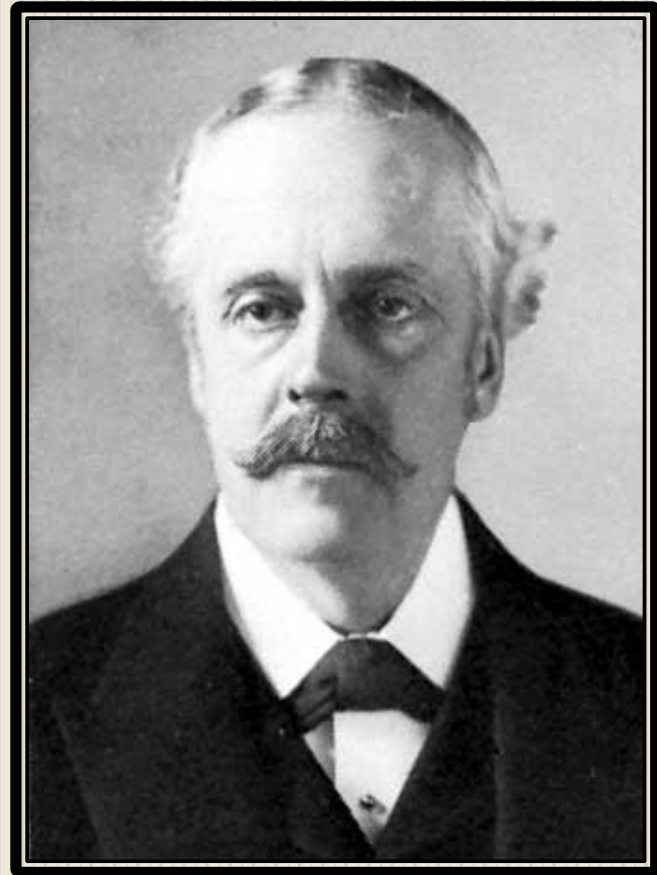


The 20th Century

Balfour's Education Act

- So in 1902 Balfour's Education Act was established. The Act abolished the School Boards and created Local Education Authorities (LEAs) based on the county councils. These Education Authorities were allowed to support other forms of education, not only elementary. So they were able to finance secondary schools. The LEAs became the basis of the "national system, locally administered. Education was controlled centrally by the Secretary of the Board of Education

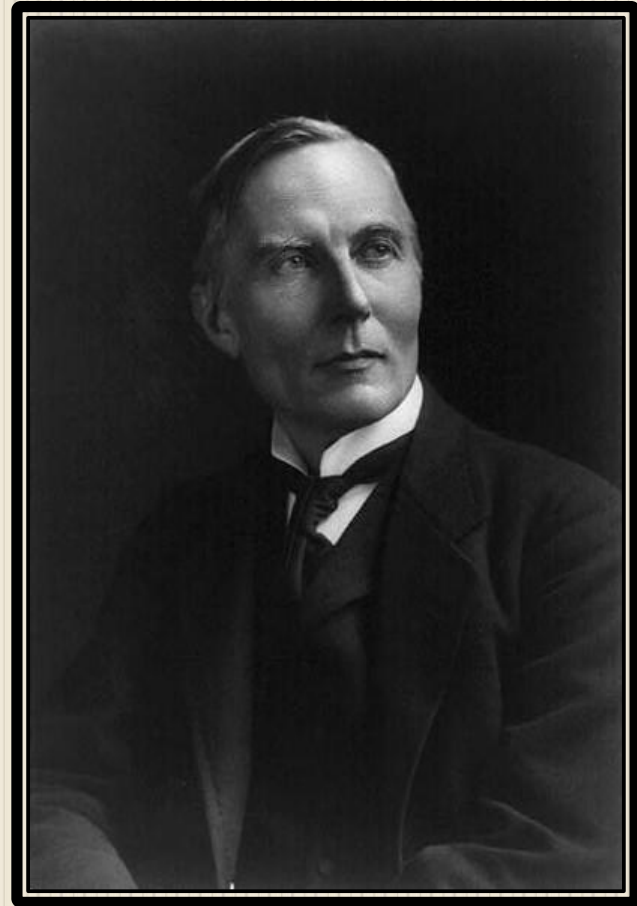


Arthur James Balfour.

British statesman who maintained a position of power in the British Conservative Party for 50 years; he was prime minister from 1902 to 1905.

Fisher Act

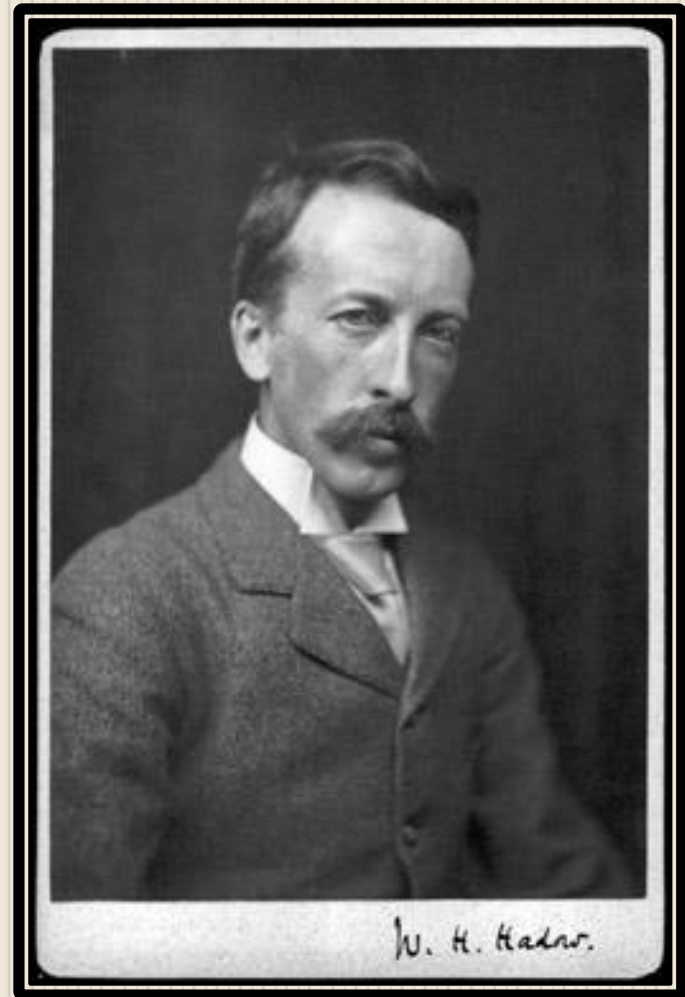
- There is another period of educational reform starting with the Fisher Act of 1918. It made secondary education compulsory up to age 14 and gave responsibility for secondary schools to the state. Under the Act, many higher elementary schools and endowed grammar schools became state funded central schools or secondary schools. However, most children attended primary (elementary) school up until age 14, rather than going to a separate school for secondary education. Moreover, the act abolished all fees in elementary schools. So, Britain finally had a free and compulsory system of state education.



Henry Fisher
President of the Board of Education (10 December 1916 - 19 October 1922).

Hadow's Report

- Then in 1926 the country saw Hadow's report. He was a chairman of the Consultative Committees. The Report was extraordinarily important. It proposed the division of the elementary school system into two stages, junior and senior, with a break at eleven for all.
- Besides, it suggested two types of schools: *Grammar* (an academic education with a school-leaving age of 16) and *Secondary Modern* (a practically based education with a school leaving age of 14).



Sir William Henry Hadow

Chairman of several committees published a series of reports on education,

Butler's Act

- Then in 1944 goes Butler's Act which introduced free compulsory secondary education. It defined the modern split between primary education and secondary education at age 11, suggested the raising of the school-leaving age to 15, provided 3 stages of education: primary, secondary and further education.
- Besides, the Act established the "Tripartite System". It defined the grammar school as the place of education for the academically gifted children selected on the results obtained in the intelligence examinations at the age of 11 (The Eleven Plus). Grammar school pupils were expected to go on to university or some other form of higher education. Children who did not pass the selection test attended *Secondary Technical* schools for the technically minded; *Secondary Modern* schools for the less academic.



Rab Butler
President of the Board of Education (20 July 1941 - 3 August 1944),
Minister of Education (3 August 1944 - 25 May 1945)

Butler's Act's "Tripartite System"

Tripartite System

Grammar schools
Modern schools

Secondary



Comprehensive schools

- The Labour government's solution in 1965 was to introduce a new type of school, the 'comprehensive', a combination of 'grammar' and 'secondary modern' under one roof. The idea of comprehensive education was to give all children of whatever background the same opportunity in education. Between 1965 and 1980 almost all the old "grammar" and "secondary



School curriculum

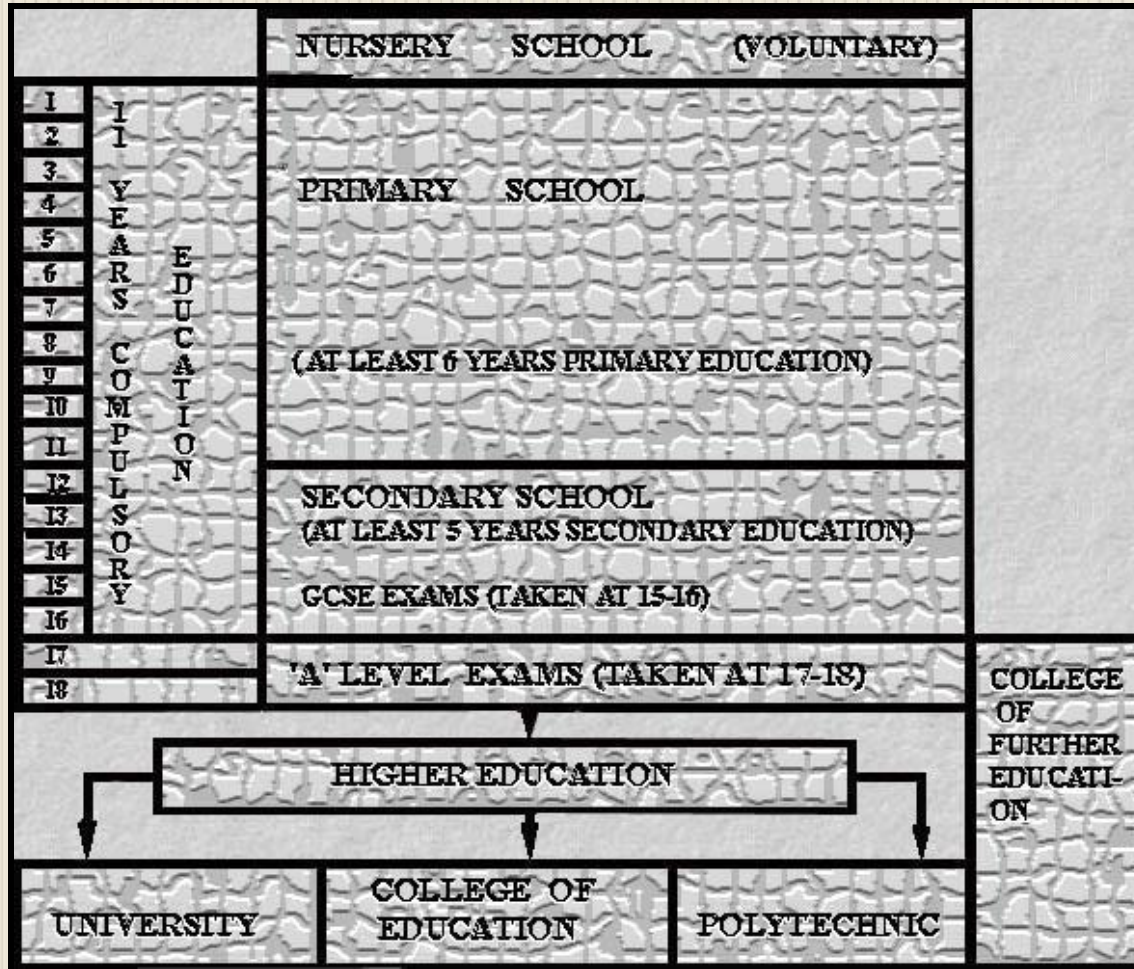
Core subjects:

- English,
- Maths
- Science.

Foundational subjects:

- Art & Design
- Citizenship,
- Design & Technology
- Geography
- History
- Information & Communication Technology
- Modern Foreign Languages
- Music
- Physical Education.

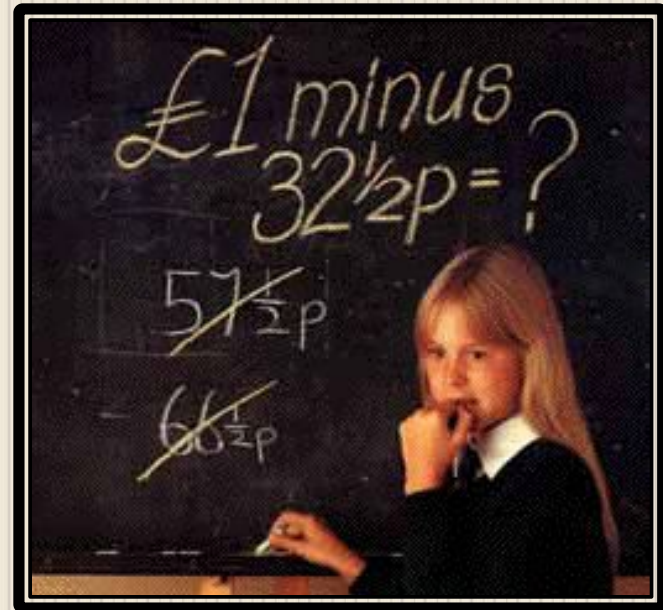
Chart



Exams

- At 16 students in England sit the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) examinations. This is taken in a wide range of subjects according to the pupils' ability. Usually four to eight or even as many as ten subjects. The exams are marked by an independent body.
- Two years later the students sit another examination called the General Certificate of Education (GCE) (A Level - Advanced Level) again based on a selection of subjects chosen by each candidate (usually three to five and including a science subject and an arts subject).

School life during all the year



School Uniforms



Thanks for your attention!