



History of the Academy

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PLATO'S ACADEMY

Founded 385 B.C.E.

It was originally a public garden or grove in the suburbs of Athens. Mathematics, rhetoric, astronomy, and dialects were some of the subjects taught.

It was known as one of the four major Greek philosophical schools founded in the course of the 4th Century.

Leaders of the Academy included: Democritus, Anaxagoras, Empedocles, Parmenides, Xenophanes, Socrates, Plato, Speusippus, Xenocrates, Polemo, Crates, and Crantor.

It provided a base for succeeding generations of Platonic philosophers until its final closure in 529 C.E.



ARISTOTLE'S LYCEUM

In 335 BCE Aristotle rented some buildings in the Lyceum and established a school there

Aristotle and others taught philosophy, mathematics, and rhetoric here

Located in the heart of the Greek capital

Named after Apollo Lyceus, or, Apollo the “wolf-god”

It was more than a space for philosophical discussions, reflection, and study. It contained cults of Hermes, the Muses, and Apollo

The Lyceum is where Aristotle spent the majority of his life giving lectures, writing most of his philosophical treatises and dialogues, and systematically collected books for the first library in European history



EPICURUS'S GARDEN

In 307/306 BCE the Athenian philosopher Epicurus bought a house with a garden just outside Athens

While other philosophers taught in more public settings, Epicurus taught hedonistic and materialistic philosophy in the privacy of the Garden

The Garden became a symbol for the detachment and hedonism of the Epicurean school

Nothing of the Garden's layout is known, but its closeness to the canalized Eridanus River must have provided plentiful water for irrigation of its trees and plants



ZENO'S STOA

Stoas were a common feature in Greek cities and sanctuaries. Open at the front with a façade of columns, a stoa provided an open but protected space

The Stoa Poecile or “Painted Stoa” was a building in Athens where Zeno of Citium met his followers and taught beginning around 313 BCE

It was built at the northern end of the Athenian Agora in the 460s BCE

It was known as “poecile” or “painted” on account of the remarkable painted panels that adorned its back wall. Mythology, history, and famous battles such as Theseus battling the Amazons and the Greeks fighting at Troy are depicted on the walls



MONASTIC LEARNING

Monasticism or monachism, literally the act of "dwelling alone", has come to denote the mode of life pertaining to persons living in seclusion from the world, under religious vows and subject to a fixed rule, such as monks, friars, or nuns

Commonly celibate and universally ascetic (characterized by or suggesting the practice of severe self-discipline and abstention from all forms of indulgence), the monastic individual separates himself or herself from society either by living as a hermit or anchorite (religious recluse) or by joining a community of others who profess similar intentions

Those who follow must practice poverty, chastity, and obedience without delay

First applied to Christian groups, the term monasticism is now used to denote similar, though not identical, practices in religions such as Buddhism, Hinduism, Jainism, and Daoism

No one creator or "father" of this way of life can be determined. Each area of civilization has their own founder



MEDIEVAL PERIOD

UNIVERSIT Y



- According to Oxford Dictionary, “University is an educational institution designed for instruction, examination, both, of students in many branches of advanced learning, conferring degrees in various faculties, and often embodying colleges and similar institutions.”

The word “university” is derived from the Latin *universitas magistrorum et scholarium*, which roughly means “community of teachers and scholars”.

The modern university system has roots in the European medieval university, which was created in Italy and evolved from Catholic Cathedral schools for the clergy during the High Middle Ages

Early medieval period: catholic schools taught

But late 11th century started a new era of teaching in Europe

joined by the Italian University of Bologna (1088), is considered to
be the first university.



University of Bologna

University of Paris

University of Oxford

An aerial photograph of Bologna, Italy, showing the University of Bologna and surrounding historic buildings. The image is used as a background for the slide. The University of Bologna is a large, historic building with a red-tiled roof and many windows. It is surrounded by other historic buildings with red-tiled roofs. The city is built on a hill, and the view is from a high angle, looking down on the city.

University of Bologna

- 1088
- First institution with the name university
- First to implement the concept of academic freedom
- It was founded by students for students.
- It is the oldest continuing university in the Western world.
- Has celebrated a lot of great moments in history, and also a lot of great personalities in history --- the 1906 Nobel prize winner for Literature, Giosuè Carducci.

University of Paris

1150

Arts, Medicine, Law and
Technology

In 1970, following the
[May 1968 events](#), the
university was divided into 13
autonomous universities.



An aerial photograph of the University of Oxford, showing the large, domed building of Christ Church on the left and other historic buildings in the background. The sky is blue with some clouds.

University of Oxford

- As the oldest university in the English speaking world, Oxford is a unique and historic institution. There is no clear date of foundation, but teaching existed at Oxford in some form in 1096 and developed rapidly from 1167, when Henry II banned English students from attending the University of Paris.

From the early modern period onwards, the effect of university gradually spread from the medieval Latin West across the globe, eventually replacing all other higher-learning institutions and becoming the preeminent institution for higher education everywhere. This process occurred in the following chronological order:

- Western Europe (from the 11th or 12th century)
- Central and Eastern Europe (from the 14th or 15th century)
- Americas (from the 16th century)
- Australia (from the 19th century)
- Asia and Africa (from the 19th or 20th century), with the exception of the Philippines, where the University of SantaTomas was established in the 17th century.

Education System



Trivium

Grammar, logic, rhetoric



Quadrivium

Geometry, Astronomy,
Arithmetic, Music



Dependent Arts

Law, Medicine

MODERN
AGE

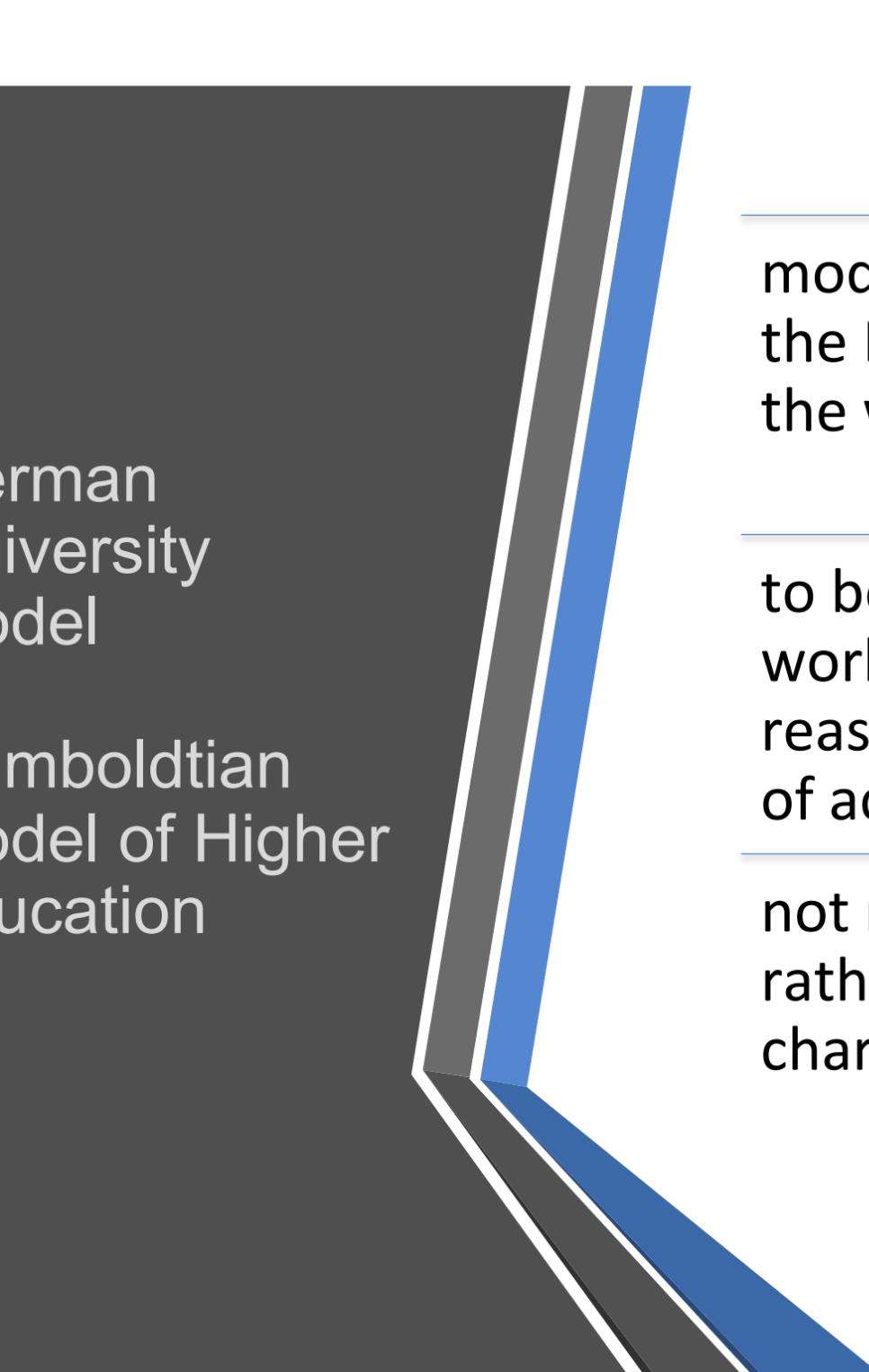


Seminary Model

are educational institutions for educating students in scripture, theology, generally to prepare them for ordination as clergy, academia, or ministry

resulted from Roman Catholic reforms of the Counter-Reformation

great emphasis on personal discipline as well as the teaching of philosophy as a preparation for theology.



German
University
Model

Humboldtian
Model of Higher
Education

model was based on two ideas of
the Enlightenment: the individual and
the world citizen

to become autonomous individuals and
world citizens by developing their own
reasoning powers in an environment
of academic freedom

not merely to provide professional skills but
rather to allow students to build individual
character by choosing their own way

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THE END

THANK YOU



