HISTORICAL FOUNDATIONS OF EDUCATION PART 2

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At the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Further broaden your knowledge about the historical development of education;
- 2. Distinguish the contributions of the other periods in education.
- 3. Expound the relevance of these contributions to the shaping of the current educational system.

Egyptian Education

One of the earliest civilizations settled in the valley of Nile.

Egyptian agriculture was advanced, they had irrigation system and they used astronomy to predict rain. A unified system of government became a necessity until Egypt was ruled by a series of dynasties of pharaoh kings whose powers, enhanced by supernatural sanctions, were absolute.

Religious or spiritual training was in the hand of the priests whose beliefs and practices complemented the rule of the pharaoh.

Education became a means to preserve status quo.

Aims

Cultural – to preserve and perpetuate culture
 Utilitarian – to transfer skill from father to son
 *writing and accounting were indispensable

Types

Domestic training
Religious
Vocational-Professional

*education of women was largely vocational although daughters of the elite were tutored

*in higher social circle, boys were trained by a scribe

Literary Education Court schools

Agencies

The home provided basic education for the child.

elders and priests – taught religious and moral training, reading and writing

temples – centers of advanced learning

high priest- taught applied mathematics, astronomy, physics, architecture, embalming parental apprenticeship – medicine, priesthood, military

Organization

Home – is the first school

Temple Colleges – for higher learning

Military and Vocational schools also flourished.

Methods

Dictation

Memorization

Copying of Texts

Imitation / Repetition – of stories and myths perpetuated their culture

Observation / Participation – occurred in certain subjects Internship – was common in vocational levels

After centuries of remarkable advancement, Egyptian progress declined. Some historians say that the priestly class who took over teaching became obstinately conservative. Fear of altering accepted rules and practices possessed their minds. They were mentally lazy.

The old hampered the young in gaining new ideas and visions since learning was purely on apprenticeship basis. Conceptual thinking, reasoning, creative imagination and intellectual curiosity were foreign to them.

Oriental Education

The earliest civilization developed along the region of Mesopotamia and the Nile. These tribes became the subject to conquest by nomadic tribes. The result was a mingling of the folkways of the conquerors and those of the conquered. Consequently, there developed a higher level of culture.

These cultures became more complicated as these regions developed the use of bronze and iron and acquired an elaborate system of writing.

The leaders of the dominant tribes became the kings and priests who organized a complex government which demanded obedience from the people.

Well-organized political, economic, and religious institutions developed, centered around the need for maintaining a way of life. This made necessary a longer period of training for the members of the tribe to provide them with the skills needed to cope with complex living.

Mayan Education

- Priesthood was regarded as the backbone of society.
- Priests were the source pf knowledge, religious and moral leadership, and literate skills.
- They serves as the major counselors of the nobles and rulers.

Mayan Education

 This profession is traditionally inherited by the son from his father or close relative, through which he received arduous education in the field of history, writing, divining methods, medicine, and the calendar system.

Mayan Education

 During the different stages of socialization, virtues such as self – restraint, cooperative work, and moderation were greatly emphasized.

- END OF PRESENTATION -