

Special Needs Homeschooling Guide

Strategies for ADHD, Autism, Dyslexia, and Learning Differences

Homeschool Connects

Free Resource Guide

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Why Homeschooling Works for Special Needs

For many families of children with learning differences, the traditional classroom can feel like a daily battle. Overcrowded classrooms, rigid schedules, sensory overload, and one-size-fits-all pacing often leave these students feeling frustrated, anxious, or invisible. Homeschooling offers a fundamentally different approach—one that puts your child's unique needs at the center of every decision.

Individualized Pacing

In a classroom of thirty students, a teacher cannot pause mid-lesson to let one child fully absorb a concept before moving on. At home, your child can spend three days on fractions if that is what they need, or sprint through a science chapter in a single morning when the material clicks. There is no pressure to keep pace with anyone else, and no embarrassment when something takes longer. This pacing flexibility is particularly valuable for children with processing disorders, dyslexia, or dyscalculia, who often understand material deeply once given adequate time.

Sensory-Friendly Environments

Fluorescent lighting, noisy hallways, scratchy uniforms, the hum of an HVAC system—school environments are packed with sensory input that many children with autism or sensory processing differences find overwhelming. At home, you control the lighting, the noise level, the seating, and even the temperature. Your child can learn curled up in a beanbag, lying on the floor, or bouncing on an exercise ball. You can dim the lights, play soft background music, or work in complete silence—whatever helps your child focus.

Reduced Anxiety and Increased Confidence

Many children with learning differences develop school-related anxiety. They fear being called on in class, dread timed tests, or feel ashamed when pulled out for resource room services. Homeschooling removes these social pressures entirely. When your child is the only student, there is no wrong answer to be embarrassed about, no comparison with peers, and no stigma attached to needing extra support. Over time, this safe environment allows children to rebuild confidence in themselves as learners.

Flexible Scheduling

Some children with ADHD are sharpest at seven in the morning; others do not hit their stride until after lunch. Children who attend therapy appointments, occupational therapy, or speech sessions during the week benefit enormously from a schedule that accommodates those commitments without forcing them to miss academic instruction. Homeschooling lets you build your school day around your child's best hours, therapy schedule, and energy levels.

You Know Your Child Best

No specialist, teacher, or textbook knows your child the way you do. You see what lights them up, what shuts them down, and what they need to thrive. Trust that knowledge. Homeschooling gives you the freedom to act on it every single day.

ADHD Strategies

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder affects focus, impulse control, and executive function. In a traditional school, ADHD students are often told to "sit still and pay attention"—advice that works against their neurology. Homeschooling lets you work with your child's brain, not against it. Here are strategies that experienced ADHD homeschool families rely on.

Short Lesson Blocks

Most children with ADHD sustain focused attention for roughly 10 to 20 minutes, depending on the task and their age. Structure your school day around short, focused blocks rather than hour-long sessions. A typical schedule might look like 15 minutes of math, a 5-minute movement break, 15 minutes of reading, another break, and so on. You will cover more material in four focused 15-minute sessions than in one distracted 60-minute block.

Movement Breaks

Movement is not a reward to be earned—it is a neurological need for children with ADHD. Physical activity increases dopamine and norepinephrine levels in the brain, the same neurotransmitters that ADHD medications target. Build movement into every transition: jumping jacks between subjects, a walk around the block before writing, or a dance break when focus starts to fade.

- Jumping jacks or push-ups between subjects (even 2 minutes helps)
- A short walk or bike ride before the school day begins
- Trampoline breaks—many ADHD families consider a mini-trampoline essential
- Stretching or yoga poses during transitions
- Active learning: act out history scenes, build math concepts with blocks

Fidget Tools and Sensory Supports

Fidget tools give restless hands something to do so the brain can focus on listening and thinking. These are not toys or distractions—they are legitimate focus aids. Options include fidget cubes, stress balls, textured strips attached to the desk edge, chewable necklaces, and resistance bands looped around chair legs for quiet foot bouncing. Experiment to find what works; not every fidget tool works for every child.

Visual Timers and Task Management

Children with ADHD often have a weak sense of time—a concept researchers call "time blindness." Visual timers make the abstract passage of time concrete and visible. Use a Time Timer or a simple hourglass so your child can see how much time remains for a task. Pair timers with a visual checklist of the day's tasks so your child always knows what is coming next and how much they have accomplished.

Interest-Led Learning

ADHD brains thrive on novelty and high-interest material. When a child with ADHD is deeply interested in a topic, they can focus for hours—a state called hyperfocus. Use this to your advantage. If your child is fascinated by dinosaurs, use dinosaurs to teach math (measuring fossil lengths), reading (nonfiction books about paleontology), writing (a report on their favorite species), and science (geological time periods). Interest is the most powerful attention tool you have.

Best Times of Day for ADHD Learners

Many ADHD children are sharpest in the late morning, roughly 9:30 to 11:30 AM. Schedule your most demanding subjects—typically math and writing—during this window. Save creative and hands-on work for the afternoon when sustained focus is harder. Every child is different, so observe your child for a week and note when they seem most alert and engaged.

Reducing Distractions

- Designate a consistent, clutter-free workspace for school time
- Use noise-canceling headphones or soft instrumental music to mask household noise
- Remove phones, tablets, and other screens from the workspace during lessons
- Face the desk toward a blank wall rather than a window if visual distractions are a challenge
- Keep only the current subject's materials on the desk—put everything else away

Curriculum Approaches That Work Well for ADHD

- Hands-on and project-based programs that minimize worksheets and maximize doing
- Gamified or interactive digital curricula that provide instant feedback and variety
- Unit studies that weave multiple subjects around a single engaging theme
- Short-lesson curricula designed for 15- to 20-minute focused sessions
- Audiobook-based literature programs for children who struggle with sustained reading

Dyslexia Strategies

Dyslexia is a language-based learning difference that primarily affects reading, spelling, and writing. It is not a vision problem, and it has nothing to do with intelligence. Children with dyslexia often have strong reasoning, problem-solving, and creative thinking skills. The challenge is that traditional reading instruction—which relies heavily on memorization and visual recognition of whole words—does not work for the dyslexic brain. Homeschooling allows you to use methods that do.

Multisensory Learning: The Orton-Gillingham Approach

The Orton-Gillingham approach is widely considered the gold standard for teaching reading to children with dyslexia. It is structured, sequential, and multisensory, meaning it engages sight, sound, touch, and movement simultaneously. In a typical lesson, a child might see a letter, say its sound aloud, trace the letter in sand or on a textured surface, and then write it—all within the same activity. This multisensory input creates multiple neural pathways to the same information, making it far more likely to stick.

The approach teaches phonics rules explicitly and systematically, starting with single letter sounds and building to complex syllable patterns. Each new concept is mastered before the next is introduced. There is no guessing from context or memorizing sight words by shape. Every word is decoded using rules the child has been explicitly taught.

Assistive Technology and Tools

- Audiobooks—services like Learning Ally and Bookshare provide human-narrated texts for students with documented reading disabilities
- Text-to-speech software (built into most computers and tablets) so your child can access grade-level content independently
- Speech-to-text dictation for writing assignments, allowing ideas to flow without the barrier of spelling
- Reading rulers or line guides to help track lines of text and reduce visual crowding
- E-readers with adjustable font size, spacing, and background color

Visual Accommodations

Simple visual changes can make a significant difference for dyslexic readers. Use a larger font size (14 point or above) for printed materials. Choose fonts designed for dyslexic readers, such as OpenDyslexic or Lexie Readable, which weight the bottoms of letters to reduce visual flipping. Colored overlays—translucent sheets placed over printed text—reduce visual stress for some readers. Let your child experiment with different overlay colors to see if any improve comfort. Cream or pale yellow paper can also reduce glare compared to bright white.

Phonics-Based Programs

Several structured literacy programs are designed specifically for dyslexic learners and can be used effectively at home. Look for programs that follow Orton-Gillingham principles: explicit, systematic phonics instruction with multisensory techniques. Programs such as Barton Reading and Spelling, All About Reading, Wilson Reading System, and Logic of English all meet these criteria. Many of these programs include scripted lessons so you do not need specialized training to teach them.

Building Confidence Is Just as Important as Building Skills

Children with dyslexia often arrive at homeschooling feeling like failures. They have spent years watching classmates read easily while they struggled. Before diving into academics, invest time in rebuilding your child's belief in themselves. Celebrate effort, not just results. Point out their strengths—creativity, verbal skills, spatial reasoning, empathy. Remind them that dyslexia is a different way of processing language, not a measure of intelligence.

Autism Spectrum Strategies

Autism spectrum disorder affects how a person communicates, interacts socially, and processes sensory information. The spectrum is extraordinarily wide: some autistic children are nonverbal and need significant daily support, while others are highly verbal and academically advanced. Homeschooling can be adapted to serve every point on this spectrum, because you are designing an education for one specific child, not an average.

Visual Schedules

Most autistic children are strong visual learners who benefit from seeing their schedule rather than hearing it. Create a visual schedule for each school day using pictures, icons, or written words—whatever matches your child's comprehension level. Display it where your child can reference it independently throughout the day. As each activity is completed, your child can remove it, check it off, or flip it over. This gives them a sense of control and predictability that reduces anxiety significantly.

Social Stories

Social stories are short, simple narratives that describe a social situation and the expected behavior in that situation. They were developed by Carol Gray and are widely used in autism education. You can write custom social stories to prepare your child for new experiences: visiting a library, meeting a new therapist, attending a homeschool co-op class, or handling a change in routine. Keep stories concrete, positive, and written from your child's perspective. Read them together before the event, and revisit them as needed.

Sensory Accommodations

- Provide a quiet, low-stimulation workspace with soft or natural lighting
- Offer noise-canceling headphones for loud or unpredictable environments
- Allow stimming (hand flapping, rocking, spinning) during lessons—it aids self-regulation
- Use weighted blankets or lap pads if deep pressure is calming for your child
- Avoid strong scents (cleaning products, perfumes) in the learning space
- Offer sensory breaks: a bin of kinetic sand, a swing, or a quiet tent to decompress

Special Interest Integration

Autistic children often develop intense, focused interests in specific topics—trains, weather systems, a particular video game, marine biology, or historical periods. Rather than trying to redirect these interests, use them as a bridge to academic content. A child fascinated by trains can learn math through timetable calculations, geography through rail maps, history through the transcontinental railroad, and writing through a train-themed journal. When you connect academics to a special

interest, motivation and engagement increase dramatically.

Communication Supports

For children who are nonverbal or have limited verbal communication, augmentative and alternative communication (AAC) tools are essential. These range from low-tech picture exchange systems (PECS) to high-tech tablet-based AAC apps. Use your child's AAC system consistently during school time so they can ask questions, make choices, and demonstrate knowledge. Do not assume that because a child cannot speak, they cannot learn—communication and cognition are separate abilities.

Routine, Predictability, and Transition Warnings

Many autistic children find transitions between activities stressful, especially when they are unexpected. Establish consistent routines for your school day and stick to them as closely as possible. When a change is unavoidable, give advance warning: "In five minutes, we will stop math and start reading." Use a timer so the transition is not a surprise. Some children benefit from a brief transition activity—a specific song, a stretch, or a sensory break—that signals the shift between subjects.

Presume Competence

Always assume your child can learn and understand more than they can currently demonstrate. Many autistic individuals describe years of being underestimated because they could not show what they knew through traditional means. Offer grade-level content, even if you need to adapt how it is presented and how your child responds. Provide choices rather than yes/no questions. Your high expectations, paired with appropriate support, communicate respect and belief in your child's capacity.

Other Learning Differences

Dyscalculia: Strategies for Math Difficulties

Dyscalculia affects a person's ability to understand numbers, learn math facts, and perform calculations. Children with dyscalculia may struggle with number sense, telling time, counting money, or understanding place value. Traditional math instruction that emphasizes memorization of facts and timed drills can be particularly harmful for these children.

- Use concrete manipulatives (base-ten blocks, fraction tiles, Cuisenaire rods) before introducing abstract notation
- Teach math concepts through real-world applications: cooking, building, shopping, measuring
- Allow a calculator for computation so your child can focus on understanding concepts
- Use graph paper to help with number alignment and place value
- Practice number sense games rather than timed fact drills
- Try visual math programs that emphasize patterns and relationships over memorization

Dysgraphia: Writing Alternatives

Dysgraphia affects handwriting, spelling, and the ability to organize thoughts on paper. Children with dysgraphia may have brilliant ideas but struggle enormously to get them down in writing. The physical act of forming letters can be so exhausting that it consumes all available mental energy, leaving nothing for content or organization.

- Separate the physical act of writing from the thinking process—let your child dictate while you type or use speech-to-text
- Teach keyboarding early so typing can replace handwriting for longer assignments
- Use graphic organizers and mind maps for planning before writing
- Allow oral reports, recorded narrations, or visual presentations as alternatives to written work
- For handwriting practice, use programs that teach letter formation with consistent strokes
- Provide wide-ruled or specialty paper with raised lines for tactile guidance

Processing Disorders

Auditory and visual processing disorders affect how the brain interprets information from the ears or eyes, even though hearing and vision themselves are normal. A child with auditory processing disorder may hear your words perfectly but struggle to make meaning from them, especially in noisy environments or when instructions are long and complex.

- Give instructions one step at a time, and ask your child to repeat them back
- Pair spoken instructions with written or visual cues

- Allow extra processing time—pause after asking a question and wait patiently
- Reduce background noise during instruction time
- Break tasks into smaller chunks with clear checkpoints
- Use multisensory teaching methods so information arrives through multiple channels

Twice-Exceptional (2e) Learners

Twice-exceptional children are both gifted and learning-disabled. They might have an IQ of 140 and severe dyslexia, or be a math prodigy with ADHD. These children are frequently misunderstood in traditional schools: their giftedness masks their disability, their disability masks their giftedness, or both. The result is a child who appears "average" on paper but is actually struggling in some areas and profoundly bored in others.

- Allow your child to work at their advanced level in areas of strength while providing remediation in areas of difficulty
- Do not hold back advanced subjects while waiting for weaker areas to catch up
- Provide intellectual stimulation and challenge—boredom is as harmful as frustration for 2e children
- Seek out other 2e families and communities—your child needs to know they are not alone
- Consider a comprehensive neuropsychological evaluation to understand the full picture of strengths and challenges

Curriculum Recommendations by Need

No single curriculum works for every child with learning differences. The programs below have strong track records with special needs homeschoolers. Always request samples or trial periods before committing to a full program.

Reading and Language Arts

- Barton Reading and Spelling System – An Orton-Gillingham-based program designed for parents to teach at home with no prior training. Uses color-coded tiles and scripted lessons. Widely recommended for dyslexia.
- All About Reading – A multisensory, mastery-based reading program with hands-on activities, letter tiles, and engaging readers. Works well for a range of learning differences.
- Logic of English – Teaches the phonograms and spelling rules of English explicitly so children understand why words are spelled as they are. Excellent for children who need rules and patterns.
- Learning Ally – A nonprofit audiobook library specifically for students with reading disabilities. Provides human-narrated textbooks and literature so children can access grade-level content.

Math

- Math-U-See – Uses physical manipulative blocks and a clear build-on-what-you-know sequence. Each concept is taught to mastery before moving on. Strong choice for dyscalculia and children who need concrete, visual math.
- RightStart Math – Emphasizes understanding over memorization using an abacus, card games, and hands-on activities. Developed with struggling learners in mind.
- Teaching Textbooks – A self-paced, computer-based math program with video instruction and immediate feedback. Helpful for ADHD students who benefit from an interactive format and short lessons.
- Life of Fred – Teaches math through a continuous story, which appeals to children who resist traditional textbooks. Works well for creative, narrative-oriented thinkers.

Multi-Subject and All-in-One

- Brave Writer – A writing-focused language arts program that meets children where they are and uses conversation, freewriting, and real literature. Low pressure and encouraging for reluctant writers.
- Moving Beyond the Page – An integrated curriculum organized around thematic units with hands-on activities. Designed for gifted and twice-exceptional learners who need depth and engagement.
- Bookshark – A literature-based curriculum heavy on read-alouds, which is excellent for children with dyslexia or reading difficulties who comprehend well through listening.
- Time4Learning – An online, self-paced program with animations and interactive lessons. Useful for ADHD learners who benefit from visual variety and built-in structure.

Practical Tip: The Trial Period Rule

Before buying a full year of any curriculum, request a sample lesson or free trial if available. Sit with your child and work through it together. Watch their face—do they lean in or shut down? The best curriculum for your child is the one they will actually engage with, even if it is not the one with the best reviews online. Give any new program at least two to three weeks before deciding it is not working.

Accessing Services as a Homeschooler

One of the most common concerns parents have when considering homeschooling a child with special needs is the fear of losing access to therapy and support services. The good news is that federal law guarantees certain rights to homeschooled children, and there are multiple pathways to accessing the help your child needs.

Understanding Your Rights Under Federal Law

The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) requires every public school district in the United States to identify, locate, and evaluate all children with disabilities in their jurisdiction—including homeschooled children. This mandate is known as Child Find. Regardless of how you educate your child, your local school district has a legal obligation to evaluate your child for a suspected disability if you request it, at no cost to you.

Requesting an Evaluation

1. Write a formal letter to your school district's special education director requesting an evaluation. Include your child's name, date of birth, your concerns, and the specific areas you want assessed.
2. Send the letter via certified mail or hand-deliver it with a receipt so you have proof of the date it was received.
3. The district has a set number of days (varies by state, typically 60 calendar days) to complete the evaluation after you consent to it.
4. You have the right to an Independent Educational Evaluation (IEE) at public expense if you disagree with the district's findings.
5. Keep copies of all correspondence, evaluations, and reports in a dedicated binder or digital folder.

Working with Therapists

Many homeschooled children with special needs work with private therapists in addition to or instead of school-provided services. When choosing therapists, look for professionals who have experience with homeschooling families and are willing to collaborate with you on goals that align with your educational approach.

- Occupational Therapy (OT) – Addresses fine motor skills, sensory processing, handwriting, self-regulation, and daily living skills. Often essential for children with autism, dysgraphia, or sensory processing differences.
- Speech-Language Therapy – Supports articulation, language processing, social communication, and pragmatic language skills. Important for children with autism, apraxia, or language delays.
- Behavioral Therapy (ABA, CBT) – Applied Behavior Analysis is commonly used for autism; Cognitive Behavioral Therapy helps with anxiety and emotional regulation. Research providers carefully and choose those who prioritize your child's well-being.

- Educational Therapy – Specializes in learning disabilities. Educational therapists can provide targeted intervention for dyslexia, dyscalculia, and other learning differences.

Accessing Public School Services Through Child Find

If your child qualifies for services through a school district evaluation, the services available to homeschooled children vary significantly by state and district. In some states, homeschooled children can receive a Service Plan (similar to an IEP but for parentally-placed private school students) that provides speech therapy, occupational therapy, or other related services at a public school or neutral location. In other states, the options may be more limited. Contact your state's Parent Training and Information Center (PTI) to learn exactly what is available in your area.

Keep Detailed Records

Document everything: therapy reports, evaluations, progress notes, work samples, and your own observations. These records serve multiple purposes—they help you track your child's growth, inform goal-setting, support requests for services, and demonstrate educational progress if your state requires it. A simple three-ring binder organized by category works well.

Creating an Individualized Learning Plan

In public school, children with disabilities receive an Individualized Education Program (IEP) developed by a team of professionals. As a homeschooler, you may not have a formal IEP, but you can create your own individualized learning plan that serves the same purpose: documenting your child's strengths, challenges, goals, accommodations, and progress. This plan becomes your roadmap and your proof that you are providing a thoughtful, responsive education.

Step 1: Document Your Child's Profile

Begin by writing a comprehensive profile of your child. Include their diagnosis or identified learning differences, their strengths and areas of interest, their challenges and how those challenges manifest in daily learning, and their current functional levels in reading, writing, math, and other key areas. Include input from any professionals who work with your child—therapists, psychologists, or doctors.

Step 2: Set Measurable Goals

Write specific, measurable goals for each area of need. Avoid vague goals like "improve reading." Instead, write goals that describe exactly what your child will do, under what conditions, and to what standard.

- Example: "By June 2026, [child] will read a passage at the third-grade level with 95% accuracy and answer 4 out of 5 comprehension questions correctly."
- Example: "By December 2026, [child] will independently follow a 3-step visual schedule for the school morning routine on 4 out of 5 days."
- Example: "By March 2026, [child] will type a 5-sentence paragraph using speech-to-text software with correct capitalization and punctuation."

Step 3: List Accommodations and Modifications

Accommodations change how a child accesses material without changing what they learn. Modifications change the content or expectations. Document both.

- Accommodations: extra time, audiobooks, fidget tools, frequent breaks, large print, quiet workspace, visual schedules, speech-to-text, calculator use
- Modifications: reduced number of problems, simplified reading level, alternative assignments, modified grading criteria

Step 4: Track Progress

Choose a tracking method you will actually maintain. Options include a simple spreadsheet updated weekly, dated work samples collected in a portfolio, brief weekly journal entries noting what you observed, or periodic informal assessments. Review your goals quarterly and adjust them based on

what the data tells you. If your child has met a goal, celebrate it and write a new one. If progress has stalled, consider whether the approach needs to change.

Step 5: Review and Adjust Regularly

Schedule a formal review of your learning plan at least twice a year—more often if your child's needs are changing rapidly. During the review, ask yourself: Are the accommodations still necessary, or has my child outgrown some of them? Are the goals still appropriate? Has a new challenge emerged that we need to address? Is the curriculum working, or do we need to try something different? Your plan is a living document, not a contract. Change it as often as needed.

You Do Not Need Permission

Unlike a school IEP, your homeschool learning plan does not require approval from a committee or district. You can add an accommodation today and remove it tomorrow. You can change goals mid-year. You can throw out a curriculum that is not working after two weeks instead of waiting for an annual review. This flexibility is one of the greatest advantages of homeschooling a child with special needs.

Building a Support Network

Homeschooling a child with special needs can be deeply rewarding, but it can also be isolating. The combination of educational responsibility, therapy coordination, and daily caregiving is significant. Building a strong support network is not optional—it is essential for both your child's success and your own well-being.

Online Communities

Online communities connect you with families who understand your specific challenges in a way that general homeschool groups may not. Look for communities organized around your child's specific diagnosis or learning difference.

- Facebook groups for special needs homeschooling (search your child's diagnosis plus "homeschool")
- Reddit communities such as r/homeschool and r/specialeducation
- Disability-specific forums and parent networks (Autism Society, CHADD for ADHD, International Dyslexia Association)
- Homeschool Connects community forums for connecting with local families

Local Support Groups

In-person connections provide something online communities cannot: a child who sees another homeschooled child with similar challenges and realizes they are not the only one. Many areas have special needs homeschool co-ops or inclusive co-ops that welcome children with disabilities. If your area does not have one, consider starting a small meetup group—even gathering three or four families for a monthly park day can make a meaningful difference.

Therapist Referrals and Professional Support

Building relationships with professionals who know your child creates a team around your family. Ask your pediatrician, current therapists, and other special needs parents for referrals. Many therapists will collaborate with you on homeschool goals if you ask. Some occupational therapists, for example, will suggest activities you can incorporate into your school day to reinforce the skills they are working on in sessions.

- Keep a list of recommended professionals shared by other homeschool families in your area
- Ask therapists if they offer parent training so you can reinforce strategies at home
- Consider periodic educational consultations with a learning specialist for guidance on curriculum and approach
- Your state's Parent Training and Information Center (PTI) offers free guidance on special education rights and resources

Respite Care

Respite care provides temporary relief for primary caregivers. This is not a luxury—it is a necessity. You cannot pour from an empty cup, and burnout does not serve your child. Respite can look like a trusted family member watching your child for an afternoon, a respite care program through your state's developmental disabilities office, a homeschool co-op day where another parent leads a class, or even a babysitter trained in your child's specific needs.

- Many states offer respite care funding through Medicaid waiver programs—contact your state's developmental disabilities agency to inquire
- Some churches, community centers, and disability organizations offer respite programs
- Trade respite hours with another special needs homeschool family—you watch their child one afternoon, they watch yours another
- Even a few hours per week of uninterrupted personal time can prevent burnout and help you show up fully for your child

A Final Word of Encouragement

You chose to homeschool because you saw something in your child that a system could not serve. That took courage. There will be hard days—days when nothing goes as planned, when progress feels invisible, when you question whether you are doing enough. On those days, remember this: your child is learning in a safe environment, at their own pace, with a teacher who loves them unconditionally. That is not just enough—it is extraordinary. Keep going.

About Homeschool Connects

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