How much has education changed in the 20th Century?
(with a little bit of Terrington’s education history too)
What do you understand about education in Britain today? Discuss with your partner how our education system works...

You might think about ages, qualifications, exams, different types of schools etc..

Back to school clip
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IUuJ4kQaOZM
To begin with, we need to pop just outside the 20th Century to 1870, the Education Act, which was the first piece of law to specifically deal with the provision of education in Britain. The government basically felt it was important they stepped in and took control of the children of Britain’s education.

What do you think education was like before the 20th Century? You can go as far back as you want to discuss...

Dame schools: Basic literacy and numeracy for girls of the villages, usually in the home of an elderly woman of the village

Grammar Schools: Schools for rich boys where they would learn skills required for a life in leadership & politics as well as languages, History, Geography and Literature. Some poor boys who were gifted might get a scholarship from a rich member of the community (often left in their will)

In the main though, if you were poor up 1870, generally you didn’t get much of an education, you were more needed to work on the land, girls were more needed to help run the home.
The first school (more closely linked to what we understand of a school) in Terrington was the ‘National School’ built in 1861.

- This new school would cater for the junior and senior boys of Terrington St Clement
- You might be in education until 14 years old, depending on if you were needed for work
- It is on Churchgate Way just in front of the church
- If you look closely at the walls you can see scratch marks where the boys used to sharpen their slate writing equipment.
School photo from the National School in 1925

Some of your grandparents or great grandparents might be here...
Obviously, following the 1870 Education Act, girls were also entitled to an education too! A school was built on Sutton Road for the girls, that also acted as the village infant’s school before transferring to the National School on Churchgate Way.

A private residence now, just behind the bus stop.
The infant class at Sutton Road acting in a play about 1910

Great great grandparents
1928 Great grandparents?

Just a thought... some of these boys, if not all of them would go off to fight Hitler and it couldn’t be further from their minds! 😞
some of these boys too, if not all of them would go off to fight Hitler and it couldn’t be further from their minds! 😊
Terrington Secondary 2nd XI 1952/53
The Marsh school, built by the farmers in the area at the end of Rhoon Road, for their children in 1893, meant they could be reasonably educated closer to the fields to work as well. The Marsh school closed in 1985.

Last day of the Marsh School, can you spot your parents / grandparents?
Your parents might be in this picture! 1980
As the 20th Century went on, and particularly after WW1 when it was clear to the government that Britain was falling behind the world in terms of skills, education and health, lots more schools were built with an improved curriculum designed to let students get jobs in the modern era.

What did this look like for Terrington?

A new Central School was built in Terrington in 1930, that would be a Junior and Senior school and take children from Clenchwarton and the surrounding villages as well. They would walk or cycle to school. The girls would also go to this new central school. There was no need for the old school at the church, but the Sutton Road girls school remained an infants school right up until 1980 then it became a house as we’ve seen.

Where was this new Central School?
The old Central School is now Terrington Community Primary School.
So, what about us, the high school?

2020 is our 40th anniversary, we were built in 1980. All of the seniors from over the road moved to the new secondary school. The high school would teach children aged 11-16.
So, following that little tour of St Clement’s school history, what actually happened to education in Britain in the 20th Century? What was the experiences of the students and was it always a fair system for all?...
### Summary so far:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages of education:</th>
<th>Up to age 14 at the start (1900)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Types of schools:</td>
<td>Dame Schools, Church schools, Grammar schools</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Boys:              | **Poor boys:** Basic reading and writing (unless you were gifted and were lucky enough to get a scholarship to a Grammar school)  
Farming the land was far more important than education  
**Rich boys:** Grammar school then university |
| Girls:             | **Poor girls:** Some infant education but mostly being prepared for running the home  
**Rich girls:** Dame school (with rich families) then you would move to the home of another rich family and probably marry the boy of that family |
What were the different schools in Britain?

Private schools (fee paying) – outside of government influence or control

- Private schools can charge up to £4000 per term, that is £12000 a year. You’re in school for 11 years, so your whole school career could cost £1.3million.
- Private schools have very small classes with outstanding facilities that just can’t be found in state schools (in terms of sports, and academic facilities).
- Many of the most influential people in Britain (particularly politicians) went to a private school, some people say they have an unfair advantage in life.
- Many people argue in a modern world, searching for equality, private schools should be banned.

What are your thoughts on Private Schools?

Harrow school clip
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pN78fQubbvQ
What were the different schools in Britain?

Grammar School (Part of the Tri-Partite System of schools)

• Historically these schools were for rich boys, or bright poor children lucky enough to be given a scholarship
• As the 20th Century went on, access to the Grammar Schools changed and you could go for free, as long as you passed the 11+ Entrance Exam at the end of year 6
• Grammar Schools are selective, that means they only allow students of a certain ability it leaving the rest of that town or city to go to a comprehensive school
• Many people argue that Grammar schools are unfair and give certain children an advantage in life with access to smaller classes, better facilities and generally higher achievement.
• Many people are calling for more grammar schools to be rebuilt
What were the different schools in Britain?

Secondary Modern Schools (Part of the Tri-Partite System of schools)

- These schools were set up after WW2 until the 1970s when they became Comprehensive Schools.
- The students who went to secondary modern were those that failed the 11+ exam for grammar school and everyone else (not including fee paying children)
- The age range of these schools were 11-15
- The education here was different for girls and boys, quite gender stereotyped and generally seen as less academic and inferior. Behaviour issues were also more common at Secondary Modern schools
- There are many faith schools in Britain too

What are your thoughts on Secondary Modern schools

Educating Essex Intro Clip

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vrz2eJFVO5A
What were the different schools in Britain?

Technical School (Part of the Tri-Partite System of schools)

- These schools were the third part of the Tri-Partite system of schools, the technical school focusing on ‘technical’ subjects like mechanics and engineering.
- The main idea here was that the students would be being prepared for the world of work, in the trades particularly.
- The Technical schools never really took off and were more of an idea, but they did exist up until the great comprehensive take over in the 1970s (there are some technical schools today, but they tend to be +16

What are your thoughts on Technical schools
What were the different schools in Britain?

The Comprehensive School

- All new schools in the 70s and beyond were comprehensive schools, they had a similar design and did not select on entry.
- Comprehensive schools were filled with everyone who was left or who didn’t pass the 11+ exam and soon got a reputation of being unruly and wild
- Comprehensive schools can teach age 11-18 (16-18 sixth form)
- All Secondary Moderns and some grammars merged in to these comprehensives in the 1970s
- Some comprehensives are boys or girls only, most are mixed
- Most of England’s comprehensives are academies now, meaning they are not run by the government but by private sponsors, usually one hub school with sub schools in a ‘Trust’
How did Tripartite look in Kings Lynn

King Edward VII – Grammar School

Alderman Catleugh (girls) Secondary Modern

Alderman Catleugh (Boys) Secondary Modern

Gaywood Park (Now KLA) Secondary Modern - mixed

King’s Lynn Technical School (Now COWA)
Education in King’s Lynn Today

• Springwood High School (1979)
  Renamed after the Alderman Catleugh
  and girls merged as a comprehensive
• 2011 – Became an academy
• 11-16 GCSE - (+16-18) - A’Levels

• King Edward VII (KES Academy)
• Lost grammar school status in 1979
• 2014 – Became an academy
• 11-16 GCSE - (+16-18) - A’Levels

• COWA
• Age 16-18+
• Technical courses and A’Levels

• St Clement’s High, Marshland High & Smithdon
• Age 11-16
• Academy schools in West Norfolk Academies Trust
School Swap Documentary.  [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=giV7rRqdqD8&t=1193s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=giV7rRqdqD8&t=1193s)

Put all of our work and our discussions on this Education unit to the forefront of your mind as we watch this TV show where they put 3 private school children into a state school for a week.

We will use it to form a debate on Private Education vs. State Education

You can scribble some notes if you want to use it in your argument.
Timeline of Education in Britain in the 20\textsuperscript{th} Century:

On a clean page, going down the page, we’re going to create a quick timeline overview of key changes in education throughout the 20\textsuperscript{th} Century. You should use images and summary information, NOT every word you see... start with 1902 but only add the year as you see it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Education Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This Act of Parliament established secondary education, mixing higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>grade schools with fee paying (private) schools. It also got rid of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>school boards and created Local Education Authorities (LEAs) in charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of running their own schools. Eg: Norfolk County Council would be our</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Regulations for Secondary Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A document defining what all students should learn over 4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Free School Meals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LEAs could provide free meals for the poorest children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Timeline of Education in Britain in the 20th Century:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event/Reform</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>School Medical inspections: Doctors and nurses went into schools to give compulsory medical checks and recommend treatments if needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Exams council: A new group to administer the new School Certificate and Higher School Certificate exams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>School leavers: All children must remain in education until the age of 14</td>
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<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>Curriculum Reform: A differentiated curriculum for boys and girls should be adopted although schools were given some more freedom to choose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>School Ages: Transfer to primary school would be at age 11 and children will remain in secondary school until 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>DEMANDS for closing private schools</td>
<td>Many called for the merging of private schools into the state school system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>New ‘post war’ education</td>
<td>Tri-partite education system – 3 different schools offering different education (Grammar, Secondary Modern and Technical education)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Free milk</td>
<td>All pupils in England would have free milk every day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>School ages</td>
<td>Compulsory leaving age raised to 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>First GCE exams</td>
<td>First general certificate of education exams taken, replacing the school certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>First CSE (O’ Levels) exams</td>
<td>First Certificate of Secondary education exams taken, replacing the school certificate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1973 –</td>
<td>School leavers age raised to 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979 –</td>
<td>By the end of the 1970s, almost all secondary modern schools had</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>merged with the new Comprehensive schools. Some Grammar schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>had also merged with the new Comprehensive schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988 –</td>
<td>GCSE Exams replaced O’Levels and CSE’s. 16+ Exam for those wanting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to do A’Levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988 –</td>
<td>A compulsory common core curriculum for all students in England.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It was split into key stages (KS1-KS4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991 –</td>
<td>First tests for KS1 children, this would inform their future progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 –</td>
<td>School leavers age raised to 18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1979 – Totally Comprehensive?

1988 - GCSE Exams System

1988 – National Curriculum

1991 – KS1 Tests

2015 – School ages
Follow up... Things to watch yourself...

BBC: Back in time for School – Episode 6 1980s  [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MWTPD6Azqc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MWTPD6Azqc)
BBC: Back in time for School – Episode 7 1990s  [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yCjKuWgeL0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yCjKuWgeL0)
BBC: Back in time for School – Episode 8: Summary  [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g9M_HPoc6jE](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g9M_HPoc6jE)

Channel 4’s Educating Series...
- Essex
- Yorkshire
- Manchester
- The East End (London)
- Cardiff
  [https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=educating](https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=educating)

Channel 4: Harrow (private school) a very British School pt1  [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r1VR3QdWsGM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r1VR3QdWsGM)
Channel 4: Harrow (private school) a very British School pt2  [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZMnd0lKAC7s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZMnd0lKAC7s)

Sunningdale Youngest Boarders  [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QCVrCPmIChU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QCVrCPmIChU)