

EARLY CHILDHOOD
AND
ELEMENTARY

Foreign Language

Conversational Spanish

Reading

Classical Selections

Preprimary I - Kindergarten

Enrichment Novels

Grades 2-5

Integrated Learning

History, Literature and

Fine Arts

Grade 5



MIDDLE SCHOOL

Integrated Learning

History, Bible, and Literature

Latin

Three years

Translate *Aeneid*

Bible

Enhanced Studies

Sample Reading List

- *The Epic of Gilgamesh*
- *Julius Caesar*, Shakespeare
- *The Wanderings of Odysseus*, Sutcliff
- *King Arthur and the Knights of the Roundtable*
- *The Canterbury Tales*, McCaughrean
- *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*, Tolkien
- *To Kill a Mockingbird*, Lee
- *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, Twain
- *The Hobbit*, Tolkien
- *Black Ships before Troy*, Sutcliff
- *The Call of the Wild*, London

HIGH SCHOOL

Integrated Learning

History, Bible, and Literature

New Testament Greek

Translate works of John

Sample Reading List

- *The Republic*, Plato
- *Oedipus Rex, Oedipus at Colonus*, Sophocles
- *Henry V, Othello*, Shakespeare
- *The Prince*, Machiavelli
- *The Divine Comedy*, Dante Alighieri
- *Paradise Lost*, Milton
- *Crime and Punishment*, Dostoyevsky
- *Candide*, Voltaire
- *The Scarlet Letter*, Hawthorne
- *Moby Dick*, Melville
- *Hard Times*, Dickens
- *The Aeneid*, Virgil
- *1984*, Orwell
- *Federalist Papers*



Tools of Learning

Classical education has its roots in the system of learning practiced from the Middle Ages until what is commonly called Modernity. The universities of Western Europe and the United States, up until the nineteenth century, followed the established pattern of the Trivium. The Trivium was categorized into three areas: grammar, logic, and rhetoric. The Trivium represented types of learning rather than actual subjects. What we would call academic subjects were found in the Quadrivium.

The four-fold Quadrivium consisted of arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy. After the trivium and Quadrivium were mastered more serious studies such as philosophy and theology would be mastered.

Education developed (or some would suggest devolved) into our modern approach which has its roots in thinkers such as the anti-Christian philosopher, John Dewey. Modern education has stressed teaching in a more fragmented style, and much more emphasis is placed upon the more contemporary studies rather than the classics.

Classical Christian Studies is the incorporation of classical works, integrated curriculae, Biblical teaching, and greater emphasis on languages including Latin and Greek. The primary goal is teaching students to learn how to learn, and not merely collecting a list of facts.

Excerpts from

The Lost Tools of Learning

by Dorothy Sayers

“Has it ever struck you as odd, or unfortunate, that today, when the proportion of literacy throughout Western Europe is higher than it has ever been, people should have become susceptible to the influence of advertisement and mass propaganda to an extent hitherto unheard of and unimagined? Do you put this down to the mere mechanical fact that the press and the radio and so on have made propaganda much easier to distribute over a wide area? Or do you sometimes have an uneasy suspicion that the product of modern educational methods is less good than he or she might be at disentangling fact from opinion and the proven from the plausible?”

“Is not the great defect of our education today—a defect traceable through all the disquieting symptoms of trouble that I have mentioned—that although we often succeed in teaching our pupils ‘subjects,’ we fail lamentably on the whole in teaching them how to think: they learn everything, except the art of learning.”

“For we let our young men and women go out unarmed, in a day when armor was never so necessary. By teaching them all to read, we have left them at the mercy of the printed word.”



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CLASSICAL CHRISTIAN STUDIES

at

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