The Trivium	The Socratic Method	Charlotte Mason's Philosophies
the first three of the seven liberal arts utilized in ancient Rome and in the Middle Ages I. Grammar Stage (elementary years) A. Language focus-language is the most significant tool for learning (Spalding, Shurley Grammar) B. Defined as the basic knowledge of each subject	dynamic and interactive teaching techniques I. Questioning A. Questioning to lead students to answers B. Encouraging students to question II. Discussions Whole class discussions in seminar format	 modified for public school use Charlotte Mason was a British educator in the late 1800's I. Value each child "children are born persons" II. Need for free time A. Provide children with time to think and assimilate their learning B. Encourage creativity III. Train each child's will • develop character IV. Use living books A. Original source documents B. Well-written literature C. An author passionate about his subject D. A book communicating noble thoughts • avoid the primary use of textbooks V. Use hands-on activities A. Develop skills in observation • teach children to observe and enjoy their world VI. Focus on writing skill A. Encourage the use of pencil and paper B. Discourage the use of worksheets • this promotes creativity and self-expression VII. Focus on speaking skill A. Develop skills in narration • Students retell what they read, learn, etc.

SCHOOL COMPARISIONS

The Classical Academy	Progressive Schools	Traditional Schools
Building a foundation of knowledge	Creative and fun	Academic focus
Using hands-on activities and allowing down time to instill a	May lose the mastery of content	May lose a love for basic learning
life-long passion for learning	Susceptible to new, untested ideas	Lecture style of teaching