Sharing our Past; Shaping our Future



Erasmus+

This book contains information about the history of schooling and has been written by the following schools:

OŠ "Vladimir Nazor", Duga Resa, CROATIA

Sherborne C of E Primary School, Sherborne, ENGLAND

Jamali Primary School, Jamali, FINLAND

De Zijlwijkschool, Leiden, THE NETHERLANDS

Szkoła Podstawowa nr 42, Częstochowa, POLAND

CEIP Bec de L'Àguila, San Vicente del Raspeig, SPAIN

This book has been produced as part of an Erasmus+ schools project and is fully funded by the European Commission – May 2019











First records about beginning of primary education for boys in Duga Resa dated 1771.

The first male and female school was opened in 1875.

In the 50's education program became 8 years long.

1976 school got it's name "Vladimir Nazor".

Compared to today, there were more pupils then Cover

Compared to today, there were more pupils then (over 1000).

During Homeland War our school suffered only one hit into the roof. The Radio School was the only way children could learn.

Today there are 2 primary schools and one high school in Duga Resa.







The History of Sherborne C of E Primary School





1824: Sherborne School was founded - just for boys. Girls took lessons in a separate building in the village

1868: The current school was built and opened for both boys and girls.

1897: Several boys punished for following hounds instead of attending school

1907: Children were allowed a half day holiday to witness the funeral of Lady Sherborne

1935: School closed for King George V's Silver Jubilee. An oak tree was planted (our school logo).

1947: The grounds of the school were at last clear of snow for the first time in eight weeks

1953: A flagpole was erected at the bottom of the playground for the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II

1968: Centenary of the school with the planting of a magnolia tree in the playground

1977: School closed for Silver Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth II

1989: A beech walk was created in Sherborne Grounds

2018: 150 years of the school was celebrated with burying a time capsule, planting an orchard and many other events





The History of Jamali school

In 1947 local farmers decided that it's time to start a school in village of Jamali and they also donated school building trees.

The school started on the 15th October 1947 in a farm house nearby the future school building. In the beginning there was only one teacher.

After three years school started in a new school building and the school got another teacher. In the school there was an apartment for the teachers. The teachers had to live at the school.

In 1957-58 there were 86 pupils and school got the third teacher.

In 1960's there was a time that Finnish people moved from countryside to the cities or to Sweden. Amount of pupils slowly

started to decrease.

In 1980's there were minimum of pupils on 21.

The school was in danger to get closed.

A new part of the school was built in 1998.

It included a gymnastic hall and dressing rooms.



Our school was founded in 1976. The Zijlwijkschool has existed for 43 years. In 2015 2 school came together to make one big school. Those 2 school were called 'the Zijlwijkschool' and 'the Kompas'. We now have 2 buildings. one is for the our children aged 4-8 years old and the other is for children aged 9-12 years old





At the Zijlwijkschool we teach English from group 1. We use a method for this where pop music is the basis of all lessons. In the lessons, the theme of the song is used to teach students English, during which various topics are discussed







Our school was opened on 30 November 1966. It was a typical 8 year primary school, which was built to celebrate the 1000th anniversary of our country. In the first year there were 1,5 thousand students and the classes consisted of 40 people. It got the name Jan Brzechwa — a famous poet and author of many tales and poems for children. At the opening, the widow after Jan Brzechwa was present.



In 1976, during the 10th anniversary celebrated in The Philharmonic Hall, the school was funded the standard, which since then has always been present at every school celebrations.



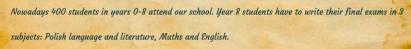
Our school has always been the best in the city not only at learning and sport, but at art, too.

Downstairs, on the ground floor there are students' paintings in "The Art Gallery of Alumnus".



In 1999/2000, due to the governmental changes, the school "lost" two years and all the students finished

school after year 6. It lasted till the next reform of education which took place in 2017.





The first headmaster was Bogdan Wiekiera. Now, our headteacher is Jacek Włodyka.





At the beginning of the XIX c., researchers have found documents of a school in San Vicente, which was just a small village with 250 inhabitants surrounded by farming fields. The village became independent from the city of Alicante some years later.

During the XX c. and due to the industrialization, the town had a strong transformation. Population increased dramatically and thus more schools were built to face the needs of young families coming to live and work. Our school, CEIP Bec de l'Àguila, was built in the 1980s. Nowadays San Vicente has around 65.000 inhabitants, twelve primary schools, five secondary schools and a very important university.







Miroslav Šantek-former headteacher





"Children and adults were respecting teachers. If a teacher hit you, you would get punished physically by your parents." - 50's

Marija Matuzić-footbal player

"I remember my first lesson in the 1st grade was "Greetings". We had to walk to school for 4 miles and during those walks we would loudly say "good afternoon" to everyone." - 60's



"While performing for comrade Tito I was really nervous so I forgot my script and decided to improvise. My parents had to come to school to explain why I haven't learned my text properly." - 80's

"In my time the school got it's first 2 computers. If we wanted to type just a few words we would have to wait in line." - 90's

"Those were the days!" - 40th's



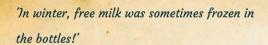
Goran Topolovac - musician



Nikica Spudić - diver and Pride of Croatia

"If haven't learned a song by heart I had to stay in the classroom after school until I did. Just imagine having to explain to your parents were you've been." - 70's

"It was very strict but fair." - 70's



7 still remember super tests on Friday where we got tested on the weekly news."

We used to have swimming lessons in the pool behind the pub in the village.

We had to sleep on camp beds every afternoon whilst the teacher did her knitting.'



'We used to have to walk across the road to the canteen to collect our lunch because the food was not made on the premise.'

'There used to be a cat called Bobby (the headmaster's cat) who was usually found wondering around the classrooms, he lived till 18 years of age.'

'Once a year we would go Rosehip picking, taken them to school and they would be sent off to make Rosehip syrup.' 'My Headmaster was very kind and memorable. He got very annoyed about litter and he would lecture us in assembly.'

'Toliets were outside. In the winter, everyone was quick as possible because of the cold.'

'In 1969, the school purchased a television. We were surprised to be allowed to watch television during school time.'

'I once tried to kick a football over the school but it smashed the window and went onto the Headmaster's school dinner plate.'

'There were 2 classes. The receptionist had a week day off, so when I was in year 6, I used to answer the phone . We all used to play recorder and we did all the music for the plays.'

It was nice to borrow books from the school library.

The school week was six days long. Summer holiday started in June and school in September.

We had a week-long potato harvest holiday in autumn.

The pupils had to clear the snow out of the school yard in the winter.

After the Christmas celebration each pupil received a paper bag with an apple, a gingerbread and a candy. The cook had cut a hole in each bag so that anyone couldn't blow it up.

We made the ski tracks by ourselves, the teacher ahead and the pupils behind.

There was a frozen ice field in the school yard. The pupils carried water there.



"We played a lot of football in sports lessons. Our teacher played with us. He always had to be in the winning team."

"The teachers smoked in the teachers' room during the breaks. Smoke came into the corridor and the classrooms."

"In one lesson the teacher made gunpowder in the mortar. Suddenly it exploded!"

"One pupil threw the trash on the floor. The teacher got angry about it and threw the waste basket so hard on the floor that it was broken. There was no waste basket in the class for many weeks."

"The teacher secretly ate candles in lessons. He was yawning his hand in front of the mouth and in the same time he put the candy in his mouth."





"One day my friend was wrapped in toilet paper and waited secretly behind the door. When a Maths teacher opened the door, she saw a big mummy walking towards her andshe almost fainted. We all laughed like crazy"

"I won a title of a School Miss"

"I forgot to put on a skirt under my uniform"

"One day I found a big envelope at the front door. It was full of money so I took it to the headteacher. It turned out it was the money for a school trip for 3 classes. He announced my name at the school assembly. I was sooo proud."

"We broke the window in the classroom. My friend sat on the windowsill and pushed it with his body. We all laughed, threw away the broken glass ... and it was our big secret."



ESCUELA MODERNA MARIANI BACHILLER Y MAESTRO



"As seen in the photo, some schools had the name of the teacher on it" 1940s

"One classmate hanged on a football goal but it wasn't tied on the floor. the goal hit my friend on his head and teachers had to take them to hospital"

"Boys and girls were split in different buildings, and playgrounds were divided by fences or hedges" (1940s)

"My teacher Mrs Rose
had a furry white cat. He
spent the morning sleeping in
his cushion on the teacher's
table" (1960s)

"My teacher let me go out everyday to check if the food I had left cooking in the fire was ready and put it out. I was only ten." (1940s)

"Every Monday the flag was raised and all the pupils lined up that to sing the hymn and cry "Viva Franco" at the end" (1960's)











"Mali bratec Ivo i mala Marica"

https://youtu.be/oVm0zT0pUBQ



"Himna zadrugara"

https://

.be/NYQMHr5HLN





"Bubamarac"

https://

.be/





We learned a very old and popular song, that all school children in England know, called 'London's Burning'. It was first written in 1580 as 'Scotland's



MERBORN.



London's great fire after 1666.



https://youtu.be/m1Cf0QczhuE



https://youtu.be/jBrR72SuQkc



Another popular tradition in England is clapping songs. One of the most well-known songs is, 'A Sailor went to Sea, Sea, Sea'. Children make up their own verses and actions. We had lots of fun doing this!

ORAVAN PESÄ



This song tells about the squirrel's nest, located at the top of the spruce under the branches. The little squirrels play, eat and sleep there.

The lyrics of the song are written by Finnish poet Ingeborg Hellén.

The song is composed by Pekka
Juhani Hannikainen. His birthplace
is only 40 km from Jamali school.





"Mam chusteczkę haftowaną"





https://youtu.be/rJiprjAWZ5g

"Rolnik sam w dolinie"





https://youtu.be/CbqVOw7ropk



Spanish traditional songs

Most of the songs you can find here are ring-a-rose style songs, or playground game songs. For example, "El cocherito leré" is a song for skipping game, or "El patio de mi casa is a ring-a-rose song" where children have to do some actions while moving.







"La farola de palacio se está muriendo de risa al ver a los estudiantes con corbata u sin camisa"

"El cocherito leré
me dijo anoche leré
que si quería leré
montar en coche leré
y yo le dije leré
con gran salero leré
no quiero coche leré
que me mareo leré.



Cómo planta usted las flores 🍱 🕮 🔲 http://bit.ly/comoplanta



La farola de palacio

http://bit.ly/lafarolac









"Vlak u snijegu"



https://youtu.be/YQKj3uFOHfY

"Šuma striborova"



Alice in Wonderland



RABBITHOLE

At the beginning of the story Alice follows a white rabbit down a rabbit hole. When she is going down the hole she sees many things like pictures. We made the rabbit hole by putting together tables and putting blankets over the top to make it dark.





OPTICAL ICCUSIONS

Alice in Wonderland is based on a real Victorian girl called Alice. She would have played with optical illusions so we made some! We made bwo pictures and a slab of cardboard in the middle that you flip.

THE COBSTER QUADRICCE

Alice meets a Lobster and a Mock Turtle who is always sad. She learns a dan called 'The Lobster Quadrille'. We learnt this dance too.



TEA PARTY

In Alice in Wonderland she has a tea party with the Mad Hatter, the March Hare and a Dormouse. In the tea party Alice feels a bit uncomfortable because everyone around her is mad! We had a tea party too. We had cups of tea and solved some riddles.





CROQUET

In Alice in Wonderland, Alice plays a game of croquet with the Queen of Hearts. They use flamingos as sticks and hedgehogs (rolled up) as balls. We stuck pictures of flamingos onto hockey sticks and used different sized balls for the hedgehogs.

Jam Tarts

In the story, the Queen of Hearts loves jam tarts, but the Knave of Hearts steals them. We made some jam tarts with the 'Queen of Hearts'.



THE LIGHT INTO THE HOUSE (Hölmölä means the place where silly people lives.)



The house of Höll Mölä was too dark. Since no one wanted to be in the dark, they had to get the light into the house. But how? They discussed and pondered very hard. Finally someone came up with the idea, that the world is full of light and they have bags to carry the light into the house. Men <code>grapped</code> some light in their bags and carried it into the house. At the same time women brought the darkness out with their bags. They thought that this is the way they will get the house much brighter.

Matti, the neighbor, came to Hölmölä while they were carrying the light in and darkness out. Someone told him what they were doing. Matti made a proposal to them how to make the house brighter. He took an ax, went to the house and cut a small hole in the wall, a window. Hölmölä people went into the house and they saw how much light came

throung the window. So sir





After Matti went back home they decided to expand the window. They made it larger and larger and finally there wasn't any wall left. The house was really bright, but they wanted more light. They decided to make another window and in a little while another wall was gone. Still they would have wanted more light, but while they were cutting the third wall, the whole house collapsed. Hölmölä people was little sad because of their house. But after all it didn't matter because now there was plenty of light.







3rd of October 1574



Spanish soldiers surrounded the city of Leiden. The residents of Leiden collected as much food as possible and closed the gates to the city. The Siege lasted a long time and the food ran out.

The 'Geuzen' broke the dikes and saved the people of Leiden.









"Pan kotek byl chory"

https://youtu.be/bu4IdFpa57s







"Na straganie"

https://youtu.be/oJwstLOnNno





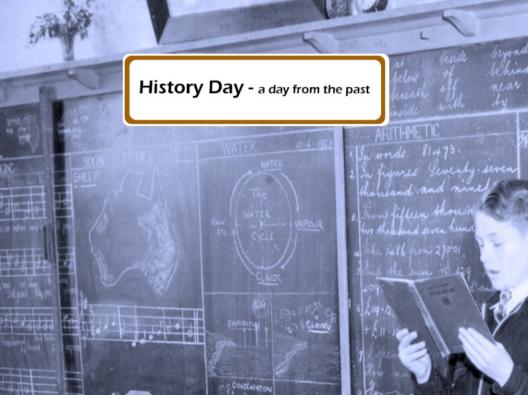
SPANISH TRADITIONAL STORIES

Don't miss
our
Youtube
traditional
stories in
English!!

There are lots of popular stories for children in the Spanish tradition: Most of them have been told from parents to children until someone has written them in a book. Sopa de piedra is a tale or fable that has different versions, for example Nail soup is a tale from Northern Europe.

El rey y la semilla is a moral tale about honesty and integrity. It's got a Chinese version with the China emperor as the main character. other famous stories are: El pastor mentiroso, las princesas delicadas, la oveja negra...









In the past Croatian students had no Religion and IT. They taught Penmanship-style of handwriting, Householdhandcrafts (goblen, tapestry, erochet etc), General defends (shooting, gaining knowledge about guns and ammunition). Russian or German instead English.





History Day

The timetable for the day





Physical training



Lessons



Sewing for girls





Punishments



Gardening for boys





A teacher was one of the most important person in the village and was greatly appreciated by students and parents.



















Back then people ate a lot of vegetables and fruits. They also ate "žganci" (cornmush) and they ate "Prežgana juha" (some kind of a soup made out of flour). They were all villagers and they were healthy and ate what they made themselves.





In school they drank milk and ate bread with butter.



stew and cabbage

Year 5 or 6 would have to make coffee for the teachers at break time, on the stove in a pan, in the staff room on their own!

School dinners were provided for free for those who required them. For all children a bottle of milk was provided.

Children didn't have much and were very grateful for what they did have.



rice pudding



About food...



The pupils picked up lingonberries every autumn and brought them to the school kitchen. The chef made lingonberry porridge for the pupils during the school year.

The pupil organizers of the class brought the warm food from the school kitchen to the classroom in a bucket.

The teacher shared the food on the pupils' plates.

Pupils brought milk and bread from home to school.

Common school meals were pancakes made of blood, liver casserole, pea soup, boiled potatoes and pork sauce, meatballs and mashed potatoes and sausage soup.

What children in the Netherlands used to drink at school?

In the Netherlands, school milk was distributed to school from the 1930's to the 1980's. In the 1930's it turned out that milk had a positive influence on the development of children. Free milk was distributed to schools because it was good for the growth and concentration.

What children in the Netherlands used to eat at school?

During school time the children are nothing and only drank milk.

Most children went home during the break. They then ate a hot meal. It consisted of boiled potatoes, vegetables and meat. In the morning and evening they ate sandwiches with butter and cheese, jam or peanut butter.



The food in Polish school canteens in the past was quite boring and tasteless. During the break, the students got a mug of hot, usually burnt, milk and the terrible smell of it spread around school.



Breakfast for children in the past consisted mostly of a bowl of hot milk soup: rice, noodles, or semolina mixed with milk.

The most popular lunches (paid by parents) served in the school canteen were:
noodles with white cheese, butter and cinnamon, pancakes with white cheese,
dumplings stuffed with white cheese, too. Some students brought their packed
lunches to school and they were usually jam or cheese sandwiches and an apple.









FOOD

After the war, Spain was very poor and people could hardly buy some food. Meat, fish and eggs were expensive and difficult to find, so people ate soups, bread and vegetables like lentils and beans. At school children were offered a glass of milk thanks to the american help during the 1950s







	-
-	
ESTADO ESPAÑOL	A 3.1140 N G. 170 N G. 2 LEW
1 committe committe	
anist commence managers	
RACIONAMIENTO	2 2 2
PACIONAMIENTO	*19150 QUEISS 0915g.
Jerie-0	AVA







In the 1930's pupils wore white uniforms. In the 1970's students and teachers wore blue coats (uniforms).

1860s - they wore a smock over their clothes



1970s - they wore no school uniform









2010s - today we wear sweatshirts with a logo





1980s - children wore shirts and ties



A school uniform has never been compulsory in the Netherland. In the past the girls did wear a dress or a skirt and girls often wore a bow in their hair.

The boys wore pants, but shorts were also common

The people in the Netherlands had less money than now so children often wore the same clothing all week long ans only had a different set of clothes available for Sunday



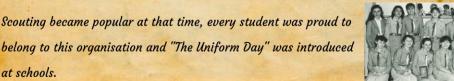
In the 60s and 70s, students in Poland used to wear school uniforms; they were blue with white collars. Later girls could wear a type of uniform called "Krzyżaczek". They were worn until the late 80s.















Uniforms were mostly used in private schools, while pupils from public schools used tunics. Boys wore shorts till they were teenagers.





The most common punishment of the 1960s was "packe", as known as hitting someone's hands and fingertips with a wooden stick.





Kneeling on corn (of the 1950s) was the most painful punishment of them all.

Standing in the corner of the 1980s also used to be one of the so called favorites.



Punishments

Here are some of our rules and punishments:

- -manners and respect were required always
- -hands would be hit with a cane
- -the headteacher would hit boys just for speaking out of turn
- -sometimes pupils had to stand with their arms out, holding a
- heavy book



Wearing a bonnet & pulling your nose against the wall, were two other punishments.







You had to open the cover of the desk and put your hands in the desk. The teacher slammed the cover of the desk on your fingers.

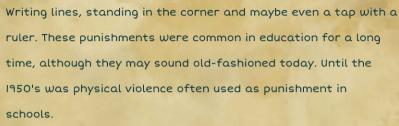
You had to stand in the classroom's corner and stare to the edge.





The pupil had to put his hands on the desk, the teacher hit the fingers with a map stick.







In the 17th century a slab was used to 'correct' children.

The 'block to the bone' was also common in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. By giving the student this block to his leg, he could not leave.

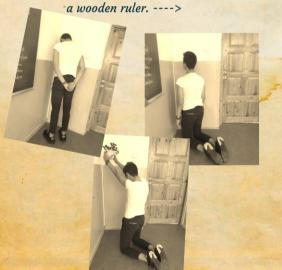
These photo's are from the punishments in the orphanage in Leiden.



PUNISHMENTS

The most popular form of punishment and keeping discipline in the classroom was beating palms with





If the students kept disturbing the teacher, they were sent to the "corner" of the classroom. If it didn't help, they had to kneel, sometimes on the small bags filled with peas and holding a pot above their heads.





Punishments

There were around 35-50 students in anly one class, so teachers used punishments to keep discipline and attention. Body punishments were frequently used, usually hilling the student with a long wooden ruler. Sometimes teachers forced the misbehaved pupil to kneel down or to face the wall for a long time, often holding books or wearing cardboard dankey ears on their heads.









"Okoš bokoš"

Okoš bokoš is a Croatian traditional game in witch your hands represent eggs. You win the game when your left with at least one egg.







"Žabice"

Žabice is another traditional game. In this game you try to throw your rock so that it jumps on water.

'Stuck in the Mud'

- 1) Games are played with 6 or more players
- 2) Two or more children are chosen to be 'taggers', the rest are 'players'
- 3) The players run around on grass or a playground and the taggers try to 'tag' them
- 4) Once tagged, a player must stand with their legs apart not moving stuck in the mud!
- 5) Players can be 'freed' by another player going under their legs
- 6) The game ends when either all the players get 'stuck', or you run out of time!

The game was written about in 'London Street Games' in 1916 and is still played today in many schools, but often now just with arms out, not legs...













+

The Tarpot

Draw a playground like in the picture. Semicircles around the circle are places for the players. The places need to be one less than the amount of players. One player, who hasn't got own place, starts to go around the circle. The player has a stick or rock or something similar thing in his/her hand. The player drops secretly the stick behind another player. That player, whoś got the stick behind him/her, takes the stick and starts to run an opposite way around the circle. The players compete themselves which one get first to an available place. A player who doesn't get a place starts to go around the circle and drops the stick behind another player. If you don't notice the stick behind you and another player has time to go around the whole circle, you must go inside the tarpot (in the middle of the circle). You can get out of there when next player comes in or you can make an agreement that the player has to be in the tarpot for example for two rounds.













There are a lot of playground games from the past. Some of them are just rhymes and songs.

Some need "special equipment". One of the most popular game for girls was "Gra w gume"

- skipping with long, elastic band used.

"Gra w gumę"



https://youtu.be/lqqzATaQs5U

"Wyścig pokoju"



https://youtu.be/h6hQZByO26g

Boys used to play games with knives, stones and bottle caps. The most popular game with bottle caps was called "Wyścig pokoju" and it was inspired by the Bicycle Peace Race, very popular at that time.



la comba



el paseillo



pasimisi

GAME



los cromos



las chapas



We have lots of traditional games; some are played with songs, as ringa-rose games, skipping or clapping games; others need specific materials, as "la goma", played with a long elastic band, or "los cromos" in which you have to turn upside down small pieces of printed paper; others are chasing or ability games, as "pedretes" or "tabas", in which you have to catch small stones in a certain way. But the most interesting is that some of our project friends have some

games in common: "el escondite", called hide-and-seek, "las chapas", in which you use bottle caps to do races and competitions; "el tranco", in which you have to jump some numbered squares painted on the floor...

juegos tradicionales
http://bit.ly/juegostrac









"We would remove all of the books because we want to remove weight from our school bags."





"In school each of us would have a tablet. We would use them as digital textbooks."

"Also we would bring back more communication and parlour games."

"We would bring back more practical work because we get overloaded with facts."

We did not like the punishments because they were scary



We did not like bible studies because it was boring

We really liked

Travilly the be

reacher kindly made



Most of us found the handwriting boring and it took aces: We don't want to We liked the gardening and the embroider because they are unusual lessons at school

"We hope the school had its own cook who would make a good home food for pupils and teachers."



"We want the school library back." "We would like to have more PE lessons and guided games during the breaks."





"We loved the sweets and food in the tuck shop; it would be great to bring the sweets back to school"

"The punishments were shocking. I often disturb the teacher and I am very happy they don't heat my hands"

"The uniforms were terrible, especially those for girls with skirts; and the plaits with ribbons didn't look fashtonable"

"I really like the fashion from 70s. Why don't we bring back the clothes?"

"I want hot milk back . That was a great idea to serve hot milk instead of a carton of cold milk now."



"Books didn't have colon

pholos, just drawings...I

IIWE WOULD KEEP THE CAMESII

Punishments were terrible. I think it's much better now

"Teachers in the past didn't let their students talk in class"

"Tablets and computers are better than books"

don't like "I like to make more crafts, things with my hands, as they did in the past"





storyjumper.com