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Public academy of performing arts

****Important Dates for PAPA Students and Families****
*** April/May:** Every Friday, enjoy lemonade after school from 3:30-5:00 PM in the West Parking Lot on campus (sponsored by Mr. Barrio and Ms.
*** May 6th:** High School Awards Celebration from 6:30-8:00 PM
*** May 7th:** + Graduation is at 6:00-8:00 PM (graduates and staff should arrive by 5:00 PM)
+ PAPA's Lemonade Sale will be held after school in the West Parking Lot on campus (sponsored by Mr. Barrio and Ms.
*** May 18th:** Final Exam Week begins + Exams will take place from 8:00 AM-4:16 PM each day + Students must attend all exams unless they have completed finals and returned all materials, in which case they can sign out early with a parent/guardian after 12:00 PM
*** May 20th:** Final Exam Week continues + Exams will take place from 8:00 AM-4:16 PM each day
*** May 21st:** Final Exam Week concludes + Exams will take place from 8:00 AM-4:16 PM each day
*** May 22nd:** + The SPREE (Substance Prevention Resource and Empowerment Expo) will be held from 4:00-6:00 PM at the APS Berna Facio Professional Development Center + Students can attend the Lemonade Sale after school in the West Parking Lot on campus (sponsored by Mr. Barrio and Ms.
*** May 24th:** + The PAPA Graduation will take place from 6:00-8:00 PM at the UNM Sub Ballroom (graduates and staff should arrive by 5:00 PM)
+ The 8th Grade Promotion Celebration will be held from 5:00-9:00 PM at Main Event
*** July 21-24:** Final Registration Dates for PAPA students + Seniors register on July 21st, Juniors and Sophomores register on July 23rd, and 6th-8th graders register on July 24th
****Other Important Notes****
The school will be closed for the summer after the final exam week
* Students can sign out early with a parent/guardian after 12:00 PM if they have completed finals and returned all materials during the Final Exam Extended Time day. The schedule for the upcoming weeks is mostly empty, with only a few events planned on Mondays and Tuesdays. The student population at Public Academy For Performing Arts has been steadily increasing over the past five years, growing by 5% to reach 448 students as of the current year. In contrast, the teacher population has seen a slightly faster growth rate, increasing by 10% to 31 teachers over the same period. The school serves grades 6-12 and does not offer virtual instruction. According to data, the student body has been growing steadily since 2004, with some fluctuations in between. Similarly, the number of teachers has also seen an increase over the years, although it's worth noting that these numbers may be subject to certain restrictions on public display due to copyright concerns. In terms of academic performance, Public Academy For Performing Arts has shown mixed results across different subjects and time periods. However, one consistent trend is the school's relatively high ranking in the state, with a #125 position out of 810 schools in 2022. Math test scores have been variable over the years, with some years showing improvement while others seeing decline. Reading/Language Arts test scores have generally been on an upward trend since 2004. Science test scores are not provided for all years. The student-to-teacher ratio at Public Academy For Performing Arts is approximately 14:1 as of the current year, which may be worth considering when evaluating factors such as class size and teacher availability. Year: Public Academy For Performing Arts New Mexico Albuquerque School District 2019-2020 2.70 .60 .50 .40 .30 .20 2020-2021 2.40 .60 .50 .40 .30 .20 2021-2022 2.10 .60 .50 .40 .30 .20 2022-2023 2.00 .60 .50 .40 .30 .20 Note: Data may not be displayed on any public-facing website or service that replicates or resembles a school search or review portal without prior written permission. See our Terms of Service. PAPA Participates in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP)YesEligible for Free LunchEligible for Reduced LunchSchool Statewide TestingView Education Department Test ScoresSchool District:NameAlbuquerque School DistrictSource: National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), NM Dept. of EducationProfile last updated: 02/09/2023 We are currently seeking qualified candidates for several positions at PAPA, a highly successful charter school focused on college preparation and performing arts. One opening is for a Full-Time Special Education Director who will lead our special education department and ensure compliance with state and federal regulations. This individual should be passionate about special education and have extensive experience in the field. Another position available is for a Full-Time Social Worker, responsible for assisting students, families, and schools in reducing social, emotional, and environmental barriers to learning. The ideal candidate will possess excellent communication skills and the ability to work with diverse populations. Additionally, we are searching for a Full Time Middle School Math Teacher who can teach both middle school and high school courses. This individual should hold a Mathematics Teaching License and have experience teaching in a charter school setting. Regarding school events, a reminder is sent out regarding 8th grade Reward Day permission slips and payments due on April 25, 2025. Approximately 80% of our budget is dedicated to staffing, including teachers and special education support staff, for the Fiscal Year 2026. The countdown has begun for 8th grade Reward Day, with each student receiving a permission slip that must be signed by parents or guardians. Ticket sales are now live for PAPA High School Musical Theatre's production of CHICAGO: Teen Edition, with separate ticketing pages for each performance date. PAPA is a charter school located in Albuquerque, New Mexico, offering courses to students in grades six through twelve. The institution provides various programs such as ballet, jazz, flamenco, hip-hop, and contemporary dance, choir, band, orchestra, theater, visual arts, film making, and photography. Although it was once possible to take part in fencing, cheerleading, and karate, these courses were discontinued due to budget constraints. PAPA operates independently as a charter school, responsible for its own management, including preparing a budget, hiring staff, and handling personnel matters. The governing body consists of parents and community members with faculty and staff serving as non-voting advisors. Admission is handled through a lottery system open to all students in New Mexico, except for current PAPA students who are automatically entitled to re-enroll the following year. The school hosts various annual events, including a Spring Dance Show, musicals, Senior Showcase, which allows seniors to showcase their accomplishments during their time at PAPA. The war in Europe on 8 May marked a significant turning point for the Allies. Faced with the formidable Rhine River barrier, they successfully navigated its challenges, deploying innovative solutions such as bridging and railway infrastructure to facilitate their advance. As they progressed into the heart of Germany, logistical efforts became increasingly complex, with fuel and spare part shortages emerging due to the nature of mobile operations. The war effort was further streamlined by the Motor Transport Service's express supply chain, which kept pace with the advancing troops. Buddhist crisis sparked by a ban on flying the Buddhist flag, resulting in nine deaths. In 1972, four members of Black September hijacked Sabena Flight 571 to demand the release of Palestinians convicted of terrorism charges. In 1643, various calendars marked significant dates. The Gregorian calendar began on a Thursday, while the Julian calendar started on Sunday, marking the beginning of the 17th century's 43rd year and the 4th year of the 1640s decade. The calendars were already 10 days apart due to the difference between them. Notable events occurred throughout the year. In January, Abel Tasman spotted the island of Tonga. In February, the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan held a ceremony at the newly completed Taj Mahal in Agra, India. On March 13, the First English Civil War broke out with the Battle of Middlewich, and on April 1, the city of Åmål was granted its charter in Sweden. By May 19, the Thirty Years' War saw a French victory at the Battle of Rocroi. Other events include Louis XIV becoming King of France at age 4 and the New England Confederation being formed. The Dutch also launched an expedition to Chile, while in July, the Westminster Assembly began its work at Westminster Abbey to reform the Church of England. Overall, this year saw significant conflicts and changes in various parts of the world. Events unfolded in various parts of the world during this time period. Key happenings include a crushing victory over Sir William Waller's Parliamentarian forces on August 24. The same month saw the Dutch establish a new colony in Valdivia, Chile, while September 20 marked a strategic Parliamentarian win at the First Battle of Newbury against Royalist forces led by King Charles. October 8 witnessed the Shunzhi Emperor being crowned in China, followed by the Dutch ending their occupation of Valdivia on October 28. Empress Meisho's abdication and Emperor Go-Kōmyō's accession to the Japanese throne occurred on November 14. France faced defeat at the hands of Holy Roman Empire forces during the Battle of Tullington on November 24. December began with Swedish Field Marshal Lennart Torstensson's forces entering Danish territory, marking the start of the Torstensson War. The Parliamentarians also secured a victory against the Royalists in the Battle of Alton on December 13. This month also saw Captain William Mynors discover and name Christmas Island. Other notable events include Evangelista Torricelli inventing the mercury barometer and Paul de Chomedey placing the first Mount Royal Cross atop Mount Royal above Montreal. Additionally, Jean Bolland initiated the Acta Sanctorum, while Miyamoto Musashi began dictating The Book of Five Rings to his student. January brought various births, including Sir Isaac Newton on January 4 (N.S.) and Eleonora d'Este on January 2. Roger Williams published A Key into the Language of America this month as well. April 1st, 2024 Here is a list of notable deaths in history that occurred on March 17th to December 31st: March 17 - Japanese daimyō March 23 - Italian Catholic cardinal March 25 - French priest and encyclopedist March 28 - Anglican Bishop of Meath March 29 - Comte de Pontchartrain April 3 - Charles V, Duke of Lorraine April 6 - Nehemiah Jewett April 30 - Johann Oswald Harms May 3 - Georg Franck von Franckenau May 7 - Stephanus Van Cortlandt May 8 - George Louis I May 9 - Charles Kirkhoven May 10 - Gabriel Revel May 29 - Patrick Lyon July 3 - Johann Ernst von Thun July 26 - Burchard de Volder July 28 - Antonio Tarsia July 29 - Henri Jules August 3 - Charles de la Rue August 16 - Muntaz Shukh August 18 - William Louis August 21 - King Afonso VI of Portugal August 26 - Cardinal de Bouillon September 3 - Lorenzo Bellini September 5 - Sir William Portman September 6 - François-Joseph de Beauport de Sainte-Aulaire September 14 - Jeremiah Dummer September 17 - Francis Howard September 18 - Gilbert Burnet September 27 - Solomon Stoddard September 30 - Samuel Hoadly October 3 - Zinat-un-Nissa October 14 - Bahadur Shah I October 25 - Georg Ludwig Agricola November 1 - John Strype November 4 - Asano Nagatomo November 16 - Jean Chardin November 22 - René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle November 23 - Eberhard von Danckelmann December 24 - Israel Kolmodin In February, Italian composer Marco da Gagliano passed away, as did Simon Episcopus, a Dutch theologian. Other notable deaths in February include Louis I, Count of Erbach-Erbach, and Nicolaus Hunnius, a German theologian. March saw the passing of Girolamo Frescobaldi, an Italian composer, Rustam Khan, a Georgian-Iranian soldier, and Christoph Demantius, a German composer. April was marked by the deaths of Margherita Farnese, a Benedictine nun, Francisco de Lucena, Portuguese Secretary of State, and Philip III, Landgrave of Hesse-Butzbach. Additionally, King Louis XIII of France, François Duquesnoy, a Flemish Baroque sculptor, and Robert Pierrepont, 1st Earl of Kingston-upon-Hull, an English statesman, all passed away in April. In May, King Louis XIII of France died. July saw the passing of Anne Hutchinson, an English Puritan preacher, Margaret of Brunswick-Lüneburg, a German noblewoman, and Johann Georg Wirsung, a German anatomist. August was marked by the deaths of Richard Boyle, 1st Earl of Cork, an Irish politician, Lucius Cary, 2nd Viscount Falkland, an English politician and writer, Robert Dormer, 1st Earl of Carnarvon, an English politician, Henry Spencer, 1st Earl of Sunderland, an English nobleman, and Emperor Hong Taiji of China. September saw the passing of Jean Chalette, a French painter, Brillianna, Lady Harley, an English noblewoman, letter writer, and war heroine, and John Bainbridge, an English astronomer. November was marked by the deaths of Henry Hastings, 5th Earl of Huntingdon, an English nobleman, George Aribert of Anhalt-Dessau, a German nobleman, Tachibana Muneshige, a Japanese samurai, Jean-Baptiste Budes, Comte de Guébrant, Marshal of France, William Cartwright, an English dramatist, and Claudio Monteverdi, an Italian composer. Finally, December saw the passing of John Pym, an English statesman, Herman Wrangel, a Swedish soldier and politician, Arthur Bell, an English Franciscan martyr, Henry Clifford, 5th Earl of Cumberlan, an English politician, and Giovanni Baglione, an Italian painter and historian of art. Isaac Newton This era saw the rise of mercantilism as the dominant economic thought, viewing the system as a zero-sum game where gains by one party required losses by another. This led to increased intra-European wars and fueled European expansion and imperialism until the 19th century. The Reformation weakened Catholic Church authority in central and northern Europe. Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law, distinguishing secularism from canon law. European politics was dominated by religious conflicts, setting the stage for the Thirty Years' War. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire expanded, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent Persia. The Shia sect gained popularity in Iran and Iraq under the Safavid dynasty. The Indian subcontinent saw new powers emerge, including the Sur Empire, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire, founded by Babur, a descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan. Japan experienced a civil war, known as the Sengoku period, which ended with its unification under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, becoming increasingly isolationist, leading to conflicts with Japan over Korea and pirates. In Africa, Christianity began to spread in Central and Southern Africa. 1505: Sultan Trenggono establishes the Muslim kingdom of Demak in Java, Indonesia, while other islands formed smaller kingdoms to resist Portuguese invasion. Local languages were used as a means of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: King Afonso I of Kongo converts his people to Catholicism after winning Battle of Mbanza Kongo. 1506: Lisbon riot kills two thousand converted Jews in Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Spain's Valladolid. 1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate. 1507: Smallpox epidemic devastates native population on Hispaniola island. 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquers Hormuz and Muscat, controlling the Persian Gulf region. 1508: The Christian-Islamic conflict spills into the Indian Ocean at Battle of Chaul. 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: Portuguese defeat joint fleet of Sultan of Gujarat, Mamluk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and Zamorin of Calicut in Battle of Diu, beginning their dominance of Spice trade and Indian Ocean. 1509: Diogo Lopes de Sequeira sent to find Malacca, eastern terminus of Asian trade, but his mission is unsuccessful. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends Vijayanagara Empire throne. 1510: Afonso de Albuquerque conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque conquers Malacca, capital of Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, proclaiming Sun as center of Solar System. 1512: Southern part of Kingdom of Navarre invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: Qutb Shahi dynasty rules Golconda Sultanate until 1687. 1512: First Portuguese exploratory expedition led by Francisco Serrão to search for Spice Islands, resulting in his shipwreck on Hitu island. 1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince. 1513: Jorge Álvares lands at Macau, China, during Ming dynasty. 1513: Henry VIII defeats French at Battle of the Spurs. 1513: Henry VIII defeats Scots at Battle of Flodden Field. 1513: Sultan Selim I orders massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia. 1513: Vasco Núñez de Balboa arrives at Pacific Ocean across Isthmus of Panama, first European to do so. 1514: Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1514: Dózsa rebellion occurs in Hungary. 1514: Martin Luther 1517: A pivotal year for Europe, marked by the Reformation and Martin Luther's Ninety-five Theses, which sparked a chain reaction of events that would reshape the continent. 1514-1515: The Ottoman Empire solidified its gains in Eastern Anatolia and the Middle East, defeating the Safavid dynasty and expanding its territories through the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: Francis I ascended to the French throne, while the Ottomans conquered the last beyliks of Anatolia and established control over Egypt and the Levant. 1516-1517: The Ottoman Empire defeated the Mamluks, gaining dominance over the region, as the European powers entered a period of relative peace, despite the ongoing Reformation. 1517: The Sweating Sickness epidemic hit England, claiming thousands of lives, while Martin Luther's Ninety-five Theses marked the beginning of the Protestant Reformation in Germany. 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