

by the old men concerning the traditional usages of the tribe. The ideal being to perpetuate the past, the youth were encouraged to imitate their elders and not deviate from established customs.

Among the Spartans, whose aim as we have seen was military efficiency, the training was designed to make the warrior,—stern, cold, and cruel. The Athenian ideal was the harmonious development of body and mind, hence the education of Athens sought to give the man beauty of form, keenness of intellect, and nobility of heart.

The Christian ideal emphasises the importance of the individual, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul." Yet with all its emphasis on the value of the individual it does not overlook the fact that man is a social being, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." One of the problems of the ages has been the maintaining of a proper balance between the individual and society. Sometimes the individual has been subordinated to the state, then the few have governed the masses; at other times the individual has been supreme knowing no law except the strong arm. Every human being is the child of his parents and the child of the race, that is, he is endowed with instincts both individual and social.

During the middle ages both Church and State suppressed individual liberty, and therefore, repressed and oppressed the individual. Then came the Reformation which won the right of private judgment and the result was a rapid development of individualism and of social and religious liberty. Thus at the time of the Reformation, Germany