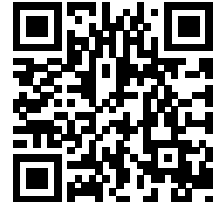


name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Australian Education's Historical Impact



The early history of _____ is deeply intertwined with education. When the first _____ settlers arrived, they brought with them their own educational practices. These early schools were often run by _____, aiming to educate the children of settlers and convicts alike. The curriculum was basic, focusing on _____, writing, and arithmetic, as well as religious instruction. Indigenous _____ peoples had their own forms of learning, deeply connected to the land and their _____.

However, these traditional knowledge systems were largely overlooked by the newcomers. The first official _____ opened in New South Wales in 1789, just a few years after the establishment of the _____. Education was not just for the elite; it was seen as a tool for social _____ and reform. The government slowly began to take a more active role, establishing more _____ and making education accessible to a wider population. By the mid-19th century, the push for _____ education grew stronger, leading to the establishment of the Public Schools _____ in 1866 in New South Wales, which aimed to provide free, secular, and compulsory education for all _____.

This period marked the beginning of a more inclusive approach to education in _____. Schools became melting pots of children from different backgrounds, including Indigenous Australians, though the _____ process was complex and fraught with challenges. Education played a crucial role in shaping the identity of the young _____, promoting democratic values, and preparing citizens to contribute to the development of Australia. The _____ of these early educational efforts is still felt today, as Australia continues to value and invest in a comprehensive and inclusive educational _____.

integration reading churches children Australia public legacy Act system
Australia colony schools European Aboriginal culture nation school control