

History of Education.

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Mots-clés : Systèmes éducatifs étrangers

Iconographie (personnages et événements liés à l'histoire de l'Education, sauf pédagogues)

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HISTORY OF EDUCATION

by

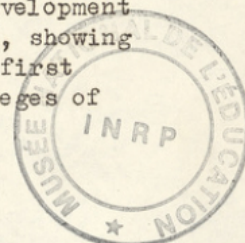
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This series of three filmstrips illustrates the history of Education from original sources. It should be especially useful in Colleges of Education, also in schools where education includes courses of social history or civics courses. Each part (35 frames) may be used independently.

- 39 Part 1. Elementary Education since 1800. Illustrates elementary schooling prior to 1800 and surveys its development under the Voluntary Societies and following the 1870 and 1902 Acts. Changes in the architecture of schools, the curriculum and methods of teaching are all treated up to the present day, together with ancillary services such as school meals and medical service.
- 40 Part 2. Secondary Education since 1800. Beginning with the conditions and the curriculum of the Public and Endowed Grammar Schools prior to 1900, this strip then illustrates the provision of Local Authority secondary schools after the 1902 Act, the tripartite system and the comprehensive school movement. Special attention is paid to the development of a varied secondary school curriculum and the use of teaching aids such as radio and television.
- 41 Part 3. University Education and Teacher-Training since 1800. Depicts the higher education given at Oxford and Cambridge, at the Inns of Court and in Medical Schools both before and after the expansion and reform of these institutions and the rise of the provincial universities in the latter half of the 19th century. The provision and development of teacher-training colleges is then illustrated, showing the changes in curriculum and methods since the first colleges of the 1840s up to the present day Colleges of Education.

Price 17/6d. each with notes.



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Part 1. Elementary Education since 1800

No. 39

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The main development in the history of elementary education in the British Isles since 1800 has been the growth of State provision of schools.

1. St. Andrew's Charity School, Holborn. (N.M.R.) In 1800 various schools were in existence to provide elementary education, - that is, instruction in reading, writing and perhaps some arithmetic. Of these the charity schools were the most notable. Founded mainly under the guidance of the society for Promoting Christian Knowledge they were financed by public subscription as a means of establishing the Christian religion, particularly as it was practised in the Church of England. St. Andrew's charity school was one of the earliest to be founded, in 1696, though this photograph was taken in 1910. It was also hoped that charity schools would discipline the poor and teach them to accept their place in society as one to which God had called them. The wearing of distinctive uniforms was an expression of this aim, since it made the children aware of their positions of dependence on their benefactors. Notice the statues of the boy and the girl in uniforms above the doors.

2. Uniforms of the Welsh Charity School, Gray's Inn Lane, London. (N.L.W.) The school was built in 1771. The boy has fawn trousers and a blue jacket with a white collar, and a dark blue bow. Note the medal. His peaked cap has the Prince of Wales's feathers in front and a leek on the left. The girl has a blue dress with a white apron, cap, collar, and tippet. She carries a blue cloak on one arm and a white bonnet with a blue ribbon on the other. She also wears a leek.

3. A Dame's School. c.1845 by T. Webster. (T.G.) Elementary instruction might also be gained at a Dame's school. These were private schools where for a few pence a week the "dame" would teach what she could. Often with little knowledge herself and with no teacher-training, it was all she could do to keep an eye on the children let alone teach them. This artist's impression shows clearly the overcrowding, the teacher's cane and children in stages varying from earnest attention on the left (notice the deaf boy) to private play and apple-eating on the right. The main work is reading not writing.

4. A Village School by G. Harvey. (N.G.S.) Here a village schoolmaster in Scotland teaches both reading and writing. Note the slate he is holding and the boy on the left writing with a quill pen. Village schools might have been endowed by local people with an income for the teacher, or a teacher might have set up his school as a private enterprise for which he charged fees.

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HISTORY OF EDUCATION

No. 40.

Part 2. Secondary Education since 1800

by

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Not until the Education Act of 1902 did the State make any organised provision for secondary education. Prior to that the endowed and private schools and the independent "public schools" provided such secondary education that there was.

1. The Schoolroom, Westminster School. (LME) Westminster is one of the oldest schools in England. It began as a Grammar School attached to the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster. Refounded in 1561, it continued as one of the most important of the public schools throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It was one of the nine schools investigated by the Clarendon Commission of 1861. (The others were Eton, Winchester, Charterhouse, St. Paul's, Merchant Taylors', Harrow, Rugby and Shrewsbury - all except St. Paul's and Merchant Taylors' being boarding schools.) In most of these schools one large schoolroom seated all the boys, and ushers or assistant masters taught the various "forms".
2. Roll-call at Eton. (EC) Eton College, founded in 1440, became during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries a school patronized mainly by the aristocracy. In this picture its aristocratic character is shown in the boys' clothing and this has become the school uniform which has survived into the twentieth century. Note the game of "Eton Fives" being played in the background against the chapel wall.
3. Speeches at King's School, Canterbury. (RMC) The curriculum at these schools was almost wholly classical. In this lithograph of 1845 a boy declaims a speech, and though by this time they were usually in English, they were a survival from the teaching of rhetoric in ancient and medieval times when speeches, especially in Latin, were prepared and delivered as a part of a boy's studies.
4. Nixon's School at Oxford. (NBR) Apart from the public schools many endowed grammar schools survived into the nineteenth century. Few however were capable of giving an education in Latin and most were no more than elementary schools. This picture shows the decay into which one such school had fallen. Nixon's school had been founded in 1659 to teach both Latin and English but it had given up Latin by 1809. In 1894 the school was demolished and, as in many similar cases, its income was used to provide scholarships for children at public elementary schools.
5. Benton Park School, Rawden, near Bradford, c.1820. (LME) The classical curriculum was heavily criticised by many members of the industrial and commercial middle classes as irrelevant to their needs and as a result many private schools were founded which offered modern and commercial subjects. This advertisement was typical of many such schools.
6. Applied Mathematics. (GRO) This is a specimen of a mathematical exercise (in verse) set in one of these private schools in the early part of the nineteenth century.

