

## CLASSICALU

# Introduction to Classical Education with Dr. Christopher Perrin

Lesson 1: A Clear
Definition of Classical
Education

### **Outline:**

How to define classical education? Latin: *De* + *Finis* 

- Etymology meaning of words
- Analogy comparison
- Classification (Division) looking at various flavors of classical education
- Comparison defend classical education
  - o Compare classical and progressive models of education

How could we simply define classical education?

- The liberal arts and the great books. Martin Cothran
- Not the development of a child but the formation of an adult
  - o Focusing on maturity, full growth
- The transmission of the soul of society from one generation to another.
- Telling the truth to the last baby born. G.K. Chesterton
  - o Emphasizes transmission and truth.
- Teaching children to love the things that are lovely. Augustine, Plato, & Aristotle
  - Cultivation of affections and loves.
- The cultivation of the soul on truth, goodness, and beauty. Andrew Kern
  - O Developing a human soul by means of liberal arts and great books

#### The Word "Classical"

- Classical Music, Classical Languages, Classical Period, Classic Rock, Classic Literature
- Classical education is called classical because progressive modern education came along in late 1890s, and replaced classical education as the dominate approach to education.







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Classical Classical Christian Education (Dictionary style definition)

- CCE is a <u>traditional</u> approach to education rooted in western civilization and culture, developed by the church, grounded in piety and governed by theology, employing the historic <u>curriculum</u> and <u>pedagogy</u> of the seven <u>liberal arts</u> in order to cultivate men and women characterized by <u>wisdom</u>, <u>virtue</u>, <u>and eloquence</u>.
- CCE is a <u>traditional</u> approach to education employing the historic <u>curriculum</u> and <u>pedagogy</u> of the seven <u>liberal arts</u> in order to <u>cultivate</u> men and women characterized by <u>wisdom</u>, <u>virtue</u> and <u>eloquence</u>.
- CCE is a <u>traditional</u> approach to education employing the seven <u>liberal arts</u> in order to <u>cultivate</u> men and women characterized by <u>wisdom</u>, <u>virtue</u> and <u>eloquence</u>.
- CCE employs the seven <u>liberal arts</u> and the <u>great books</u> in order to <u>cultivate</u> men and women characterized by <u>wisdom</u>, <u>virtue</u> and <u>eloquence</u>.
- CCE employs the seven <u>liberal arts</u> and the <u>great books</u>.

## What is Classical Education?

- Classical Music, Classical Literature, Classical Languages, Classical History
- **Curricular definition**: A study of the seven liberal arts of grammar logic, rhetoric (the trivium), and arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy (the quadrivium).
- **Pedagogical definition**: A study of the seven liberal arts employing traditional teaching insights and methods (such as singing, chanting, Socratic discussion, and debate) passed down to us by past educators.
- **Soul-ish or psychological definition**: The cultivation of virtue by nourishing the soul on truth, goodness, and beauty by the means of the seven liberal arts.
- **Communal definition**: An approach to education that seeks to create a community of learning, characterized by academic rigor (vigor), warmth and delight and involving vibrant interactions of teachers, parents, friends, and others.
- **Linguistic definition**: A study of the Greek and Latin languages.
- Linguistic and cultural definition: A study of the Greek and Roman languages and the history, literature, art, philosophy and culture of Greek and Roman civilization.
- **Intellectual history definition**: A study of the great ideas of western civilization as contained in the classic "great books" produced by that civilization; a study of the "best that has been thought or said".

#### Conclusion

- CCE is deep and wide and it takes time to comprehend.
- Action step: Write your own definition and discuss it.



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- We define by noting limits and boundaries.
- We should note the whole (summary).
- We should note the parts (enumeration).
- We should note what it is and is not.
- We should clearly understand our terms.