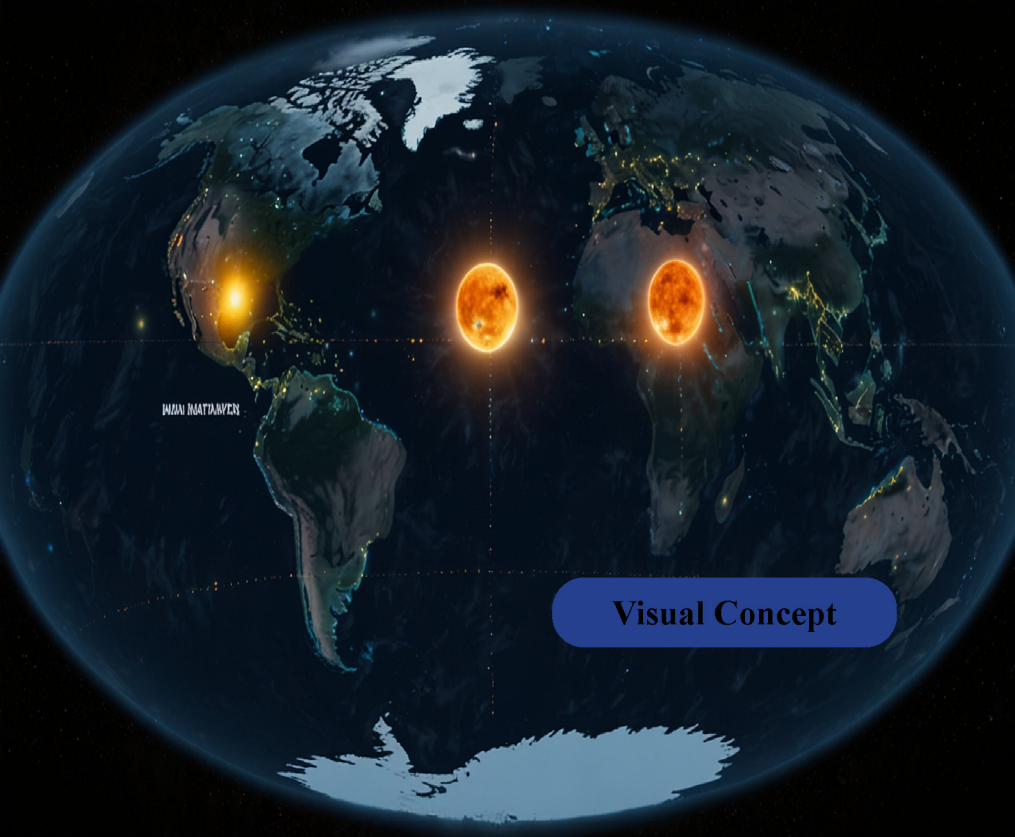
31

Goals:

MARCH

[illegible]

[illegible]



Visual Concept

Earth Seasons - Equinoxes and Solstices - 2024-2025
 from the U.S. Naval Observatory, Astronomical Applications Department
 ...2024...
VERNAL EQUINOX.....(SPRING) MAR 19 2024 1106 PM EDT - 0306 UTC MAR 20
SUMMER SOLSTICE.....(SUMMER) JUN 20 2024 451 PM EDT - 2051 UTC
AUTUMNAL EQUINOX...(FALL) SEP 22 2024 844 AM EDT - 1244 UTC
WINTER SOLSTICE.....(WINTER) DEC 21 2024 421 AM EST - 0921 UTC
 ...2025...
VERNAL EQUINOX.....(SPRING) MAR 20 2025 501 AM EDT - 0901 UTC
SUMMER SOLSTICE.....(SUMMER) JUN 20 2025 1042 PM EDT - 0242 UTC JUN 21
AUTUMNAL EQUINOX...(FALL) SEP 22 2025 219 PM EDT - 1819 UTC
WINTER SOLSTICE.....(WINTER) DEC 21 2025 1003 AM EST - 1503 UT

Resource 07.06.2024: <https://www.weather.gov/media/ind/seasons.pdf>

A Day of Balance: Unveiling the Mystery of the March Equinox

The March equinox, also known as the vernal equinox, is a day of celestial significance, marking a pivotal moment in the Earth's annual journey around the sun. It is the day when the sun crosses directly above the Earth's equator, journeying from the Southern Hemisphere to the Northern Hemisphere. This northward shift of the sun's path across our sky is a direct result of Earth's tilt on its axis, a fundamental factor in the changing seasons we experience.

Imagine Earth as a spinning top, tilted on its axis at an angle of 23.5 degrees. This tilt causes different parts of the planet to receive varying amounts of sunlight throughout the year. During the March equinox, the tilt is neither pointing towards nor away from the sun, resulting in an equal distribution of sunlight across both hemispheres.

This 'balance' is reflected in the word 'equinox,' derived from Latin, meaning 'equal night.' On this day, both hemispheres experience approximately 12 hours of daylight and 12 hours of darkness.

But the March equinox signifies more than just an equal share of sunlight. It marks a crucial transition for the Northern and Southern Hemisphere's:

Spring Awakens in the North: For the Northern Hemisphere, the March equinox heralds the arrival of spring. As the sun's path shifts northward, the days grow longer, and the warmth of summer approaches. Nature awakens from its winter slumber, with animals emerging from hibernation and plants blossoming.

Autumn's Embrace in the South: At the same time, the Southern Hemisphere experiences the beginning of autumn, a season marked by cool breezes and the gradual shortening of days. As the sun's path moves away, winter approaches, and the landscape transforms into a tapestry of vibrant fall colours before shedding its leaves.

The March equinox is a day of celebration in many cultures around the world. From ancient rituals to modern festivals, people acknowledge the significance of this celestial event and its profound impact on their lives.

Whether you find yourself basking in the promise of spring or bidding farewell to the warmth of summer, the March equinox reminds us of the Earth's constant motion and the cyclical nature of our planet's journey over time. It is a day to celebrate the transition of seasons, the divine balance of nature and the enduring dance of light and darkness. **Pg.61**

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April takes its name from the Latin word aperire, meaning 'to open'

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28	29	30				

Goals:

APRIL

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What does the name May mean in Latin? From the Latin magnus, specifically from maximus, the greatest.

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Goals:

MAY

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What is the Roman meaning of June? The name June came to symbolize a follower or devotee of Juno, embodying qualities of love, fertility, and protection.

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30	Goals:			

JUNE

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