

Simply Charlotte Mason presents

THE
CHARLOTTE MASON
HANDWRITING
SERIES

CLASSIC

SAMPLE
Sample

by Sonya Shafer

Variety and beauty of form
are attractive. — CHARLOTTE MASON

THE
CHARLOTTE MASON
HANDWRITING
SERIES

These short lessons guide your child in learning cursive handwriting. Lessons reinforce the good habits of full attention and best effort as your child practices.

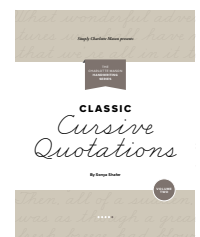
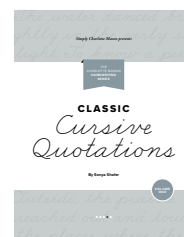
Your child will learn how to write each cursive letter, uppercase and lowercase, practicing along the way with passages from Proverbs and names from the Bible. Your child will also grow in the skill of transcription: writing a passage word by word or phrase by phrase.

For you, the teacher, each lesson includes detailed guidance so you'll know exactly how to teach the lesson. Diagrams, written instructions, and videos for forming each letter are also included to give you confidence.

The spiral-at-the-top binding of this all-in-one teacher and student book allows both right- and left-handed children to practice handwriting with comfort.

Guide your child to beautiful cursive handwriting with *The Charlotte Mason Handwriting Series: Cursive!*

Short, effective
handwriting
lessons from
capitals to cursive



Simply
Charlotte Mason

The Charlotte Mason Handwriting Series

CLASSIC CURSIVE

by Sonya Shafer



Classic Cursive is part of a complete Charlotte Mason curriculum. See where this course fits in the Simply CM curriculum at simplycm.com/curriculum & QR code.

The Charlotte Mason Handwriting Series: *Classic Cursive*
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ISBN 978-1-61634-733-8 printed
ISBN 978-1-61634-734-5 electronic download

Published by
Simply Charlotte Mason, LLC
930 New Hope Road #11-892
Lawrenceville, Georgia 30045
simplycharlottesmason.com

Printed in the U.S.A.

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Lesson 1: The Slanted Stroke with *i*

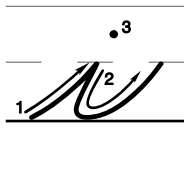


1. Observe

Cursive is all about writing smoothly without lifting your pencil from the paper. Think about writing a word without lifting your pencil. What would happen to the spaces between the letters? In cursive, the letters are connected with strokes that lead into and out of each letter. Pay attention to those connecting strokes, for they will help you to write smoothly.

Another thing that will help you to write smoothly in cursive is to write the letters at a slant, rather than straight up and down.

Look closely at the letter *i*. Do you see the connecting stroke entering that letter? Do you see another connecting stroke exiting that letter? Between the entry stroke and the exit stroke, what do you see? How slanted is the letter?



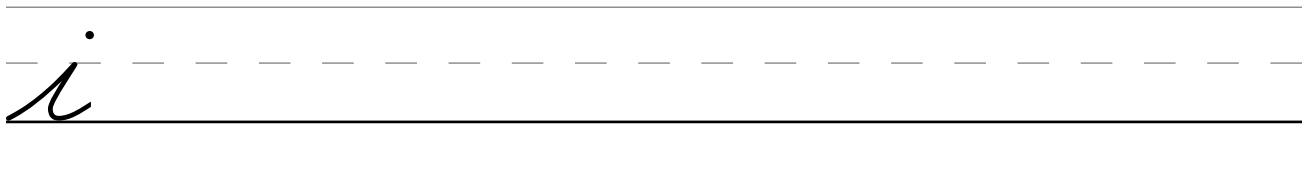
2. Learn and Practice

Form the letter *i* on the lines below like this:

1. Beginning at the baseline, make an entry stroke up to the waistline.
2. Make a slanted stroke down toward the baseline.
3. Then make an exit stroke curving up to the right.
4. Lift your pencil and add a dot above the slanted stroke, between the waistline and the ascender line. (If you were writing a whole word, you wouldn't add the dot until after you had finished the final letter; then you would pick up your pencil and go back to put the dot in its place.)



Practice writing the letter *i* until you have four that look just like the model. Form the letter in a tray of sand or on a slate first if you would like to. Is there a proper slant? Do the entry stroke and exit stroke begin and end where they should?



Continue this lesson on the next page.

3. Read and Write

Lesson 1 continued

Do you see a man **skillful in his** work? He **will** stand before **kings**;
he will not stand before obscure men.—Proverbs 22:29

Read the proverb above and discuss what it means with your teacher.

The words of the proverb that are in boldface contain the letter *i*. Insert a cursive *i* in those words below, connecting it to the letters that come before and after it. A model is given for the word *will* so you can see the connecting stroke between *w* and *i*.

sk llful

n h s

will

w ll k ngs

Lesson 3: The Letter *u*



1. Observe

Look closely at the letter *u*. Do you see the entry stroke and the exit stroke? How is the letter *u* similar to the letter *i*?

2. Learn and Practice



Form the letter *u* on the lines below like this:

1. Beginning at the baseline, make an entry stroke up to the waistline.
2. Make a slanted stroke down toward the baseline.
3. Then make a curved stroke up to the right to the waistline.
4. Make a slanted stroke down toward the baseline.
5. And finish with an exit stroke curving up to the right.



Practice writing the letter *u* until you have four that look just like the model. Form the letter in a tray of sand or on a slate first if you would like to. Do you have a proper slant? Do all of the strokes begin and end where they should?



Continue this lesson on the next page.

3. Read and Write

Lesson 3 continued

For the Lord gives wisdom;
from his **mouth** come knowledge and **understanding**.
—Proverbs 2:6

Read the proverb above and discuss what it means with your teacher.

The words of the proverb that are in boldface contain letters you have learned. Insert them in the words below. Watch the connecting strokes, especially between *o* and *u* in *mouth*.

mouth

mo h

understanding

nders and ng

Lesson 4: A Proverb to Print

Even as you learn cursive, you want to make sure that you continue to be fluent in printing too. Read the words from Proverbs 9:10 below, then copy them in print on the lines provided. Take your time and try to make your copy look just like the model.

The fear of the

Lord is the

beginning of

wisdom

Lesson 15: Words to Copy

Copy each word below, doing your best to make it look like the model.

self *first*

restful *life*

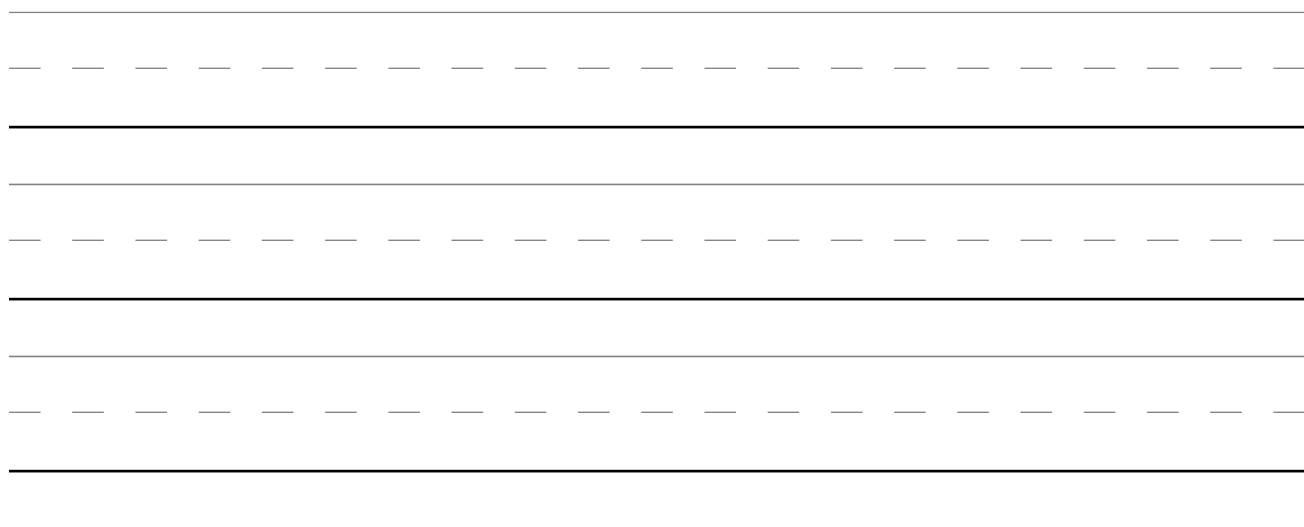
flew *refuse*

wife *fruits*

Lesson 24: Exam

Write the following words in cursive on the lines below:

feet with kelp just ribs



Four sets of handwriting practice lines, each consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

Lesson 38: The Overhand Stroke with *n*



1. Observe

Look closely at the letter *n*. What do you notice about its entry stroke? How is that different from the other letters' entry strokes that you've learned? We call it an overhand entry stroke, because it goes up and over to enter near the waistline rather than down and under to enter near the baseline—just as a person can throw a ball overhand rather than underhand. Do you see the *n* between the entry stroke and the exit stroke?

2. Learn and Practice



Form the letter *n* on the lines below like this:

1. Beginning at the baseline, make an overhand entry stroke up to the right to the waistline.
2. Curve around to the right, touching the waistline, then make a slanted stroke down to the baseline.
3. Retrace part of the slanted stroke back up, then curve up and around to the right, touching the waistline again.
4. Make another slanted stroke down toward the baseline.
5. As you near the baseline, curve to the right and up as you touch it, and continue in an exit stroke.



Practice writing the letter *n* until you have four that look just like the model. Form the letter in a tray of sand or on a slate first if you would like to. Is your overhand entry stroke the same size as the “hump” of the letter?



Continue this lesson on the next page.

3. Read and Write

Lesson 38 continued

**A fool despises his father's instruction,
but whoever heeds reproof is prudent.—Proverbs 15:5**

Read the proverb above and discuss what it means with your teacher.

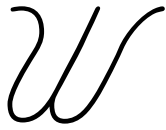
You can write all but one word of this proverb. Begin copying it on the lines below.

a fool despises

his father's

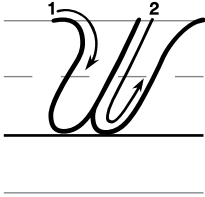
instruction,

Lesson 60: The Letters *W* and *P*



1. Observe

Look closely at the capital *W*. How is it similar to a lowercase *w*? How is it different?



2. Learn and Practice

Form the letter *W* on the lines below like this:

1. Beginning just below the ascender line, curve up to the right to touch the ascender line, then make a slanted stroke down toward the baseline.
2. As you touch the baseline, make a curved stroke up to the right, and continue with a slanted stroke to the ascender line.
3. Retrace that slanted stroke down toward the baseline.
4. As you touch the baseline, make another curved stroke up to the right, then continue with another slanted stroke to the ascender line.
5. Curve slightly to the right to make an exit stroke.



[simplycm.com/
classic-cursive-
cap-W](http://simplycm.com/classic-cursive-cap-W)

Practice writing the letter *W* until you have four that look just like the model. Form the letter in a tray of sand or on a slate first if you would like to.



3. Read and Write

Whoever walks with the wise becomes wise,
but the companion of fools will suffer harm.—Proverbs 13:20

Read the proverb above and discuss what it means with your teacher. Then copy the word from the proverb and the names from the Bible on the next page.

Continue this lesson on the next page.

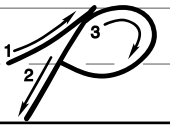
Whoever

Word Mark



4. Observe

Look closely at the capital *P*. What do you notice? Do you see an entry stroke? an exit stroke?



5. Learn and Practice

Form the letter *P* on the lines on the next page like this:

1. Beginning at the waistline, curve up to the right to touch the ascender line.
2. Make a slanted stroke down to the baseline.
3. Retrace the slanted stroke back up almost to the ascender line, then curve up and around to the right, touching the ascender line.
4. Continue around, then down and in to touch the slanted stroke at the waistline.



Continue this lesson on the next page.

Practice writing the letter *P* until you have four that look just like the model. Form the letter in a tray of sand or on a slate first if you would like to.

P

6. Read and Write

Poverty and disgrace come to him who ignores instruction,
but whoever heeds reproof is honored.—Proverbs 13:18

Read the proverb above and discuss what it means with your teacher. Then copy the word from the proverb and the names from the Bible below.

Poverty

Paul Obadiah