

Another issue often found with liberal education is that those teaching student in liberal education are students themselves, therefore to teach these teachers (who are also pupils) there must be minds greater than theirs, to ensure that there is no uncertainty in what it taught to teachers and then in turn to the pupils, those who are qualified to do this in any great way are very hard to come about. Therefore liberal education will always have to consist of the study of 'great books which the greatest minds have left behind' (Strauss, 1959), the master never quite leaving the role of the pupil.

If we were to now to consider whether students receiving a liberal education is appropriate for the twenty-first century we can consider many of these advantages and disadvantages, however liberal education is very different now to how it stood in the centuries' before-hand. The Greeks may have had a significant impact on the way a liberal education stood but they do not have so great an impact that the regard for how appropriate liberal education is for this century.

One thing to consider is the level of education pupils receive from a liberal education compared to other forms of education, the traditional verses the progressive. The traditional form of education being liberal education. Once again going back to the Ancient Greeks, we can see that many of the same values of liberal education still exist today. Today, we still hold that from a liberal education students should gain knowledge not for the sake of what they can gain, but seek knowledge for knowledge sake, to 'seek out of mere curiosity and enjoyment.' Aristotle characterised education being 'sought for some purpose beyond itself'. This still holds today- through liberal education, opposed to a progressive form of education, we learn for the sake of knowledge that we gain and not what the knowledge could give us

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