

Education Act



The Education Act of 1880 made attendance of school compulsory for children aged 5 to 10 to stop child labour, however it was not free. Free education came into force in 1891. In 1899, the compulsory age was extended to 11, then 12 in 1899. By 2015, it had risen to 18 years old.

Privilege



Privilege is a special right or advantage given to a particular person or group.

Private Education



Private Education is a fee-paying schooling provided by private individuals or organisation. Boarding schools are also private.

Universities



Universities are higher-level education institutions at which students learn at degree level. Women could study at some British universities in the 1860s, but many did not award them degrees until 20th Century.

Grammar schools

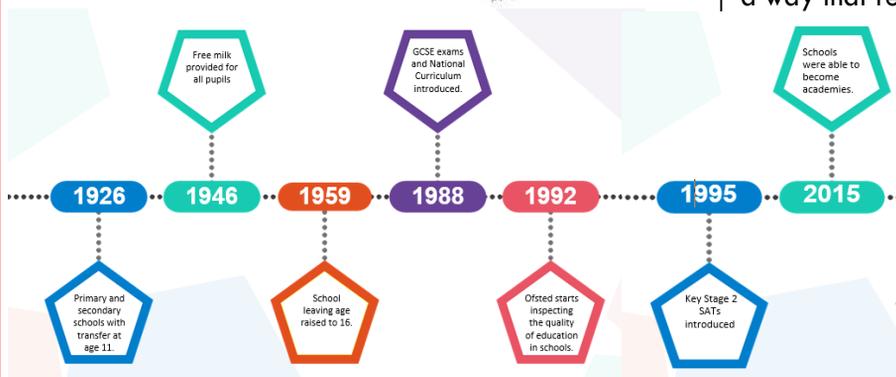


Grammar schools are state secondary schools to which pupils are admitted based on their ability. In 1944, grammar schools fed into university and pupils in secondary schools went into trades. From 1965, the two types began to be merged.

Rights of the Child



The Rights of the Child, an international law established by the United Nations in 1990, Rights of the Child is a human rights treaty that outlines the rights of under 18s. The Right to an Education focuses on a child's right to a quality education delivered in a way that respects a child's health and dignity.



A timeline of Education in the UK

Primary sources



A direct source of historical information such as photographs, letters, interviews, art and artifacts.

Secondary sources



A source that interprets or analyses primary sources such as books and articles.

Vocabulary Tier 2
Rights (Human rights)
Sources
Equal opportunities
Privileged
Ethnic minorities
Inequality
Inspection
Compulsory



Vocabulary Tier 3
Education Act
Private education
Universities
Grammar schools
Rights of a child
Legislation

