

# History of American education.

The Dutch valued education, though not as the puritans. We can say that after New England's best primary education system was in the Central colonies. The Dutch in New York, tried to open schools at every established Church (Eavey, 1964). In these schools, "was dominated by training on a paid or charitable basis" (Cubberley, 1920, p. 369). School concept has allowed all children, regardless of socio-economic status of their families, to go to school (Cubberley, 1920). In Pennsylvania many Protestant denominations funded schools. Like their counterparts from New England, teachers from Pennsylvania and mid-Atlantic States believed that students need to read the Bible (Cubberley, 1920). New Jersey schools were sponsored from different sources.

Church in the Central Atlantic States has done everything possible to help the children from poor families could have free access to schools (Cubberley, 1920). It is not surprising that the heads of churches prefer that all children could get an education, even those who could not pay tuition. The greatest achievement of the early Christians who lived in biblical times and in subsequent centuries; that's what they believed all people deserve to get an education (Dupuis, 1966; Marrou, 1956). Early Christians believed that all people deserve the opportunity to learn. First, it concerned biblical truths, and then other disciplines.

Quakers with special zeal opened religious schools in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. They founded 60-70 schools in Pennsylvania, and about 35 in New Jersey (Curran, 1954). Residents of Pennsylvania, which was even more religious groups, including the community of New Netherland (also known as New Amsterdam and New York), valued literacy and education, even more than the Dutch (Eavey, 1964). In 1683 Pennsylvania passed a law by which parents were to teach their children to read at such a level that they could read the Bible (Eavey, 1964). Such religious groups as Moravians, Lutherans, Friends, Mennonites and tried to open the school in almost each of their churches in Pennsylvania (Eavey, 1964). Although these groups valued [essay writing help online](#) education, yet they had not as well developed as the puritans. However, education in the Central colonies were paid by far more attention than in Jamestown where survival was first, here education is often received in schools and the whole educational system as a whole was more developed than in Maryland and other southern territories.

Other groups also contributed. The first settlers—the Jews arrived in the United States from Brazil in 1654 and settled in New Amsterdam. In 1760 the Spanish-Portuguese congregation "of Shearim Israel" opened the first school for American Jews at the synagogue (Gartner, 1969). Although each group of settlers have devoted some attention to education, not one has developed it as the puritans and the pilgrims (McClellan & Reese, 1988; Smith, 1973).

## The settlers in Maryland and other southern areas

In Maryland and in the South, education was considered even more a family affair, even compared to New England. The settlers in Maryland and other places South of Jamestown claimed that as long as the family provides children with education, schools in fact were not needed. Therefore, as a result of these beliefs, most families in this country and taught their children themselves or hired to do this, teachers (Urban & Wagoner, 2000). Training in the South typically occurred at home because of long distances between farms and plantations made the creation of public schools is not possible (Wright, 1957). However, it should be noted that hired teachers taught a wide range of subjects, including classical literature, mathematics, from one to three foreign languages, science, geography, history, and proper moral behavior (Wright, 1957). Some teachers opened private schools in Virginia, including the Sims in 1647 and the Eaton in 1659, but in New England, such schools were much more numerous (Welling, 2005).

At the end of the colonial period, some teachers have earned a good professional reputation. Probably the most famous mentor was Philip Vision (Urban & Wagoner, 2000). He was a graduate of the theological Department of Princeton, and taught many different subjects, including foreign languages. Teachers who taught this subject, especially valued. However, most families could not afford to hire Tutors, so parents taught their children. In addition to this form of home schooling, missionary society also helped to educate the children. They knew that most people could not afford to hire a professional tutor, and others were not educated enough to teach their children all the necessary disciplines. As a result, some missionary society volunteered to teach children for free or for a voluntary donation (Cremin, 1970). The most famous of these missionary groups; the Society for the propagation of the gospel, which opened up 170 missionary educational centres in 1701-1776 years. This network of missionary centres were so extensive that covered almost the entire East coast (Cremin, 1970).

*Elena, [www.poznaysebia.com](http://www.poznaysebia.com)*