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# Introduction to the Series

I have set out to be as practical as possible in introducing these volumes. The idea for this series emerged a few years ago as a personal reflection on the role of the university professor—considering their responsibilities as teachers, facilitators, researchers, and communicators. This is a figure that I always admired and viewed with wonder, much like a child watching a magician make a bouquet of flowers appear and disappear.

In my own journey, I have had the opportunity to engage with pedagogy and educational studies. These studies have allowed me to reflect on my path as a teacher and trainer, and have prompted me to continually rethink the function of teaching. This process has not been without its challenges. Beyond stepping into the role and getting one's hands dirty, ongoing professional development is essential—requiring us to adapt, rediscover, and reinvent ourselves year after year. A subject and its teaching method evolve over time, being refined and improved to offer an effective, coherent, and adaptable learning experience.

The foundation of my reflections rest on the simple 5 W's: Who, What, When, Where, Why, and also the How.

The Who pertains to the figure of the teacher—the one who teaches, facilitates, guides, mediates, mentors, and leads. These various verbs encapsulate the diverse roles of a university professor, each with a specific objective and teaching philosophy. I firmly believe that these nouns and verbs should not be mutually exclusive but rather should strengthen and complement the professional identity of an academic. The task is rich, varied, flexible, and fluid, forming a continuum that oscillates but must rest on a stable foundation.

But the Who also is strictly connected with the students, where the aim is to focus on their education. The students, following Montessori principles, are at the center of the educational path.

The What refers to the subject being taught. Because, let's be honest, how many times have we found ourselves teaching a subject we have never taught before? Or ended up spending our summer months preparing for a specific course? Often, we do not teach what we research or what we are passionate

about. This can sometimes impact on our teaching, prioritizing certain elements over others, assuming some steps and emphasizing others.

However, teaching, regardless of the subject or course, must be attentive to all details. If we are there to teach, to facilitate, then the outcome of the teaching-learning process should not be left to chance. It should be a planned, organized, logical, coherent, progressive, and flexible journey.

This brings us to the *When*. Within a university course, there are usually specific subjects divided by year. In theory, this should be structured in such a way that students can approach different subjects progressively and continuously. It is normal, or should be, to start with Latin 1 before moving on to Latin 2. However, one could open a discussion about the structure and elements that form Latin 1, which often does not correspond to Latin 1 at another university or in another country. In a Spanish 1 course, there is usually an explicit linguistic level like A1 or A2 (for the European framework). On the other hand, the *When* is also related to other subjects that, even though they might not be part of a progressive path, still form part of the curriculum. They may be chosen by the students as an optional module of learning during their BA or MA degree.

The *When* also refers to when to introduce an element within the same course, when to address it in class, when to review it, and when it becomes useful for the student's progress and future.

Focusing on the *Where* shifts our attention to the university environment, and its structures and facilities. It is different to teach literature in a small college classroom versus a large lecture hall with 250 students. The reality is completely different, and it is only natural that the teaching method needs to adapt to ensure that it is effective and valuable in both settings. In a large classroom, the students will not be Matthew, Anne, Roberto, Antoine, or Alexandra. They will often just be numbers, in the form of student IDs. It is crucial, then, to pay attention to the place, to the location, and also to where to focus deeper, in research and in study, on where to find information, and how to make it accessible.

Answering the *Why* seems like a major question. *Why teach? Why work at a university? Is it our choice or is it something forced upon us? The Why also pertains to the entire teaching process. Why present this element and not another? Why is it like this and not another way? Why suggest this text*

and not another? Why introduce it in this way? Do the students know this? The choices a teacher makes (within their full autonomy) also shape the future and outcomes of their students, who generally rely on the experience of the university professor, who should be a guiding figure.

Finally, we arrive at the How. Years ago, during my PhD, I constantly asked university colleagues and friends who were already doctors how they taught at the university. Specifically, I asked them if they had taken any specific courses, if there was an appropriate path to follow to teach, and what one should do beyond obtaining a PhD (which is required in many cases). As you can imagine, the answers I received, and still receive today when I ask around, were quite surprising. What struck me was that regardless of their thesis topic and study path, no one had taken a specific course to teach that particular subject at university level. I kept thinking to myself, how is this possible, especially when considering the reality of elementary and high school teachers who undergo specialized training with internships to become teachers (not to mention the difficulty in some countries where, in addition to degrees, professional training, and internships, there is a national exam that requires various theoretical and practical tests). It seemed like having a degree was enough to be thrown into the university world (a bit) unprepared.

And so, I return to my initial thoughts. A few years ago, I began reflecting on the figure of the university professor, on their preparation, and on the teaching methods used to ensure that a student's learning journey is as attentively encouraged as possible. This is the foundation for this project, "Teaching and Learning Classics at the University Level." A project that slowly took shape and has managed to blossom over time, much like our students who grow, bloom, and mature.

This project was born thanks to the trust of all 51 authors who contributed to this edited volume and, of course, the publisher, Vernon Press. These authors helped bring to light valuable reflections on the reality of the academic profession in various areas of the Classics. To all the authors, I give you my deepest gratitude.

*Teaching and Learning Classics at the University Level* is undoubtedly an ambitious project. It consists of four thematic volumes that compile chapters from experts from various countries and universities around the world.

The first volume, *Languages, Linguistics & Teacher Trainings*, covers foundational topics such as teaching Greek and Latin for beginners, Greek metrics, and historical and descriptive grammar. The book also explores advanced approaches like linguistic typology, translation, and composition in both languages. Additionally, it addresses the teaching of Classics to humanities students and the importance of medical terminology. The final chapters are dedicated to training educators at different levels, from primary and secondary teachers to university lecturers, ensuring comprehensive preparation for teaching the Classics.

The second volume, *Society, Religion & Culture*, explores various aspects of life and culture in antiquity through university-level teaching. The chapters cover a wide range of topics, including the Roman religion, the human condition and life after death, violence, sacrifices, slavery, love, medicine, play, sports, and Roman bathing habits, providing a pedagogical approach to teaching these classical subjects.

The third volume, *Mythology, Arts & Archaeology*, spans topics such as astrology, mythology (both classical and comparative), Greek art, and numismatics, as well as experimental archaeology and ancient topography. The book also addresses the pedagogy of Greek tragedy, including its chorus, and examines how classical traditions are received and interpreted through these art forms.

Finally, the fourth volume, *Texts, Scholarship & Research*, explores the use of digital tools and humanities in teaching antiquity, emphasizing the importance of academic research in ancient history. This is as well as addressing employability within the field of Classics. The chapters also explore teaching ancient philosophy, Greco-Roman rhetoric, and textual criticism, along with specialized topics like codicology, palaeography, papyrology, and mapping literature. Additionally, it covers the teaching of key literary genres, including Homer, Latin epic poetry, and late antiquity and Medieval Latin drama.

For obvious reasons, the four volumes do not exhaust the range of topics and subjects taught at university level related to the Classics. The chapters, written by experts and scholars working in academic contexts, form part of the series by sharing clear points of contact and continuity with the other volumes, while at the same time maintaining a distinct identity closely linked to the specific subject matter addressed.

For equally obvious reasons, the volumes do not always display entirely homogeneous elements and structures. The contributions, drawing on the authors' experiences, offer diverse perspectives and interesting mutual connections. Some contributions put forward a theoretical approach and others a practical one, while in several cases experiences rooted in specific contexts are presented.

Consequently, although issues in teaching and learning may be examined from different angles, as also noted by the reviewers, "the reader will be able to identify the content of greatest interest and make use of contributions from which to derive elements useful for reflection and practical application." While it is true that each university context differs from another, in relation to the country in question, it is equally true that the teaching experiences, theoretical reflections, and projects described always provide valuable insights, both adaptable and transferable, that are capable of further stimulating interest in the fields of didactics and pedagogy.

I conclude this introduction with the hope that this project will be useful and, above all, that it will spark new debates and critical reflections on the role and profession of university teaching in the Classics.

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For this personal project, as a graphic designer, I felt the need to create the cover book of the series using four different colors. The images aligned in silhouette represent the journey of teaching and learning that engages with the various elements of classical culture.

### **Acknowledgements**

Special thanks go to the authors who believed in this project and whose valuable contributions made its realization possible. I would like to thank Vernon Press, Belén Izaguirre Fernández and Sonia Costa for their invaluable help and support throughout these years of work. I am also grateful to the reviewers for their careful work and valuable feedback.

Special tribute is paid to Professor Antoni Biosca i Bas (1969–2025), to whom these four volumes are dedicated.



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**Editor of the Volumes *Teaching and Learning Classics*  
at the University Level**

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# Introduction to Volume 1

*Teaching and Learning Classics at the University Level, Vol. 1* compiles thirteen chapters that examine Latin and ancient Greek language topics, linguistics, and training for teachers in primary, secondary, and higher education.

The first chapter, *Teaching and Learning Greek for Beginners* (Elisabetta Berardi), emphasizes that teaching basic Greek sentences is crucial for motivating learners and developing essential skills like morphology, syntax, and vocabulary. It advocates a balanced approach combining grammar–translation and inductive methods, with a focus on oral practice and early exposure to authentic texts. Additionally, it underscores the importance of particles and root-based vocabulary for ongoing language growth.

The second chapter, *Teaching and Learning Greek Metrics* (Liana Lomiento), explains ancient Greek metrics by defining meter and rhythm, illustrating basic metrical feet and structures, and their role in poetic communication. It reviews major ancient sources and modern scholarship and provides practical guidance for university instruction that emphasizes prosodic skills, ancient colometry, and rhythm as a key part of interpretation.

The third chapter, *Teaching and Learning Greek Historical Grammar* (Elena Džukeska), explains why historical grammar is essential for understanding the structure and development of Greek. It outlines its origins in Indo-European studies, the comparative method, and the sources available. It also demonstrates how a diachronic approach enhances comprehension of phonology, morphology, and vocabulary, thus increasing students' engagement with Greek texts.

The fourth chapter, *Teaching and Learning Latin for Beginners* (Bořivoj Marek, Jana Mikulová, Tomáš Weissar), explores how Latin's reduced presence in school curricula impacts learning. It highlights how many university students start without prerequisites, describes different learner profiles, compares traditional, communicative, and hybrid teaching methods, discusses the role of teaching materials, digital resources, and AI, and addresses structural challenges like limited instructional time, motivation issues, and assessment practices.

The fifth chapter, *Teaching Latin through Linguistic Typology* (Elena Zheltova), outlines linguistic typology, both intra- and extra-linguistic, as a tool to describe structural variation and cross-linguistic universals. It highlights its relevance for Latin and Ancient Greek and shows how, combined with functional, historical-comparative, and corpus-based approaches, it enables reinterpretation of complex Latin phenomena and the development of advanced teaching methods for classics students.

The sixth chapter, *Teaching and Learning Latin Descriptive Grammar* (Beata Spieralska), distinguishes Latin descriptive grammar from normative approaches and places it within key theoretical frameworks (traditional, structuralist, valency-based, constituency models). It discusses the connection between language courses and grammar courses, covers content selection, from morphology to complex syntax, and reviews authors and reference manuals. Additionally, it proposes a structured syllabus and various exercise types tailored for philological work and text editing.

Chapter seven, *Teaching Translation in Classics* (Peter Kuhlmann), examines the importance of translation in Latin and Greek. It illustrates with classroom examples how accurate translations can be made without deep textual understanding. The chapter explains why translation remains vital for comprehension, assessment, and exams despite its limitations. It also compares translation with more communicative methods and places it within modern theories of translation, cognitive reading processes, and common student challenges.

The eighth chapter, *Teaching and Learning Greek and Latin Prose Composition* (Juan Coderch), highlights the importance of prose composition as a way to turn passive knowledge of Greek and Latin into active skills. It presents a mostly positive critical discussion and describes step-by-step methods, from simple sentences to restructured texts and creative exercises. It also stresses the importance of strong fundamentals, active involvement, and well-crafted materials.

The ninth chapter, *Teaching and Learning Latin for Humanities* (Julia Krauze), illustrates how Latin instruction in three-year humanities programs has been impacted by school reforms, reduced teaching time, fewer institutions offering Latin, and waning interest in classical subjects. It highlights the challenges faced by students with weak backgrounds and proposes a targeted didactic approach based on content selection, active teaching

methods, careful technological integration, and cultural contextualization, with a comparison between several European countries.

The tenth chapter, *Teaching and Learning Medical Terminology* (Debbie Felton), explores how teaching medical terminology enhances communication, diagnosis, and the doctor–patient relationship. It highlights how studying Greek and Latin roots within the context of medical history helps learners grasp and explain thousands of terms. The chapter also discusses active teaching methods, including games, targeted readings, and addresses challenges from the pandemic, digital technology, and AI.

The eleventh chapter, *Teaching Primary Teachers Training in Classics* (Alberto Regagliolo), examines the university education of students preparing to teach classical subjects in elementary schools. The chapter emphasizes the importance of combining strong disciplinary knowledge with pedagogical skills, multisensory teaching methods, and inclusive practices, demonstrating how myths, language, and ancient culture can be adapted for childhood learning, thereby developing teachers capable of flexible and well-informed teaching strategies.

Chapter 12, *Training Secondary Teachers in Classics* (Steven Hunt), outlines the essential skills for an effective Secondary Classics teacher: solid disciplinary expertise, the capacity to make the ancient world engaging, and proficiency in three main teaching methods. It emphasizes that texts, activities, and technologies should be selected thoughtfully with pedagogical intent, tailored to students' needs, and combined with attentive, inclusive formative assessment.

The thirteenth chapter, *Teaching University Lecturers Training in Classics* (Marc Brüssel), explores how university lecturers are trained in Latin and Greek as cultural mediators and disciplinary multipliers. It highlights the diversity of courses, learners, and professional backgrounds, as well as the limited professionalization of entry-level positions. The chapter stresses the need for a wide-ranging methodological toolkit that combines grammar, direct approaches, modern linguistics, mental lexicon development, informed AI use, and intercultural sensitivity. It redefines the role of the lecturer as a facilitator of adult learning.



# Chapter 1

## Teaching and Learning Greek for Beginners

Elisabetta Berardi  
*University of Turin, Italy*

### Abstract

In the initial stages of learning Greek, it is essential to employ strategies that lead as soon as possible to the text, first adapted from the original, then original, in order to prevent motivation from weakening after the first phase of enthusiasm for a new subject. It is therefore necessary to select morphological and syntactic topics: the teacher illustrates noun and verb in their essential features and presents some syntactic aspects (values of particles such as μέν, δέ, γάρ, ἀλλά) as soon as possible. The mnemonic effort required of the class group should be directed to the knowledge of frequent and productive lexical roots and to the knowledge of elements of noun formation: in fact, the goal is to bring the student to a global understanding of the text even before its translation. This process will enable the student to master the sentence of simple syntax in a short time.

**Keywords:** Comprehension and translation; Orality; Particles and syntax; Lexical roots.

\*\*\*

### 1. Introduction

A sentence of simple syntax sometimes turned out to be a complicated affair to teach. Tales report how basic knowledge of the Greek language would have been difficult to pass on even to those born to a father who excelled in the purest Attic Greek, or at least this is what Flavius Philostratus tells us in the third century AD in his *Lives of the Sophists*. Philostratus relates an anecdote about a family misfortune that had afflicted the great Athenian orator Herod Atticus a century earlier. Herodes had had a son,

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*In my opinion, these volumes constitute an essential reference work for all those engaged in the instruction of Classics, as they address the most pertinent topics from a variety of methodologies, and they offer extremely useful materials and resources.*

Dr. Rosa M<sup>a</sup> Marina Sáez  
Professor of Latin Philology  
Department of Ancient Studies  
University of Zaragoza, Spain

*Teaching and Learning Classics at the University Level, edited by Alberto Regagliolo, is an ambitious and welcome contribution to the pedagogy of Classical Studies. At first sight, the project might appear counterintuitive today: how can we continue to speak about the ancient world, in all its many dimensions, to a society that seems more concerned with the present and understandably preoccupied with the future? For Regagliolo and his collaborators, this is precisely the question that must be addressed. Across four substantial volumes, scholars from different academic traditions offer both practical reflections and methodological perspectives on how Greek, Latin, ancient culture, and their reception can still be taught today. Spanning a wide range of subjects—from language and literature to material culture, digital humanities, and pedagogy—the collection combines theoretical reflection with concrete teaching experience. The essays reveal the diversity of approaches currently shaping the discipline while also raising broader questions about the place of Classics in modern higher education. I am sure this ambitious project will be of great interest to scholars and teachers seeking to rethink how antiquity is taught in the twenty-first-century university.*

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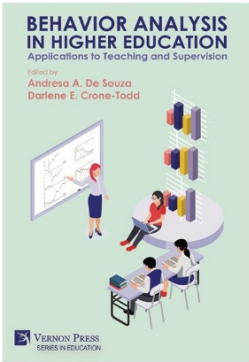
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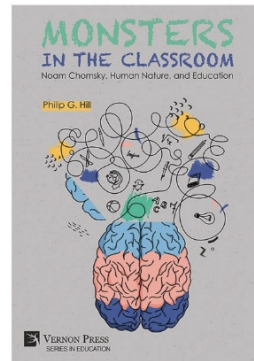
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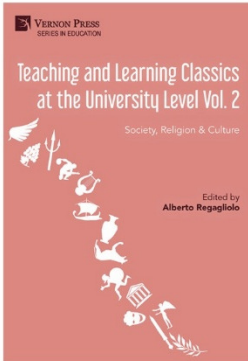
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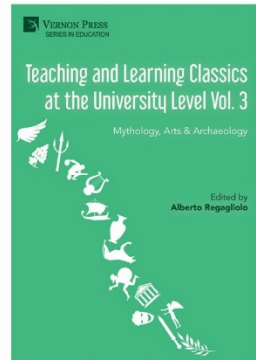
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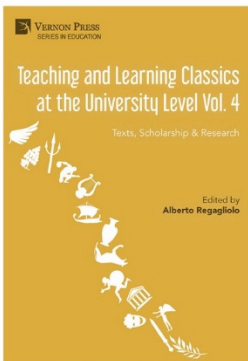
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