

# Education under Elizabeth.

The number of children going to school increased during Elizabeth’s reign.

It perhaps shows a period of prosperity as people had the money to pay for education.

Learning was valued.

**But.....**

Most people were simply trying to survive, starvation, taxation, war and disease was a much truer reflection of Elizabethan society.

Education was a luxury most could not afford.

**Education in the home.**

The nobility.

Learned a variety of subjects, languages, History, Government and Theology.

Educated their daughters as Elizabeth was.

Upper class women also learned, music, dancing, horse riding.

Boys were taught sports fit for men, archery, swimming, fencing.

Often sent to another noble household to finish their education, they would inherit their father’s title and learn to be a future noble man.

Girls who went to another noble family would make useful social contacts.

**Education at schools.**

**Middling sorts and grammar schools.**

THE GREATEST CHANGE IN EDUCATION IN ELIZABETHAN ENGLAND WAS THE DEVELOPMENT OF GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

42 founded in the 1560’s

30 more in the 1570’s.

A grammar school was private, set up for bright boys from well off town families., ie – the sons of middling sorts.

Fees varied, dependant on how much property the boy’s family owned.

Some lower class boys with potential could attend for free (funded by money left to schools in wills.)



This is a grammar school timetable. What can you infer about grammar school education in Elizabethan England?

What can I infer: *This source suggests* \_\_\_\_\_

Details of the source that tell me this: *I know because the source says* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What can I infer: *This source suggests* \_\_\_\_\_

Details of the source that tell me this: *I know because the source says* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Monday-Thursday		Friday
6.00	Church – prayers	Church – prayers
7.00	Recite previous day's lessons by heart	Translate what was read the day before
7.30	Breakfast	Breakfast
8.00	Translation: Latin into English	Recite what has been learned so far this week
9.00	Study of works of classical scholars – History, Philosophy, Literature, Poetry	Recite what has been learned so far this week
11.00	Dinner	Dinner
12.00	Teacher questions class on what was read before dinner; homework marked while boys studied Latin or Greek grammar	Recite what has been learned so far this week
1.00	Translation to / from English, Latin, Greek or rehearse and act out classical plays	Recite what has been learned so far this week
3.30	Afternoon break	Recite what has been learned so far this week
4.00	Grammar – or recite what has been learned so far this week	Teacher reads classical texts to the class
5.00	School ends	School ends

### Grammar schools.

Some grammar school ran alternative curriculum for the sons of merchants and craftsmen.

These focussed on more practical academic subjects such as English, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography.

This reflected what the economy needed and prepared the boys for the life they were expected to lead.

There were also grammar schools for the children of craftsmen and yeomen farmers but most of their education came from apprenticeships. They would learn the family business or farm.

In this situation, the parents would have decide if the child could be spared of their duties in the family business/farm to attend school.



### Fill in the blanks to write a definition of an APPRENTICE.

Someone learning a \_\_\_\_\_ or skill. In Elizabethan times, apprentices were not \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, it cost \_\_\_\_\_ to be someone's apprentice. Once \_\_\_\_\_, skilled craftsmen usually enjoyed a very \_\_\_\_\_ standard of \_\_\_\_\_.

LIVING

TRADE

MONEY

GOOD

QUALIFIED

PAID

### Petty schools - BOYS

Petty schools were often set up and run in a teacher's home.

If parents could afford to send their son to school, this is where they would start their education.

They would learn Reading, Writing in English and basic Arithmetic.

After attending the petty school, bright or well off boys would go to a grammar school.

### Dame schools –GIRLS

No matter the class, girls didn't often go to school. If they did, it would be a Dame school which provided a basic education run by an educated, local woman.

Education was focused on the home, becoming a wife and mother.

### Universities

Elizabethan England had two universities:

- ✓ OXFORD
- ✓ CAMBRIDGE

You would start university at the age 14-15.

You could study:

- ✓ Geometry
- ✓ Music
- ✓ Astronomy
- ✓ Medicine
- ✓ Law

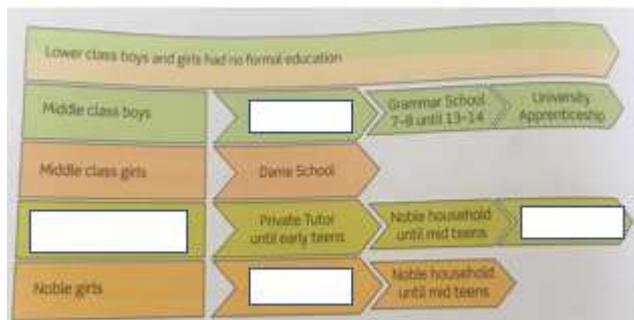


The highest university qualification was a doctorate.

The universities were made up of different colleges, many founded by the Tudors.



Use page 72 (Pearson) to complete the diagram below to show the educational expectations of Elizabethan England according to gender and class.



**The opportunities for better education increased during Elizabeth's reign.**

**How far do you agree?**

Use boxes A-K on page 86-87 (Hodder) to complete the table below To support and challenge the above statement.

<b>Support</b> <b>Opportunities for better education increased during Elizabeth's reign.</b>	<b>Challenge</b> <b>Opportunities for better education did not increase during Elizabeth's reign.</b>
B. Educational opportunities increased for all classes and ages. Boys from well off families benefitted the most.	A. MOST PEOPLE WERE STILL TO POOR TO SEND THEIR CHILDREN TO SCHOOL. By the end of Elizabeth's reign, 30% of men and fewer than 10% of women could read or write.

**CONCLUSION**

In the 1530's 20% of men and 10% of women were literate, in the 1630's it was 30% of men and 10% of women.

This suggests that there was an improvement in education FOR BOYS.

Ordinary peoples attitude towards education HAD NOT CHANGED.



