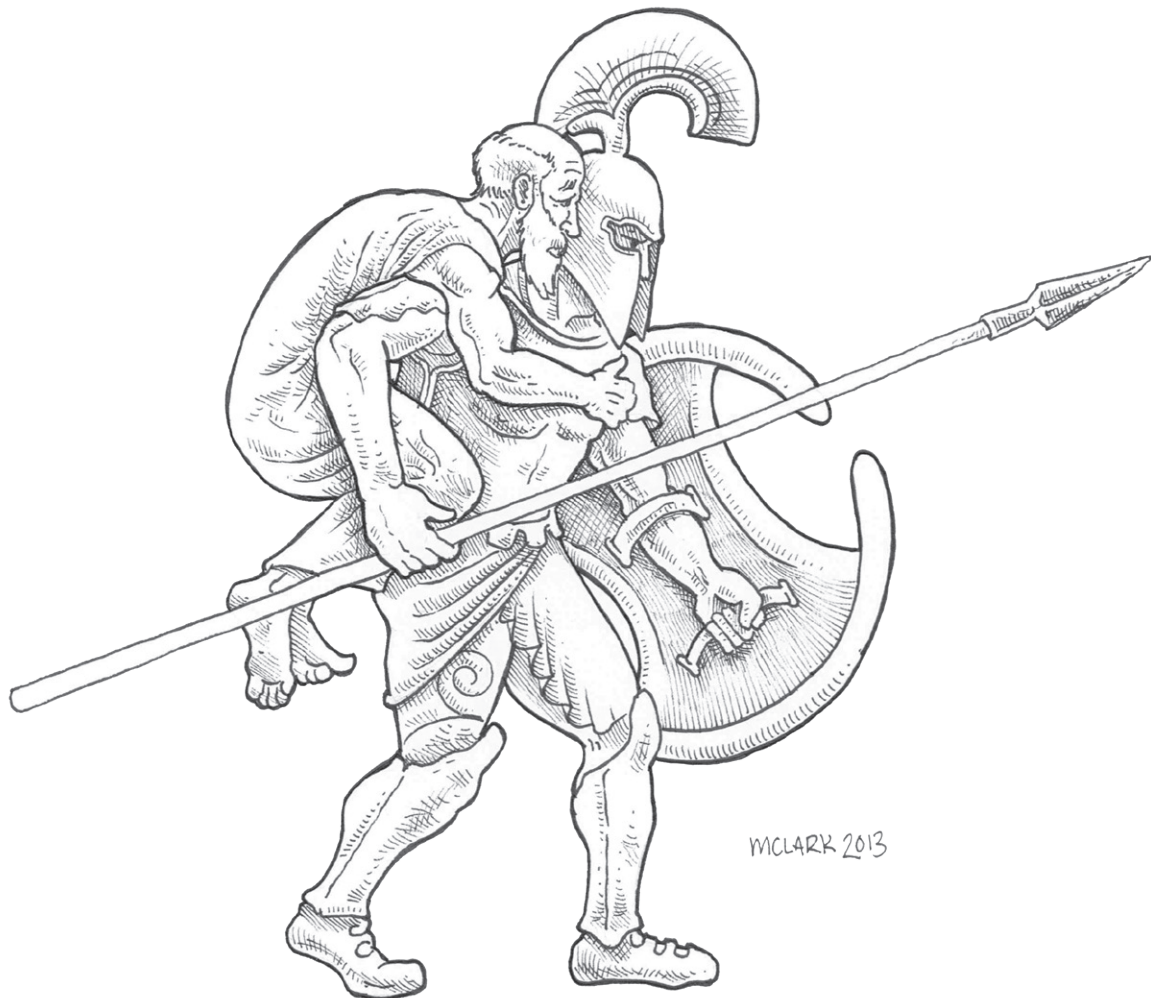


# PIETY

The proper love and fear of God and man.

*“Though it is a word eluding simple definition, piety signifies the duty, love, and respect owed to God, parents, and communal authorities past and present. It connotes the cultivation of faithfulness in relationships and commitment to one’s tradition as historically situated in place and time.”*



# GYMNASTICS

Gymnastic training is concerned with the entire physical conditioning of a child. It culminates in competitive running, swimming, wrestling, etc., but includes the rudiments of control over the body as well.

*“In classical antiquity, a major portion of the education of children (throughout many of the years we devote to our pre-K through twelfth-grade programs) consisted of physical training, singing, memorizing poetry, acting/imitating, drawing, sculpting, learning of the deeds of the great men of the past, reading great literary works, and experiencing and observing the natural world. This, we think, should cause us to consider these oft-forgotten elements of classical education.”*



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# MUSIC

Music is similarly broad and treats of what the ancients believed to be inspired by the Muses (hence, the term “music”). This aspect of education includes what we now call music, but also poetry, drama, the fine arts, and literature.

*“The disciplined physical training of gymnastic and the aesthetic, affective, and emotional training of music are foundational to the acquisition of both the moral and the intellectual virtues. That is to say, musical and gymnastic education point to a profound truth about the nature of human beings: the body and the soul are united in such a way that failure to cultivate the capacities inherent in either is failure to cultivate the whole person. . . . Thus, along with piety, gymnastic and music provide the formative basis for all later education.”*



# LIBERAL ARTS

The liberal arts are used to produce the works of reason. There are seven liberal arts: the Trivium (grammar, dialectic, and rhetoric) and the Quadrivium (arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music).

*“The liberal arts are the tools of learning through which arguments, poems, and proofs are uncovered. They provide the tools through which science is demonstrated and the paths by which reality is encountered. They offer the justification for why a cause is a sufficient reason for its effect.”*

*“The seven liberal arts are the established paths that tutor the reason and train the mind in virtue. Our schools would do well to hearken to them.”*





# PHILOSOPHY

The love of wisdom.

*“By joining philia (love) with sophia (wisdom), the ancients held together what we moderns often separate—namely, the seemingly subjective quality of love and the often objectified idea of truth. However, the ancients understood that it is not enough merely to possess wisdom—as if one could in fact possess knowledge purely objectively or dispassionately; one must actually love it and pursue it from the soul.”*

*“Philosophy in all its facets is a word, a concept, even a vision worth preserving. As did the medieval universities and Plato’s Academy, so should Christian classical educators envision philosophy not as an obscure academic discipline but as the unity of knowledge to be pursued once the seeds and tools of learning in the liberal arts have been acquired.”*



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# THEOLOGY

The science of divine revelation.

*“Theology unifies the curriculum; it provides a framework for the liberal arts and sciences, and the philosophies that unify them. In fact, the very notion of unity itself is derived from theology: all things were created by God and by him all things continue to exist.”*

