# Questionnaire on the teaching of Classics in Europe - Euroclassica

**Certain questions are perhaps difficult to answer: please feel free to express doubt or to leave blank.**

1. General information:
2. Name of country:

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| --- |
| UK |

1. Total number of pupils who study Classical languages or Civilization in 2018-19 in secondary education (11 to 18 years):

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| --- | --- | --- |
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Only examination entries available. GCSE is taken at 16+, AS at 17+ and A level at 18+.

GCSE

group 2017 2018

Ancient languages 9,365 10,885

Classical subjects (non-Ebacc) 4,275 3,625

AS

Classical subjects 6,240 2,090

A level

Classical subjects 6,195 5,470

1. Date and results (favourable or not) of the last reform of teaching Classics:

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| --- | --- |
| Date 2018 | Results Latin Greek and Ancient History are available as EBacc subjects. Classical Civilisation is not. (The EBacc is an extra qualification at GCSE level in academic subjects.) This accounts for rise in languages and fall in civilisation (non EBacc). AS level is being phased out, so there is a fall in numbers. |
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1. Is there a new reform envisaged in the near future? If yes, what are the expected outcomes (favourable or unfavourable)?

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| --- | --- |
|  | Expected Outcomes |
| No |  |

1. Are the governing bodies (whoever in your country is in charge of education) on the whole favourable or unfavourable to the teaching of Classics?

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| Favourable/Unfavourable (Please comment further) |
| The government is more favourable to ancient languages than civilisation. |

1. Is public opinion on the whole favourable or unfavourable to the teaching of Classics?

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| Favourable/Unfavourable (Please comment further) |
| It is mainly seen as a subject for the private schools, but there is an active campaign for more teaching in state schools and there is considerable interest here, mainly for civilisation courses. |

1. Are events (conferences, visits, exhibitions, competitions etc.) organised to promote Classics?

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| --- | --- |
| Yes/No | Further details |
| Yes | There are many exhibitions and theatrical events on classical themes regularly. |

1. What organisations exist for teachers? How many members do they have? What are their main activities?

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of Organisation | Number of members | Activities |
| Classical Association |  | Annual academic conference (joint with FIEC 2019) |
| ARLT (Association for the Reform of Latin Teaching) |  | Annual training course.  Website |
| Classics for All |  | Charity to promote Classics in schools |

B. Teaching

1. Primary Education (6-11 years):

* Number of pupils who take (obligatory or optional) a course in Latin or Greek:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Latin | Obligatory/Optional | Greek | Obligatory/Optional |
| N/A |  |  |  |

* Number of pupils per class:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Class | Number | Subject |
| Varies from school to school, no statutory number |  |  |
|  |  |  |
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* Number of institutions concerned:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Public (state) | Private |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

* Number of lessons allowed to this course per week or per year (please include length of each lesson):

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Subject | Number of lessons | Week/Year | Length of lesson |
| Again varies from school to school. Some primary schools have Latin but usually is begins in secondary school. Preparatory schools whose pupils go on to the most prestigious private schools begin Latin early. |  |  |  |
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* Number of years during which this course can be taken and the age of the pupils:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Subject | Number of years | Age of pupils |
|  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |

* Are the teachers specialists?

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| --- |
| Yes/No |
| Not always |

2. Secondary Education (11 to 18 years):

a. Obligatory (Latin and/or Greek):

* Is it learning the language, culture, or both at the same time?

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Latin | Greek | Culture/Non-linguistic (civilization) | Both |
| Some Latin may be obligatory in certain private schools |  |  |  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Subject | Age of the pupils who follow this course: | Number of compulsory years: | Number of pupils following it: |
| Latin |  |  |  |
| Greek |  |  |  |
| Culture/Non-linguistic |  |  |  |

* Number of institutions:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Public (state) | Private |
|  |  |

b. Optional (Latin and/or Greek):

* Is it learning the language, culture, or both at the same time?

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Latin | Greek | Culture/Non-linguistic (civilization) | Both |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Possibly |

* Age of the pupils who can access this course:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Subject | Age of the pupils who follow this course | Number of years | Number of pupils following it | Number of lessons, including length of lesson and per week or per year |
| Latin | 11/12 | 2 or 3 or 4/5 to GCSE  +2 to A level | See examination results | varies |
| Greek | 14 | 2 to GCSE  +2 to A level |  |  |
| Culture/Non-linguistic | 14 or 16 | 2 to GCSE  +2 to A level |  |  |

* Is it possible to take both languages at the same time?

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| --- |
| Yes/No |
| Yes in certain schools |

* Are there big differences between regions and/or between institutions?

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| Yes/No (please give details) |
| Yes. Classics is not on the national curriculum and is therefore optional in all schools. Main difference is between independent/private schools and state schools. State secondaries never taught Latin from the inception; grammar schools did but many lost Latin with the introduction of comprehensive (all ability) schools in the 1960s and 1970s. |

c. Higher Education

* Number of universities teaching:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Latin | Latin and Greek | Classical Civilisation |
| Over 20 for all Classics courses including:  Birmingham  Cambridge  Cardiff  Durham  Exeter  Glasgow  Kings College London  Kent  Liverpool  Manchester  Newcastle  Nottingham  Oxford  Reading  Roehampton  Royal Holloway  St Andrews  Trinity St David  University College London  Warwick |  |  |
|  |  |  |

* Number (approximate) of students who take the course:
  + as specialists:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Classics in 2017-8 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 7,185 full-time Classics |  |  |
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* + in combination with other courses:

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| Classics in 2017-8 |  |  |
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| 1,099 all Classics in joint honours |  |  |
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* Do students who take Classics have to take courses in other subject areas? Is

so, which ones?

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| --- | --- |
| Yes/No | Which ones |
| Not compulsory but many subjects are available as options | History, philosophy, art and architecture, archaeology, theology, theatre studies and others. |
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* How are Classics teachers in secondary schools recruited?

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| By PGCE (post graduate certificate of education) at Cambridge University and Kings College London, but many others can be trained in school and validated by other institutions of higher education.  Schools recruit their own teachers individually. |

* By competitive examination? If yes, how many years of study and which examinations do they take?

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| --- |
| No |

* By other means? Please give details:

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| --- |
| By application and interview, no examinations. |

* Roughly how many teachers are recruited each year?

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| No more than 24 per year at Cambridge and Kings College London. |

* Is there any continuing professional development for Classics teaching? What form does it take?

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| Many associations and institutions offer a variety of courses for CPD: Cambridge, Kings, ARLT, Cambridge Latin Project, Classics for All and other charities/organisations |

1. Methods and Curriculum Programmes

* Which bodies set the objectives and curriculum programmes?

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| --- | --- |
| at primary level | National Curriculum |
| at secondary level | National Curriculum and individual schools for optional areas of the curriculum |
| at university level | Each university |

* Which course books are used? Which levels? Titles and authors?

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Books  (these are the most popular but there are many others) | Levels | Titles and Authors |
| Minimus | Primary | Barbara Bell |
| Cambridge Latin Course  Latin to GCSE | Secondary | Cambridge  J. Taylor |
| Reading Latin  Reading Greek | Higher Education | Jones and Sidwell |
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* Which methods are recommended or practised for language teaching (Latin or Greek)?

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| The reading method is the most popular, as in the Cambridge Latin Course; there are still some schools who favour the more traditional Grammar/translation approach; and a few who practise the direct method – Living Latin. |

* Which examinations give a qualification in Classical languages and/or civilisation?

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| GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) at 16 years.  Available for Latin, Classical Greek, Ancient History and Classical Civilisation. (Latin, Greek and Ancient History are qualifying subjects for the EBacc, an extra qualification at GCSE level in academic subjects.)  Advanced Level at 18+ for the end of school and university entrance; the International Baccalaureate is also available.  Available for Latin, Classical Greek, Ancient History and Classical Civilisation. |