



Εκπαίδευση και Πολιτισμός

Σωκράτης

ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΙΑ



HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN GREECE FROM ANCIENT DAYS TO TODAY

MARINA PAPAGEORGIOU

GEOMYTHOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION

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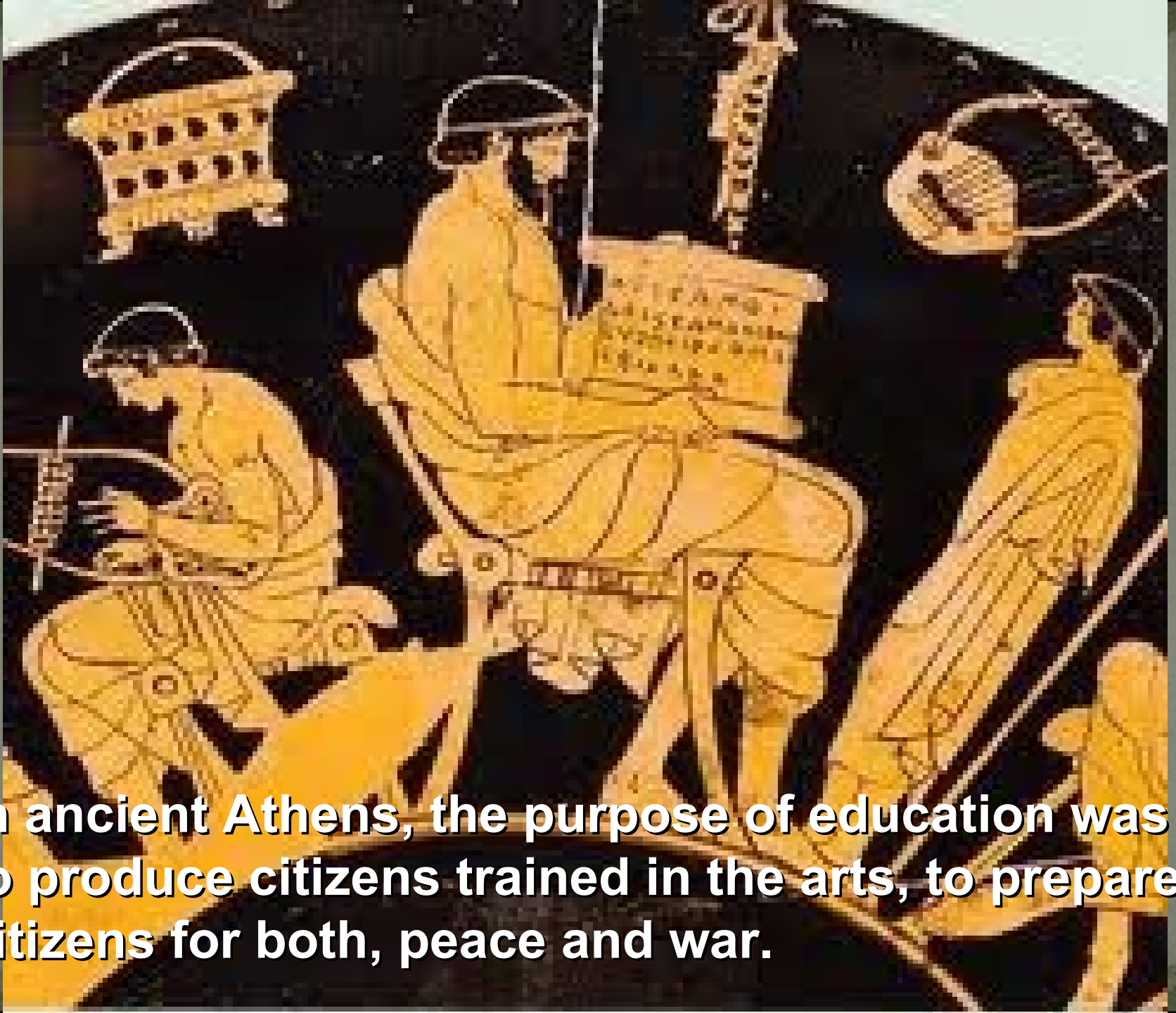
Education in Ancient Greece

Children in most of ancient Greece started their education at age seven.

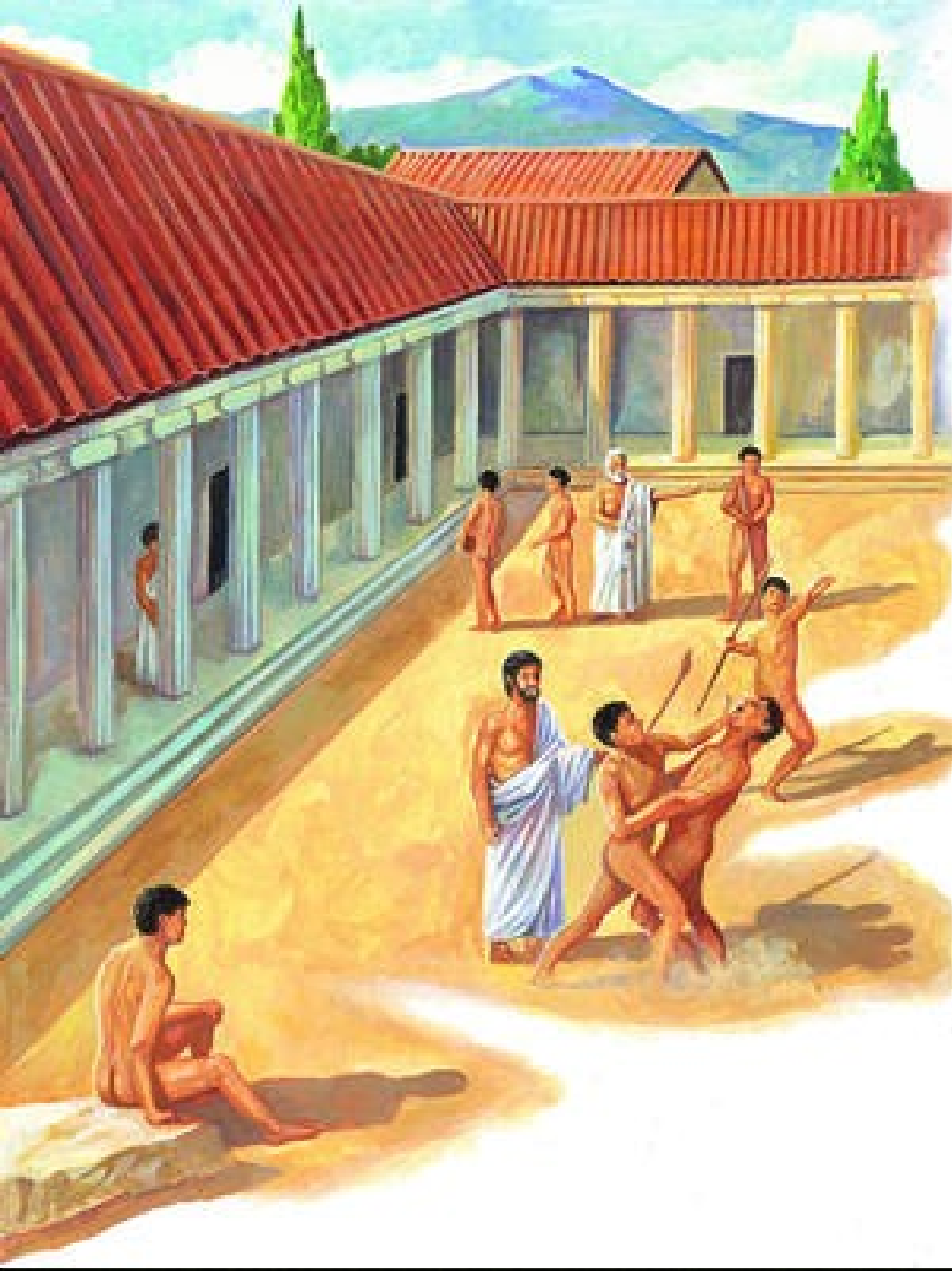
In Sparta, the boys were given military training from ages seven to twenty, to prepare them for service in the army.

Girls also were required to train physically





In ancient Athens, the purpose of education was to produce citizens trained in the arts, to prepare citizens for both, peace and war.

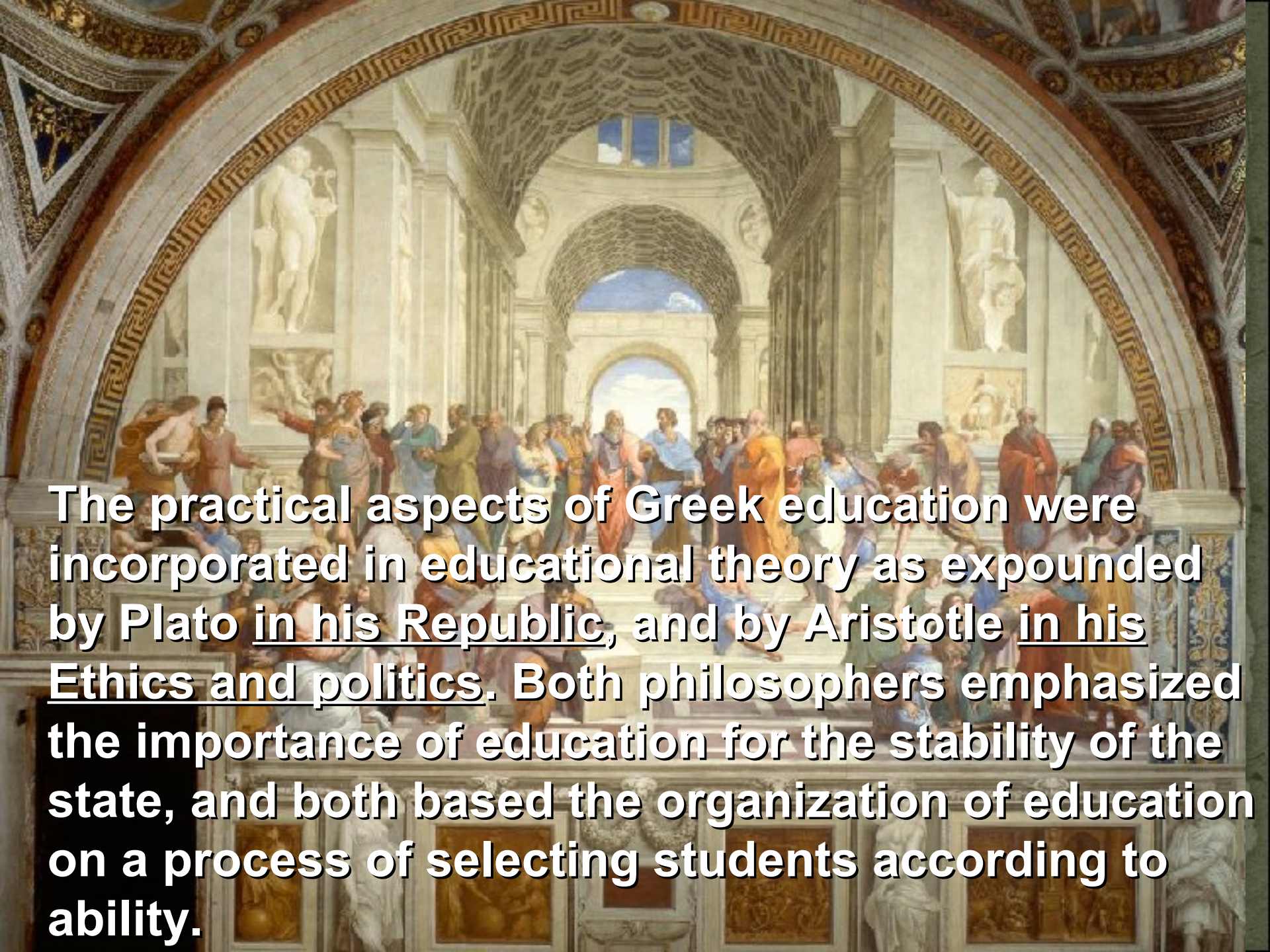


The subjects they learned were: reading, writing, basic maths, music, and physical training (running, jumping, boxing, wrestling, discus, play the lyre and sing). Boys attended elementary school from the age 6 or 7 until they were 13 or 14.

The national epic poems **of the Greeks - Homer's *Odyssey* and *Iliad*** - were a vital part of the life of the Athenian people.

As soon as their pupils could write, the teachers dictated passages from Homer for them to take down, memorize, and later act out. Teachers and pupils also discussed the feats of the Greek heroes described by Homer.





The practical aspects of Greek education were incorporated in educational theory as expounded by Plato in his Republic, and by Aristotle in his Ethics and politics. Both philosophers emphasized the importance of education for the stability of the state, and both based the organization of education on a process of selecting students according to ability.

Until about 390 BC there NOT were permanent schools and no formal courses for such higher education.

Socrates, for example, wandered around Athens with his students, discussing about all sorts of things pertaining to the conduct of man's life.

But gradually, permanent schools were established.

Two philosophical groups. Those who wanted learning with philosophers like **Plato**, subjects as geometry, astronomy, harmonics (the mathematical theory of music), and arithmetic.

Those who wanted training for public life studied with philosophers like **Isocrates**, who taught primarily **oratory and rhetoric**.





EDUCATION IN BYZANTIO

The orthodox religion and the Greek spiritual inheritance are the characteristic elements of civilization and of education of Byzantio.

Church played main role in the place of education, by undertaking almost throughout, not only its organization, but also its economical subvention.

The **ELEMENTARY EDUCATION**, which was not compulsory, started from the seventh year and lasted 3 years. They taught Old and New testament, Psalter, alphabet, spelling, reading and writing. The teaching completed with the Byzantine music, religious and history.

Lessons were taught by priests and mainly monks, in places which were granted by churches or monasteries. Private teacher who was teaching at home was known as «Paidagogos».

The **SECONDARY EDUCATION** started from the 10th year of the pupils age and lasted 4 to 5 years. **The content of the education was enriched by the «letters of Greek» by the study of ancient Greek language and literature.** Other lessons were history, physics, music, geometry, astronomy and notation.

Theodosios the 2nd founded in 425 the University of Constantinoupolis There were lessons as ancient Greek language and literature, latinics, oratory, philosophy and law .



EDUCATION IN MODERN GREECE.
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ADULT EDUCATION AND
RELIGIOUS AFFAIR

ACADEMY



Education levels:

Kindergarten: 4-6 years old

Primary education: 6-12 years old



SECONDARY EDUCATION:

High school-GYMNASIUM: 12-15 years old. Gymnasiums work as general, Music, Athletic and for special needs.

LYCEUM and TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION: 15-18 years old. Lyceums work as: general, technical vocational, Music and Athletic Lyceums.

The attendance in daily Lyceums is 3 years and in evening schools 4 years.

HIGHER EDUCATION:

Universities and Technological Institutes. 18+

LIFELONG LEARNING EDUCATION:

Environmental Education (all levels, all ages)

Although the Greek Education system is characterized by a high centralization and a traditional didactic system, the Environmental educationuse ...

The "learning by research...."

Through this method, pupils have the opportunity to participate in the selection, planning, implementation and evaluation of the project.



65 Environmental Education centers in Greece

□ **Urban or peripheral.** Most of them are peripheral, so children with their teachers, go to an environmental trip far away from their cities, usually in a place with nice nature.



ADULT EDUCATION

Adult education in Greece dates back to the time of Homer. **Poetry and Panhellenic festivals** were the earliest forms of adult education in Greece. By classical times, however, an entire learning society of human and material resources had been developed. Greek society experienced periods of high levels of culture but and less cultured.

However, adult learning never seemed to have totally died out at any given period. Despite the elitism and exclusivity of some forms of education for adults **(particularly higher learning)**, efforts have been directed periodically throughout Greek history to educate the mass populace and raise the general level of education for all adults.

GEOMYTHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

informal education with the target group.

These year we had many meeting and fieldtrips in many subjects.



meetings



SEMINAR IN AMFIKLEIA

VISIT THE MUSEUM OF NEOLITHIC IN ELATEIA





ON MOUNTAINS



The education of mind, body, and aesthetic sense was, according to Plato, so that the boys **"may learn to be more gentle, and harmonious, and rhythmical, and so more fitted for speech and action: For the life of a man in every part has need of harmony and rhythm."**

