



SCHOOL



PLAN:

- What we know about school?
- The first school.
- Schools in Kazakhstan.
- Design your dream school



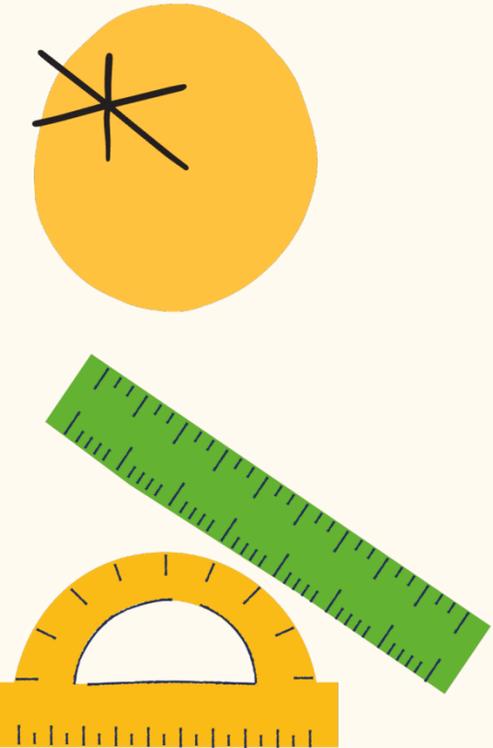
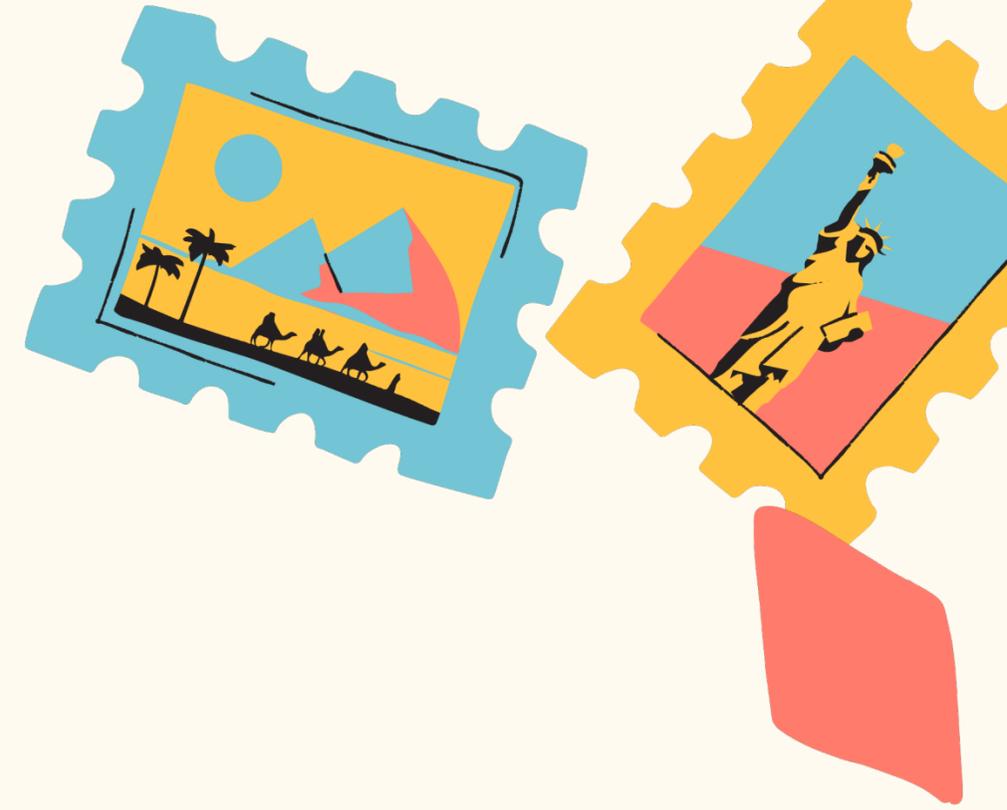
WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT SCHOOL?

A school is an educational institution designed to provide learning spaces and learning environments for the teaching of students under the direction of teachers. Most countries have systems of formal education, which is sometimes compulsory. In these systems, students progress through a series of schools. The names for these schools vary by country (discussed in the Regional terms section below) but generally include primary school for young children and secondary school for teenagers who have completed primary education. An institution where higher education is taught is commonly called a university college or university.

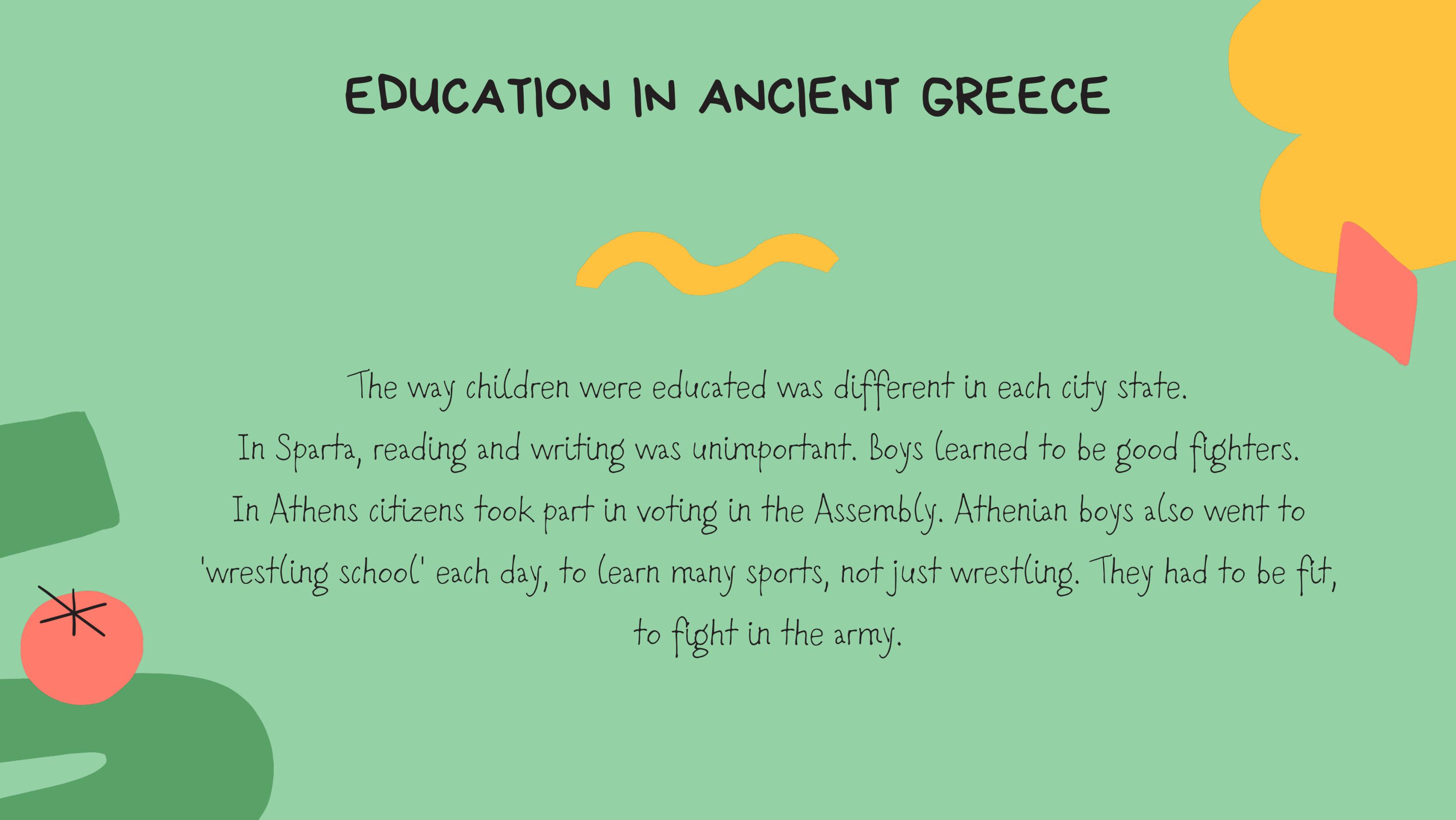
WHY IS SCHOOL IMPORTANT?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oIBKixSB3PA>

Click the link



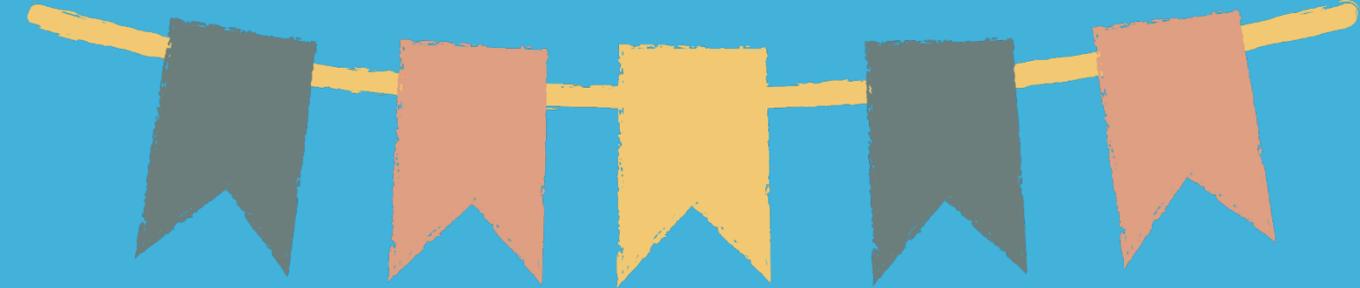
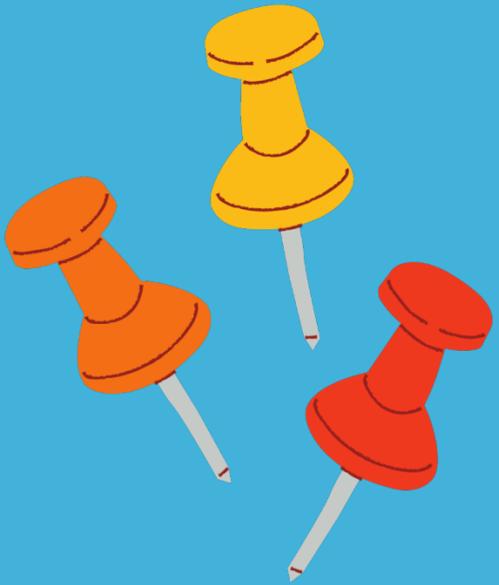
EDUCATION IN ANCIENT GREECE



The way children were educated was different in each city state.

In Sparta, reading and writing was unimportant. Boys learned to be good fighters.

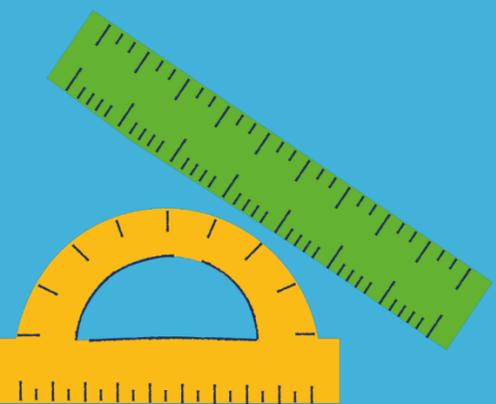
In Athens citizens took part in voting in the Assembly. Athenian boys also went to 'wrestling school' each day, to learn many sports, not just wrestling. They had to be fit, to fight in the army.



Schools

Greek schools were small. They had only one teacher and about ten or twenty boys. The schools were not free and so only the rich could really afford to send their children to school.

The children did not need much school equipment as they had to learn everything off by heart. When they needed to, they wrote on wooden boards covered with layers of wax. They used a wooden pen called a stylus with a sharp end for writing and a flat end for 'rubbing out'. The wax was melted and reapplied from time to time.

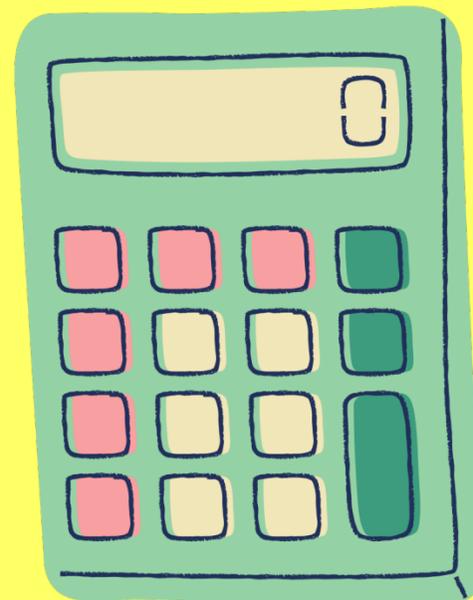




Boys and Girls

Education was also different for boys and girls. Boys were educated to become good citizens and take part in the public life of the city state. Girls were educated in housekeeping and how to look after the family.

Most Greek children, especially the girls, never went to school. Greek girls were not allowed to go to school and were often educated at home.



The School Day

The boys started school at 7 years old, and stayed until they were about 14. In the mornings they learned to read, write and do simple maths. They worked in one room, which had stools or benches, but no desks. Pupils read aloud and learned poetry by heart. Rich boys also learned about philosophy. Philosophy is thinking and writing about thinking.

In the afternoons they went to wrestling schools.

At the age of 14, children of tradesmen began to learn a trade. The children of rich Athenians went to the Assembly, the market place and the gymnasium to watch, listen to and learn from the older men.





ANCIENT EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA – A WAY OF LIFE:

In ancient India, both formal and informal ways of education system existed. Indigenous education was imparted at home, in temples, pathshalas, tols, chatuspadis and gurukuls. There were people in homes, villages and temples who guided young children in imbibing pious ways of life. Temples were also the centres of learning and took interest in the promotion of knowledge of our ancient system. Students went to viharas and universities for higher knowledge. Teaching was largely oral and students remembered and meditated upon what was taught in the class.

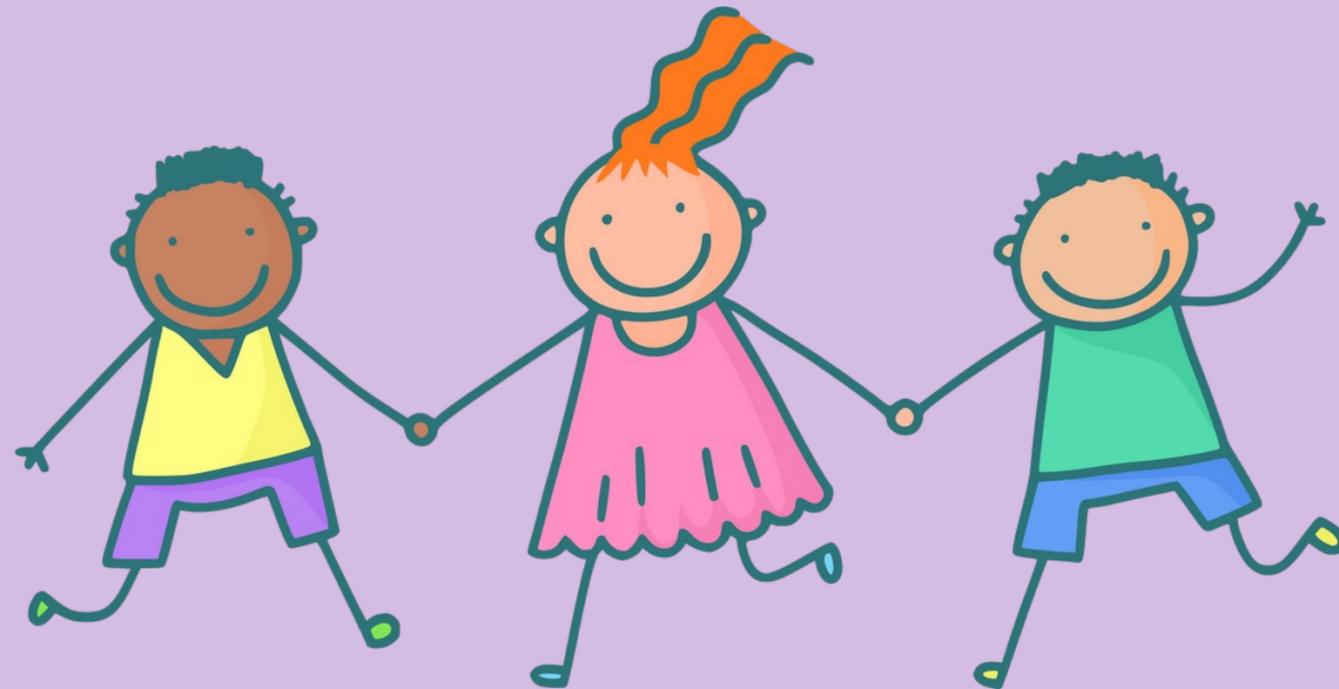




Gurukul education*

Ancient China Education

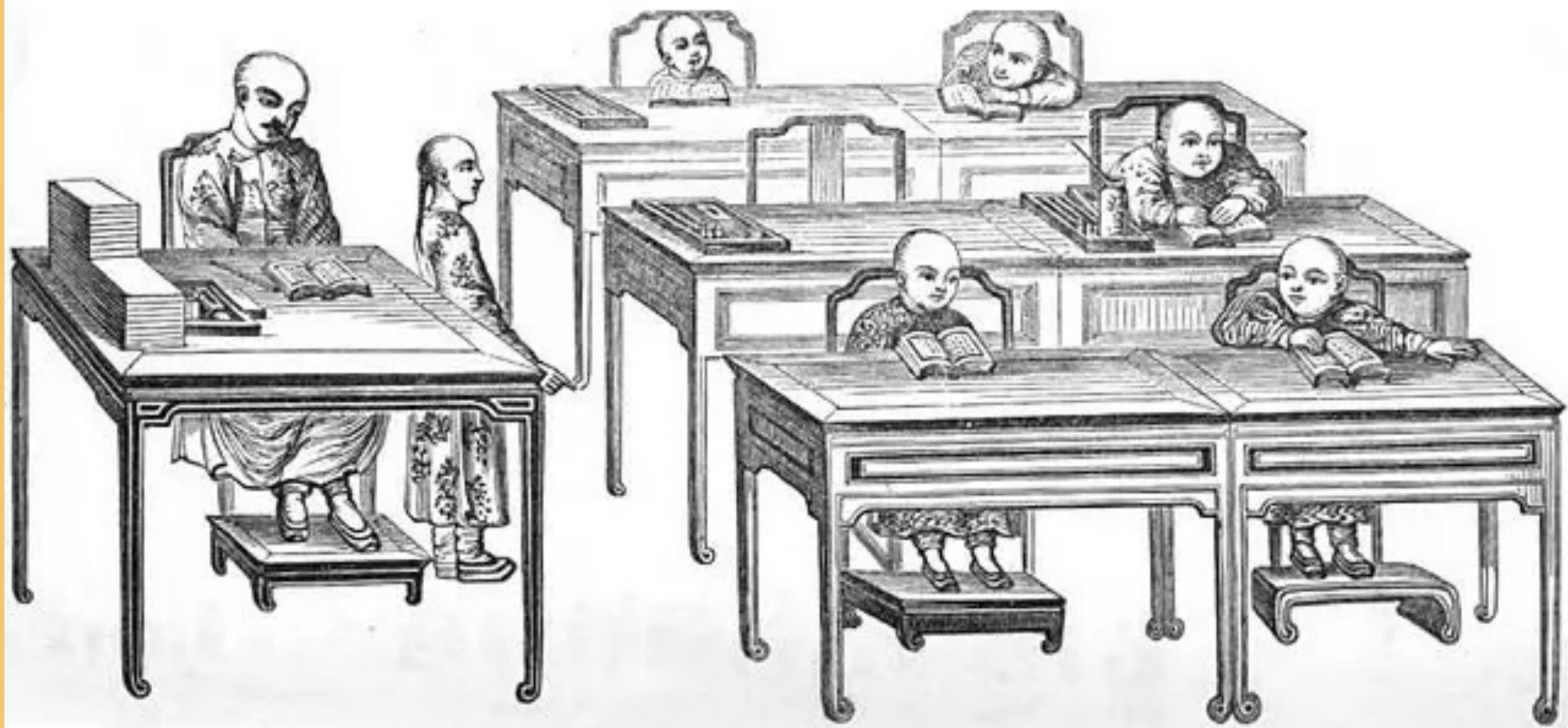
Ancient China education was first prevalent in the Shang Dynasty when “school” was first mentioned on the oracle bones.





Unfortunately, the bones did not mention much about what was school or what was taught. Researchers believe the first schools concentrated mainly on martial arts and archery.





A CHINESE SCHOOL.

Boys and Men

Originally ancient China education was only for the sons of noble families. Young men would enter school to learn about the teachings of Daoism, Mohism and Confucianism.

They would also learn how to read, write, mathematics, culture and music. The sons of noble families would later be able to become Gentry Scholars and obtain better jobs within the government.

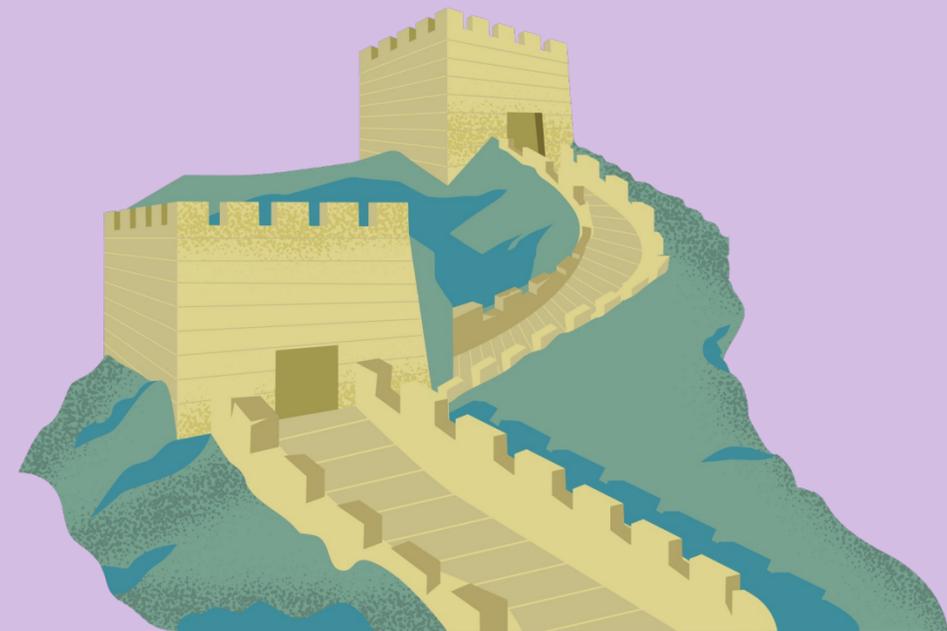




Girls and Women

Girls were not allowed to attend school. They were expected to learn how to take care of the household from their mothers.

Mothers taught their girls to cook, clean and about child care. Sometimes girls were taught by their mothers to read and write but not often.



Subjects of Interest

One of the earliest known schools in ancient China was the Jixia Academy where students learned the difference between Daoism and Confucianism. Only Confucianism would have an impact on ancient China education.

In the Han Dynasty, Emperor Wu believed that Confucianism was the best thing to teach students. Wu also made school available to every boy in China.



Wu developed what is known as The Origins of Statecraft in China. The Learnings enforced the teachings of the Four Books and Five Classics of Confucianism.

The Four Books included Great Learning, Doctrine of the Mean, Analects and Mencius, The Five Classics were named the Book of Rites, Classic of Poetry,

Book of Documents, the Spring and Autumn Annals as well as the I Ching. All of these books focused on the teachings of Confucius.

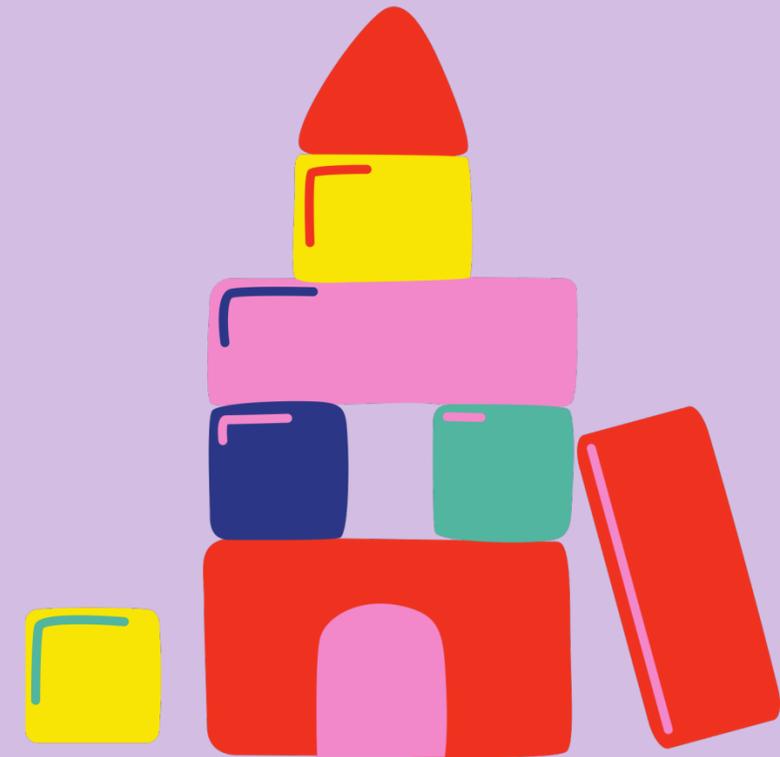
The Five Virtues of Confucius included manners, kindness, loyalty, honesty and knowing what is right and wrong.



Types of Schools

There were several types of schools of in ancient China. At first families needed to hire a tutor. Confucius was a tutor. At this time only wealthy boys went to school.

During the Shang Dynasty schools were called Xiang and in the period of Zhou they were called Xu. During the Zhou period there were East Xu and West Xu.



Important facts about ancient China education
Not all children went to school in ancient China.
Only sons of wealthy or noble families went to school.
Girls did not attend school.

The Five Virtues of Confucius included manners, kindness, loyalty, honesty and knowing what is right and wrong were taught in school.
The earliest known school in ancient China was Jixia Academy.

Confucius was a tutor in ancient China.

Overtime, the Han Dynasty allowed all boys to attend school.
School taught the teachings of the Four Books and Five Classics of Confucianism.



Questions

1. Who were the only children allowed to attend
2. What was the name of the ^{school?} earliest known school in ancient China?
3. Who was a tutor in ancient China?
4. Which dynasty in ancient China allowed all boys to attend school?

ANSWER

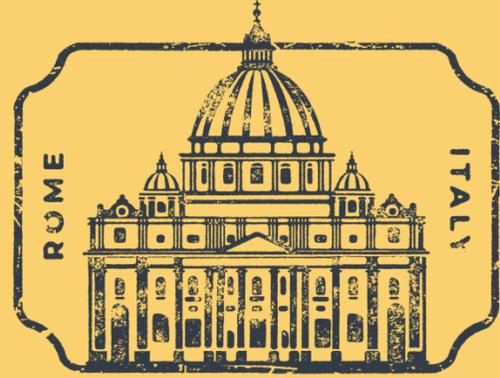
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1. Boys from wealthy or noble families

2. Jixia Academy

3. Confucius

4. Han Dynasty



Roman Schools

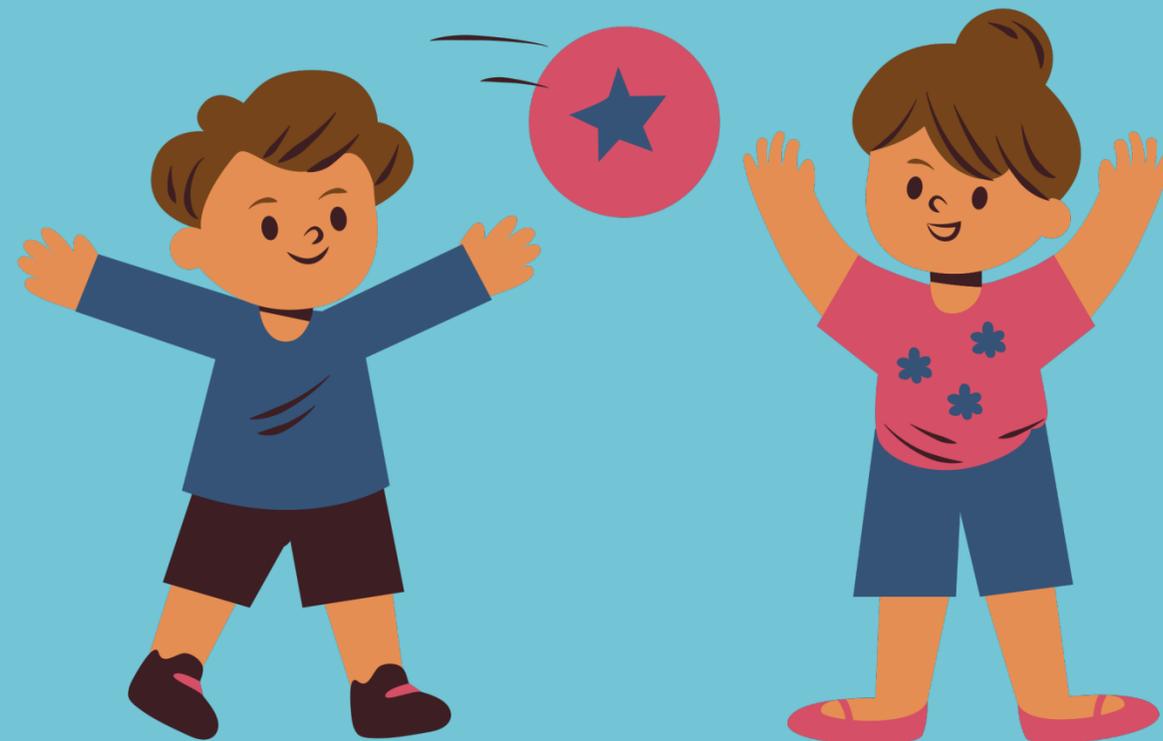
The Romans picked up ideas about education from the Greeks. They felt that the Greeks had a great educational system and they wanted to try this out for themselves. A school in Rome would be a very small school. These schools would be only one room and they would have one teacher. The teachers were not paid very good and they would work very long hours.





Boys and Girls

The boys and girls were given a different kind of education and nothing was the same for them.



Boys

Boys were taught to read, write and would be given physical training that would make them strong. The boys were taught how to fight in case they ever had to go into the military.

Boys were also taught math, but it was usually simple math and they would learn to count, add and subtract numbers. It was hard to add numbers in the Roman system because the numbers were so difficult to write down.

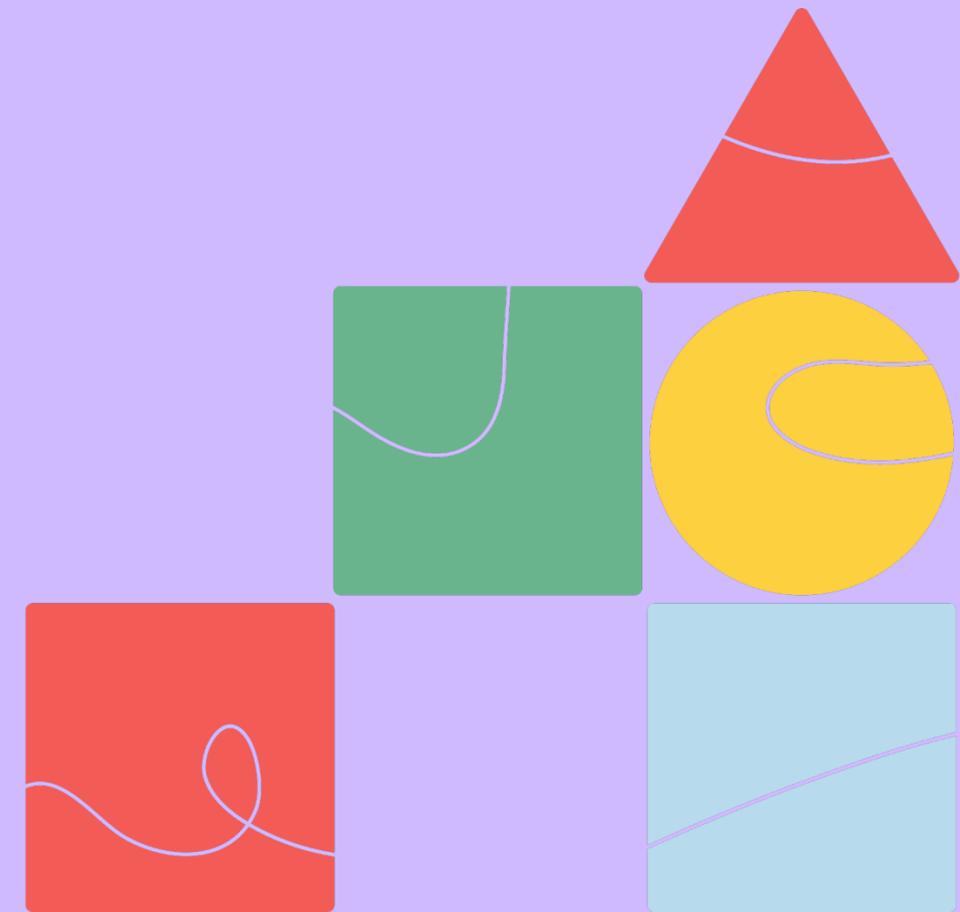
When the boys turned around 12 or 13, most of them would be in grammar school. They would study things like Greek, Latin and literature and they would learn to speak properly.

When boys turned 16, they would go to another school where they would learn to speak publicly and work towards being an Orator or a public speaker.



Girls

Girls were taught how to read and write and then they were also taught how to work inside of the home. Girls were expected to get married and to be able to run their home and take care of the children.



Facts About Ancient Roman Education:

Ancient Romans could speak, read and write very well. Most Ancient Roman pottery is signed by the artist. Most people in the Roman army could read and write. School was not free and so sometimes the parents or the siblings would teach the school. No learning was as important as learning to speak publicly.

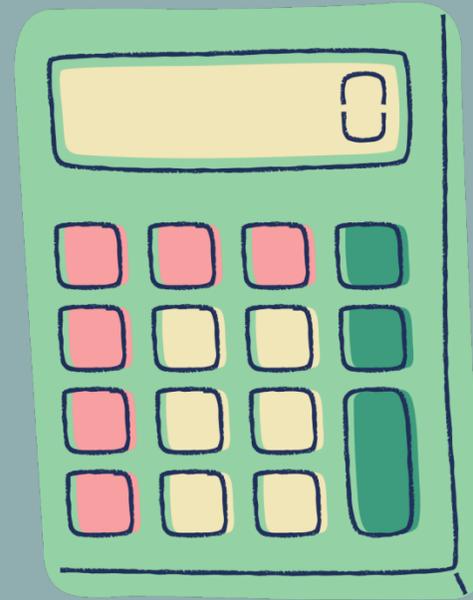




What Did You Learn?



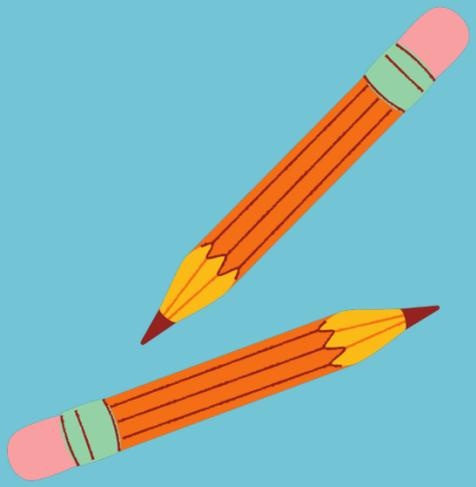
Egyptian School



Formal education in ancient Egypt was mostly reserved for the boys of wealthier families.

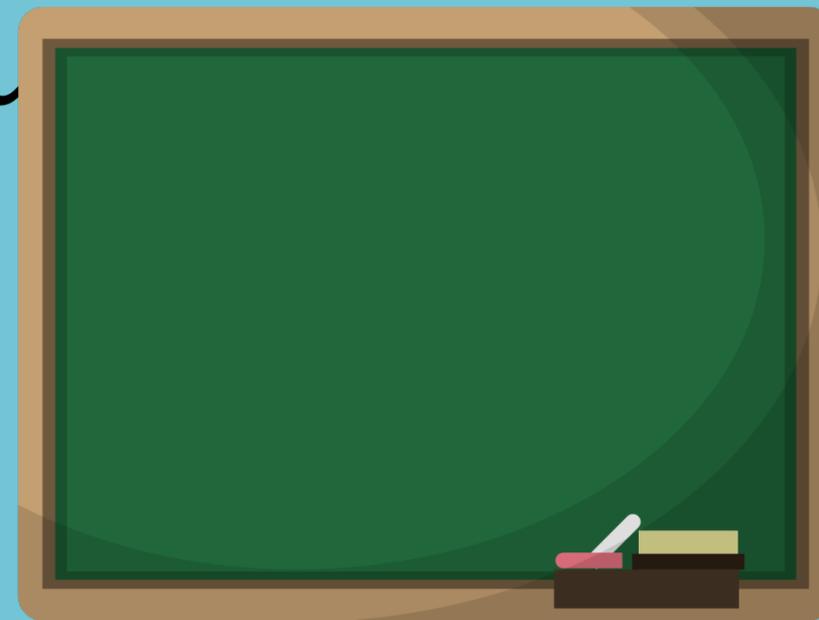
Although there is some evidence that occasionally, girls did go to school and even became doctors.





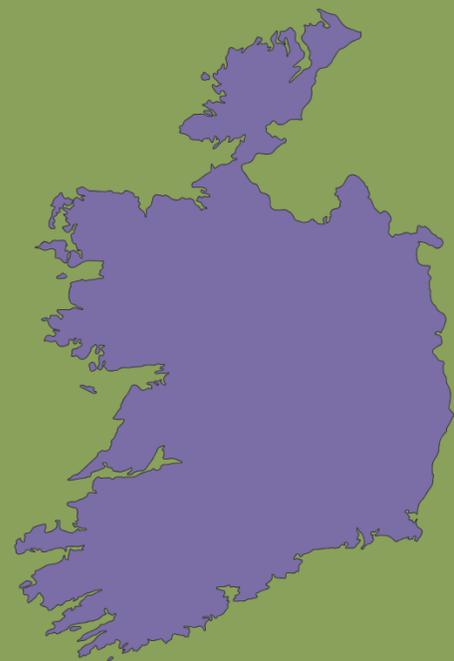
Boys usually started school at the age of 7 and they were taught to read and write as well as mathematics.

A recent discovery in Egypt showed classrooms that were set up very similar to today's and there were inscriptions on the walls about the rules for behaving properly in class.



From the pictures and images, it seems that classrooms had tables for the children to use to write on and lessons were taught by teachers. Some schools were designed for specific talents, such as 'Scribes'.

These were the people that would have the job of writing all of the history, letters and all communications.



Scribe students would spend hours writing and re-writing the hundreds of symbols that made up the Egyptian words.

There is evidence that the kids didn't always like doing the work and when they skipped school, they were punished.

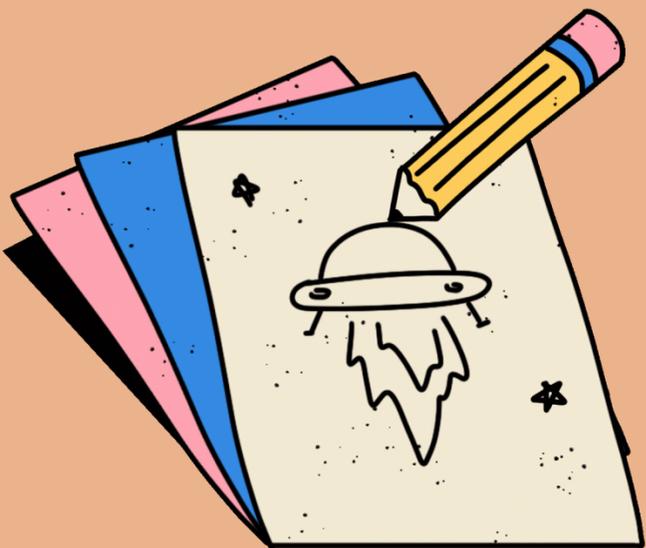


What did they learn?

Most of the education for both boys and girls came from their mothers and fathers.

For boys, they learned the family trade.

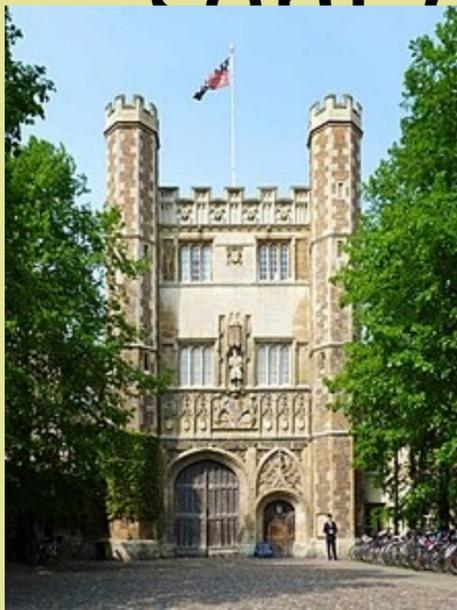
For girls, they learned the household responsibilities including cooking, sewing and in some cases, even taking care of the family business.





If a boy was instructed in the art of building or sculpture, his father would hope that his talent was exceptional enough for him to be accepted as part of the tomb-builders.

If a boy failed to learn his trade well, he would be sent out of the village and would have to set up his life in another town.





Facts about Ancient Egyptian Education

- School started for boys when they were 7 years old
 - Girls stayed at home to help around the home
- Somethings girls did go to school, but many were home-schooled
- Girls from lower-class backgrounds had very little education



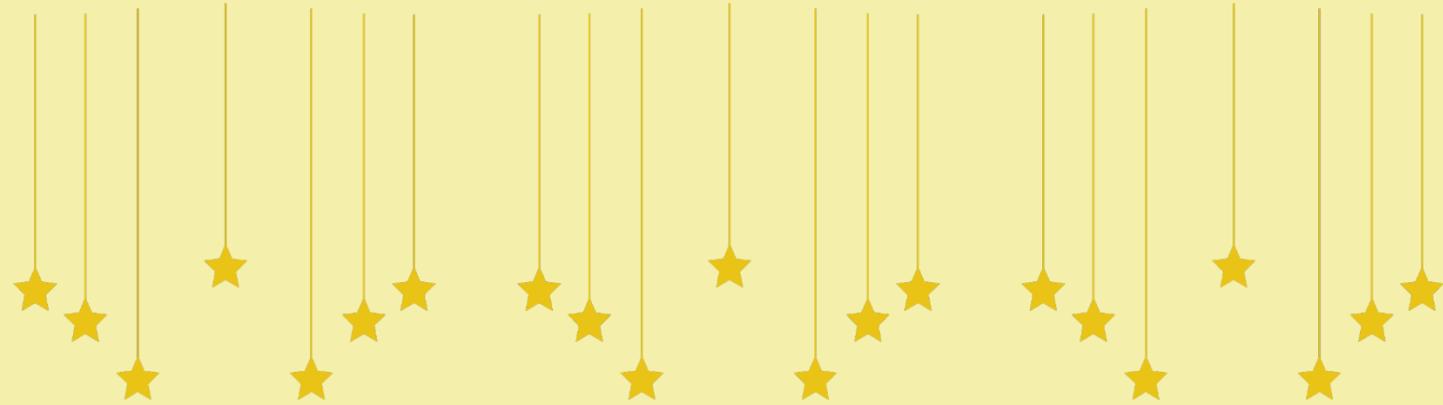
- Some lower-class and middle-class boy left school at 14 to work as apprentices to their father
- Girls stayed at home to help with baking, cooking and running the home
- Some boys trained to become scribes they got paid to write down information or read documents
- Girls were not usually permitted to become scribes



بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ



الحمد لله

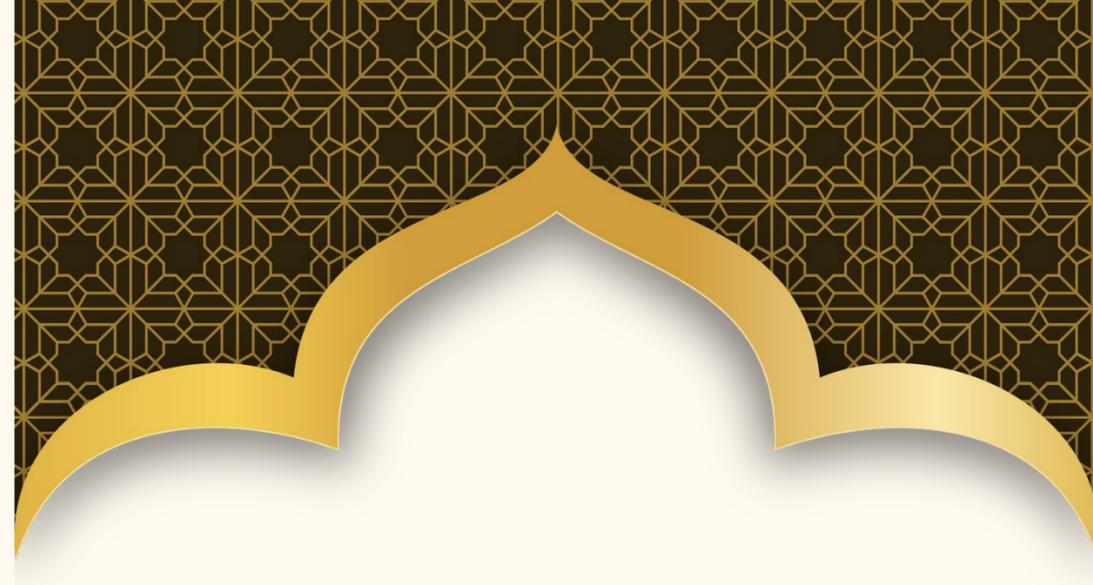


The Islamic mosque school (Madrasah) taught the Quran in Arabic and did not at all resemble the medieval European universities.

In the 9th century, Bimaristan medical schools were formed in the medieval Islamic world, where medical diplomas were issued to students of Islamic medicine who were qualified to be a practicing Doctor of Medicine. Al-Azhar University, founded in Cairo, Egypt in 975, was a Jami'ah ("university" in Arabic) which offered a variety of post-graduate degrees, had a Madrasah and theological seminary, and taught Islamic law, Islamic jurisprudence, Arabic grammar, Islamic astronomy, early Islamic philosophy and logic in Islamic philosophy.

Under the Ottoman Empire, the towns of Bursa and Edirne became major centers of learning.





In the 15th and 16th centuries, the town of Timbuktu in the West African nation of Mali became an Islamic centre of learning with students coming from as far away as the Middle East. The town was home to the prestigious Sankore University and other madrasas. The primary focus of these schools was the teaching of the Qur'an, although broader instruction in fields such as logic, astronomy, and history also took place.





China

There are three questions that I always get from family, friends, and anyone who finds out that I live in China and that my kids don't go to international schools:

What's school like in China?

Can foreign children really attend local Chinese schools?

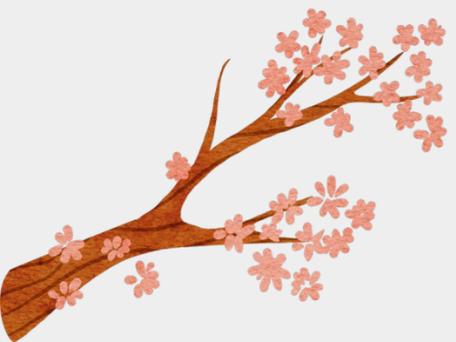
Students spend all day studying, right?





The quick answers are:

- It's quite different.
 - Yes.
- Pretty much!





But there's more to it than that.

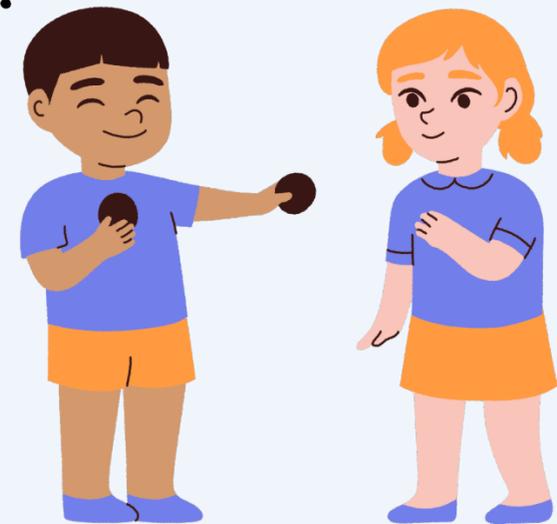
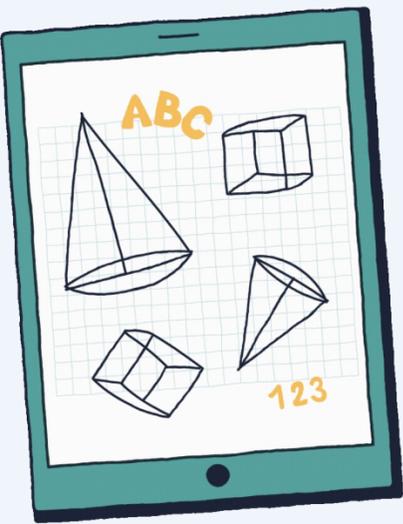
Foreign children in Chinese schools are not such a foreign sight these days, but they and their family get a totally different experience than what they'd get in their home country or an international school.



太空



Japan is a country full of surprises. Numerous people describe the nation as “not like what they’re used to,” and the country’s many distinct cultures and customs make it an interesting place to explore. Japan is noted for its fashion and entertainment subcultures, creative and futuristic technologies, old traditions that have persisted for generations, its combination of western and eastern norms, and world-class food. It has the world’s third-biggest economy and one of the lowest crime rates.



1. Students are not sent out of the classroom by their teachers



Let's face it: children are children. There will always be two or three (if not the entire class) who misbehave from time to time, regardless of their culture or place of origin! It's only one of the numerous difficulties that teachers confront in their jobs.

2. For lunch, everyone eats the same food, which is served by students

Everyone eats the same meal at Japanese public schools, which is an unusual fact. Students have the option of purchasing lunch in a cafeteria or bringing their own lunch boxes, like in many other nations. Students in Japan, on the other hand, are taught to eat the same type of meal (regardless of their preferences) and finish it within the time limit.



3. In the classroom, students and teachers dine together
Also, as a follow-up to the preceding point, especially in junior high schools, instructors and students have lunch in groups with their desks and chairs arranged to face each other.





Japan

The history of education in Japan dates back at least to the 6th century, when Chinese learning was introduced at the Yamato court. Foreign civilizations have often provided new ideas for the development of Japan's own culture.

Chinese teachings and ideas flowed into Japan from the sixth to the 9th century. Along with the introduction of Buddhism came the Chinese system of writing and its literary tradition, and Confucianism.





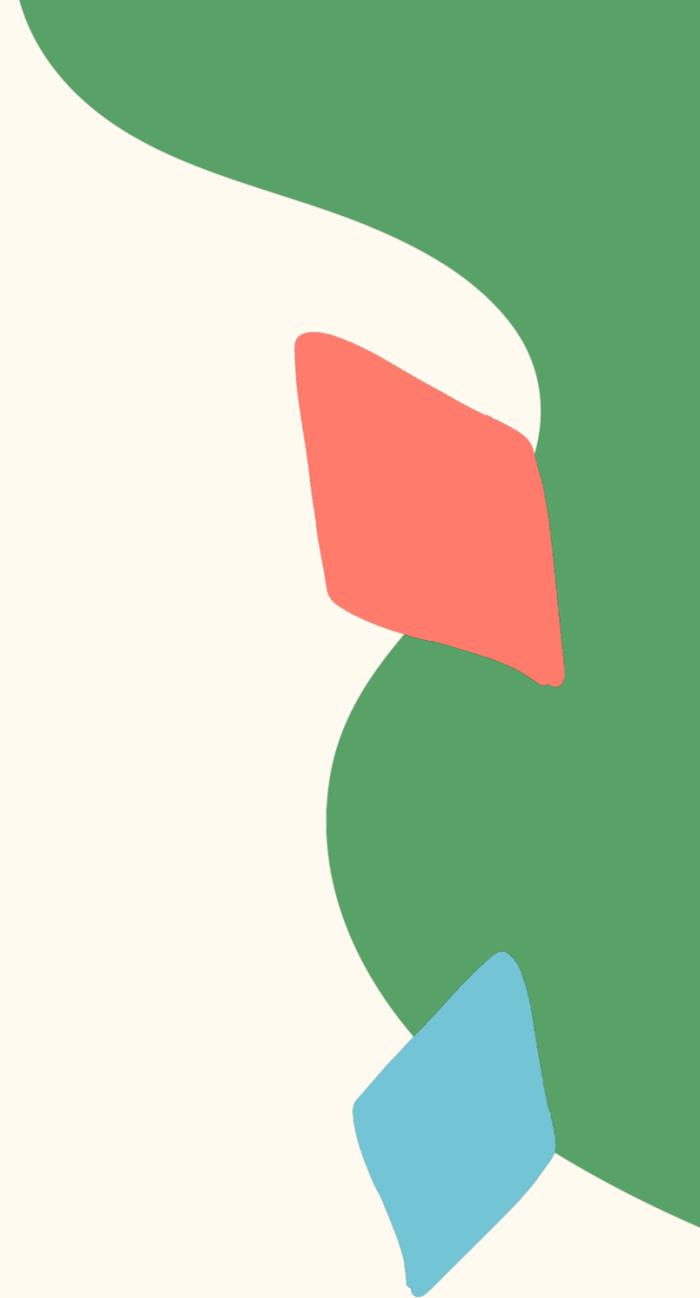
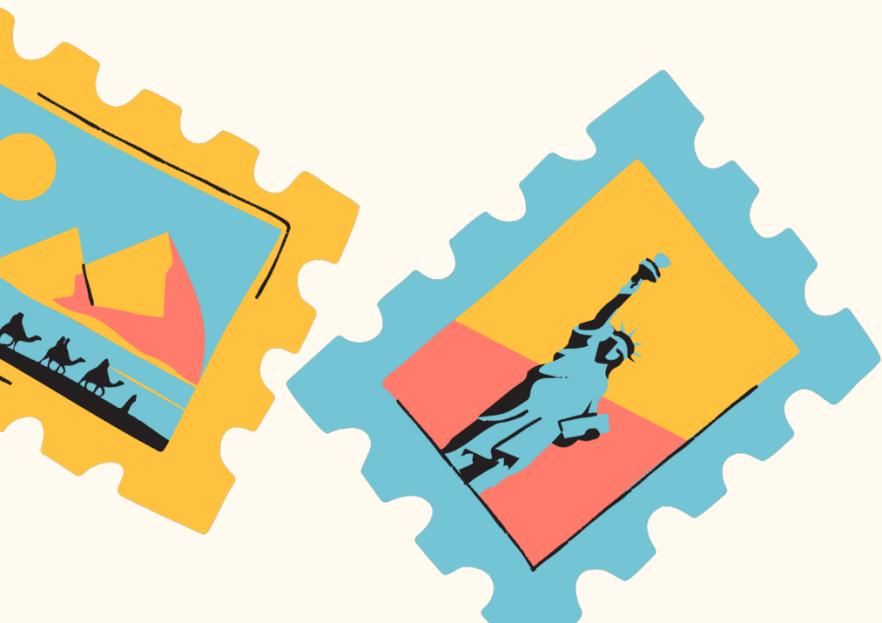
First primary school in Nigeria, built in 1845

SCHOOLS IN KZ:

DO you want to know about schools in Kazakhstan?

YES

NO





Let's Go!

Best 10 International Schools in Kazakhstan



• International school of Almaty

International School of Almaty creates excellent conditions for self-development and realization of a personal potential of its students. A specific feature of the ISA educational programs is harmonization of the requirements of the state educational standards of the Republic of Kazakhstan and international programs based on a holistic approach to learning, transdisciplinary integration, new approaches to learning that allow implementing high-quality education of international level.

• Miras International school Almaty

Miras International School Almaty, is an IB World school, accredited by the Council of International Schools, provides high quality education based on Integrated Kazakhstani and International Standards in a multilingual environment devoted to empowering every student to become an internationally minded life-long learner who is responsible, productive and actively engaged in making a positive contribution to an ever changing world. ECIS member, UNESCO associated, IBSA (International Baccalaureate Schools Association for CIS countries) member.



Haileybury Almaty

Haileybury Almaty opened in 2008, in association with Haileybury in the United Kingdom. It offers a broad, liberal education in the best traditions of British independent schooling. Pupils are prepared for Advanced Levels ('A levels'), which enable them to apply to and enter the best universities both abroad and in Kazakhstan.

• Kazakhstan International school

Kazakhstan International School is proud to be an IB World School, offering the prestigious International Baccalaureate programme of education from Early Years to the IB Diploma, for children aged 2-19. We are a friendly, family school with close ties between parents, students and teachers.

• Galaxy International school

Galaxy International School is an authorised Cambridge International School, located in Almaty, one of the most beautiful cities in Kazakhstan, known as a financial and cultural centre of Central Asia. GIS is a member of COBIS and offers Cambridge International Programmes.



QSI Almaty International school

QSI Almaty International School Almaty is one of 37 QSI schools in 31 countries around the world. It is the third largest school in the system and one of the oldest.

It offers excellent programs and has an outstanding faculty and staff. QSI also offers numerous extra-curricular activities to enrich your child's school experience.

- **Spectrum International school**

Spectrum International School is a non-profit private day school that caters for a range of local and international students residing in Astana, the new vibrant capital of Kazakhstan. The School was established in 2008 to contribute to the dynamically growing market of international education in Kazakhstan.

- **Miras International school Astana**

Miras International School , Nur-Sultan is a K-12 international school. The school was formally opened on September 2nd, 1999 as a private educational institution offering an integrated curriculum based on the Kazakhstani National educational standards and the International Baccalaureate Organization (IB) Programmes.



- **QSI International school of Astana**

QSI International School of Astana is an independent, coeducational, day school which offers an educational program from prekindergarten through grade 12 for students of all nationalities. QSI follows the American curriculum.

- **Haileybury Astana**

We are very fortunate to have outstanding buildings in the heart of Nur-Sultan, but what we think makes us remarkable is the people: we challenge you to find a school where the students are more engaged and polite than they are here. A Haileybury education is based on the values of Haileybury UK near London (one of England's leading boarding schools).





RUSSIA

• Kostanay

★ Astana

• Karaganda

KAZAKHSTAN

• Kyzylorda

• Taldikorgan

Almaty • Talgar

Shymkent •

UZBEKISTAN

KYRGYZSTAN

ARMENISTAN

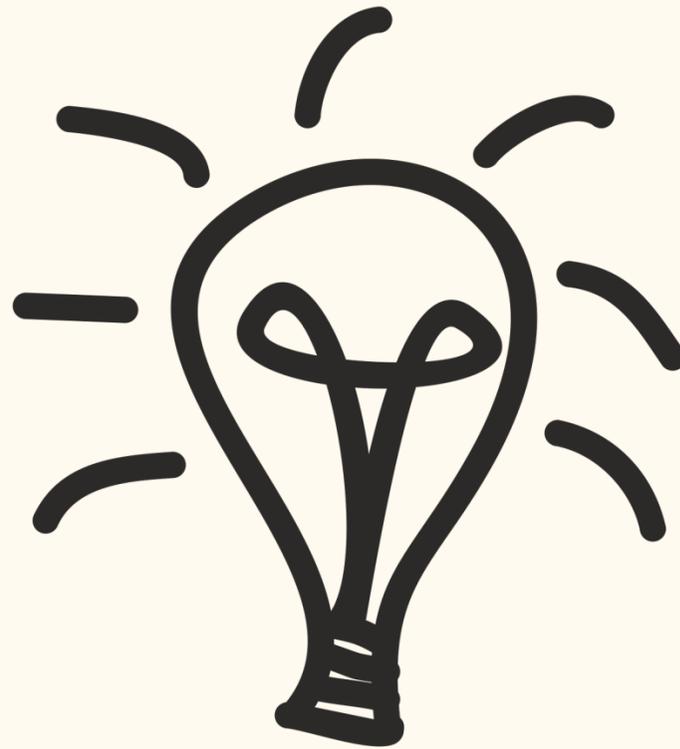
CHINA

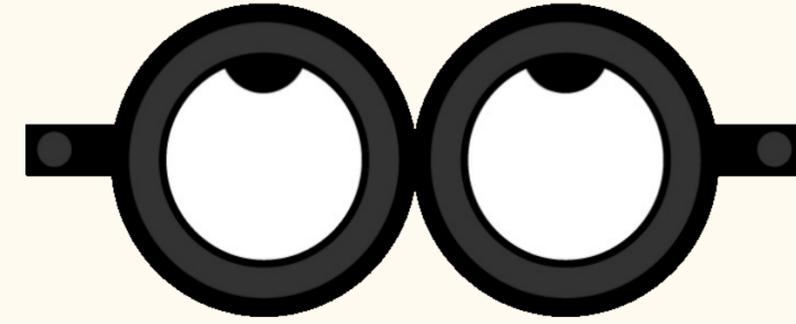
Fun Facts about Schools around the World



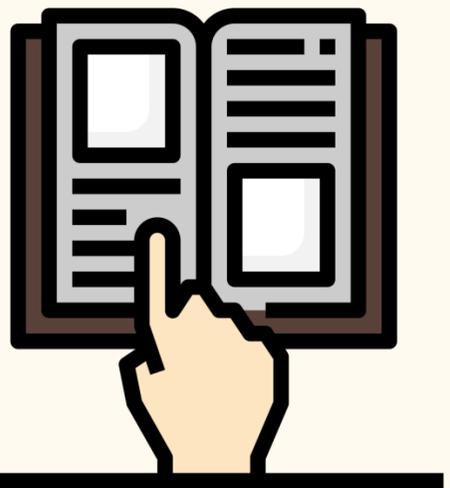
Fun Facts About School

There are a lot of fun back to school facts, such as which state has the largest gymnasiums in their schools, and how much money teachers make on average. The following is a look at some fun school facts that can make back to school more interesting:





- People may not love school, but lots of people go to school. In fact, over 78 million kids, teens, and adults enroll in school each year. There are over 7.2 million teachers not to mention aides and other school staff to help meet the needs of public education.
- Schools greatly vary in size. The largest high school in America has about 8,000 students. It is a co-op, and the East Campus has 6,000 students. It is Morton High School, and is found in Illinois.





Now let's do some feedback

What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of going to school?



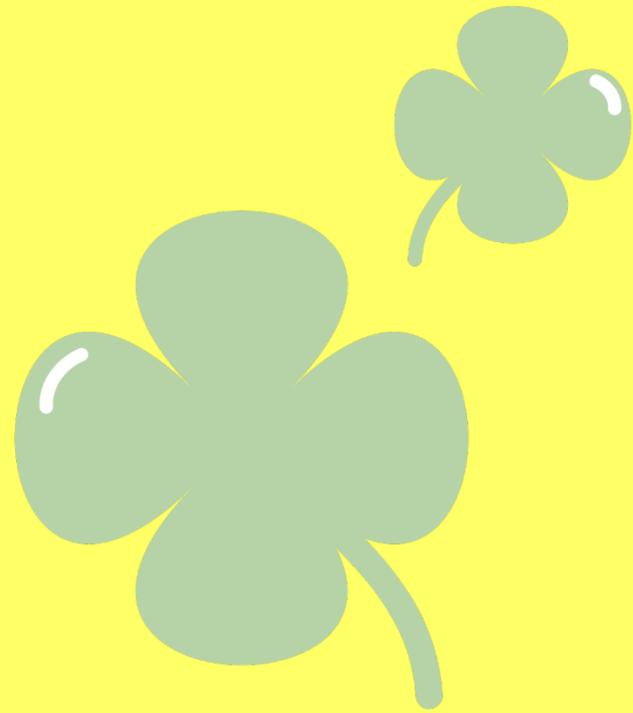
(Answer orally)

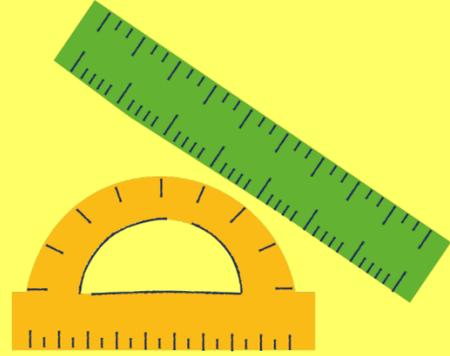


Make "What is your dream school?" posters

Design your Dream School

- Subjects
- Uniform
- School rules
- Teachers





-What is the main idea of your school?

-Where will your school be?

-What subjects will you not have at

your
school?



dreams

Will you have extra clubs or special activities?

What will be the most important subject at your school?

Will you have any celebrity teachers?





If you have any questions or suggestions, please contact me

by:

