

Characteristics of the School Education System in England

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Abstract. Today, the United Kingdom is one of the leaders in the quality and level of education. There are several reasons for this level of education. To understand these reasons, we must first look at the history of education in England. Education in England in the Middle Ages was very different from what it is today. Only church members were engaged.

Keywords: England, the Middle Ages, the Norton Tower, The Sunday School Movement, Robert Rykes, J. Pound, R. Gladston, U. Churchill, U. Foster, Law on Primary Education, Fisher's Law

In medieval England the situation was different. Only the upper class had access to education. Women were not allowed to study. Christianity also had a great influence on education. In the Middle Ages, people were more interested in acquiring martial arts than in learning. Later, after the period when Roman and German culture influenced society, the church encouraged people to get an education. Not everyone had access to education because society was divided. Therefore, only 5% of the population could read and write.[1]

In the Middle Ages, education was paid. During this period, the most educated people worked in the church, but they lived alone, their knowledge was protected. The farmer needed his master's permission for his son to study. In order to study, he had to get a certificate from the farmer. But in most cases, they were not allowed to study. Any family that educates their children without permission is subject to large fines.

Nevertheless, the peasants were determined to educate their children, and in any case tried to get a certificate from their master. Between 1327 and 1348, he was able to obtain 15 certificates. began to demand his right. This was not to the liking of the feudal lords.

Medieval schools taught mainly grammar (Latin). Because the language of trade was Latin. It was a common language, and reading and writing were conducted in this language[2]. Another subject was the art of rhetoric. Later, Greek, English, geography, and the natural sciences were added to their curricula. The school buildings consisted of 2 rooms: 1 room for boys, 2 rooms for teachers. In the spring and summer, the children spent the day at school from early morning until sunset. During this period there were also monastery schools. Benedictine monks taught there. The schools were under Vatican control. The school is a paradise for those who want to study art and science. Teachers studied copying from Roman and Greek books, the theories of Plato, Eratosthenes, Aristotle, Hippocrates[3]. Some monks also taught physics and astronomy. In the following centuries, a period of great changes in education began.

In 1662, after the Law on Homogeneity, dissenting academies (Bristol, Oxford) were established. In 1692, Elizabeth passed the Law on the Poor. [4] According to historian David Mitcher, private charity was the main source of funding in the 1640s, and in this respect England was among the modern states. Foundations were permanent and active in the XIX century. In addition to the property elite, merchants and priests also supported charitable work in the field of education.[5] In the 18th and 19th centuries, the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge established charitable schools for poor students aged 7 to 11.

These schools became the basis for the development of modern concepts of primary and secondary education. The society was the first provider of teacher education. The Sunday School Movement was founded in England in the 18th century. The movement was founded by Robert Raikes, and in July 1780, proceedings began at the home of Mrs. Meredith. The best time was Sunday. Because for the remaining 6 days the boys worked in factories. The textbook was a study of the Bible. [6] Later, the girls also participated. Reiks published the school's report in the newspapers. Rice also wrote to the children to teach according to the school schedule. [7]

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Proceedings of the International Conference on Innovation, Integration and Modern Education (ICIIME 2022)

In the 19th century, several schools were opened for poor children. In 1818, J. POUND opened a school. The school taught free reading, writing and arithmetic. [8] In 1820, S. Wilderspin opened a school in Smithfield, in 1839, J. POUND in Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and in 1844, E. Keyers. During this period, more than 200 schools were established. [9] It was difficult for the children of England to standardize the education system. On the one hand, the church, on the other hand, the parties, the poverty, the industrial conflict led to many educational reforms in the XIX-XX centuries. Several societies and associations have been formed. Laws and decrees were passed and repealed. The main problem was that the children did not go to school. If we look at the statistics of that period, in England and Wales, 4.3 million primary school-age children attended 1 million voluntary schools and 1.3 million in state-supported schools, but 2 million children did not attend school at all. could not enter school. [10] At the same time, ministers such as R. Gladstone and W. Churchill also tried to pay more attention to education. 1870 W. Foster's Law on Primary Education Primary schools (in modern parlance, for primary education) in areas where there is insufficient funding are partially funded by the state. demanded the establishment of schools. [11] Some parts of this decision have been the subject of controversy within the Liberal Party.

In 1891, the Law on Primary Education was passed again. made internal education absolutely free. In 1893, the Law on Primary Education raised the age of school dropout to 11 years, and also provided for the establishment of special schools for children with disabilities. [12] In 1897, grants were awarded to voluntary schools (church schools). In 1899, he dropped out of school at the age of 12 and later at the age of 13. [13] Since April 1900, higher schools have been recognized to teach students between the ages of 10 and 15. The Fisher Education Act of 1918 made secondary education compulsory until the age of 14 and made the state responsible for secondary schools. This was the education reform of the First World War.

Thus, the education system in England was radically reformed. In the Middle Ages, the system under the influence of the church was secularized in a new era. The number of institutions specializing in higher education has increased significantly. Founded in the 12th century, universities such as Oxford and Cambridge have reached the point where they are now ranked among the world's top universities. and as a result of prudent policies, the United Kingdom is today one of the most developed countries in the field of education.

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