3.11 Elizabethan Education: The Home, Petty Schools and Grammar Schools: Test Pack

EDEXCEL 1HI0 · about 15 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend about 15 minutes on this pack.

1 Give the name used for small local elementary schools in Elizabethan England, often run by a single teacher where boys learned basic reading and arithmetic.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Name one element of a humanist curriculum taught in grammar schools besides Latin.

(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)

3 State two subjects, other than needlework, that daughters of gentry families might be taught at home in Elizabethan England.

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

4 State two kinds of boys who typically attended petty schools.

(Total for Question 4 is 2 marks)

5 Give one way in which the Church supported schooling in Elizabethan communities.

(Total for Question 5 is 1 mark)

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6 State one way in which a grammar school was different from a petty school in the Elizabethan period.

(Total for Question 6 is 2 marks)

7 Describe two features of how petty schools taught their pupils in Elizabethan England.

(Total for Question 7 is 4 marks)

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Mark scheme · 3.11 Elizabethan Education: The Home, Petty Schools and Grammar Schools: Test Pack

Question 1

petty school or petty schools **B1**

Answer: Petty school

Question 2

Greek or rhetoric **B1**

Answer: Greek

Question 3

reading, oe (basic literacy) **B1**

religious instruction or knowledge of the Bible, oe (accept music or household management) **B1**

Answer: Daughters of gentry families might be taught reading and religious instruction or knowledge of the Bible at home, alongside skills such as music or household management.

Question 4

boys from ordinary or working families **B1**

younger sons of tradesmen or craftsmen **B1**

Answer: Boys from ordinary or working families, and younger sons of tradesmen or craftsmen.

Question 5

churches or parish clergy provided a space for teaching or helped maintain a school **B1**

Answer: The Church or parish clergy provided a space for teaching or supported a school.

Question 6

identifies a difference, e.g. grammar schools taught Latin and a classical curriculum **B1**

supporting detail, e.g. grammar schools prepared boys for public life or further study while petty schools taught basic reading and arithmetic **B1**

Answer: Grammar schools taught Latin and a classical humanist curriculum, preparing boys for public roles, while petty schools taught basic reading, writing and arithmetic.

Question 7

feature 1 identified, e.g. pupils learned their letters from a hornbook, a small wooden board printed with the alphabet and the Lord's Prayer **B1**

supporting detail for feature 1, e.g. lessons also included reciting the catechism, so pupils gained basic religious knowledge alongside reading **B1**

feature 2 identified, e.g. lessons were often held in the teacher's own home or a room in the parish rather than a purpose-built schoolhouse **B1**

supporting detail for feature 2, e.g. this informal setting made petty schools cheap and accessible to ordinary local families **B1**

Answer: Pupils learned their letters from a hornbook printed with the alphabet and the Lord's Prayer, and also recited the catechism, and lessons were often held in the teacher's own home or a parish room rather than a purpose-built schoolhouse, which kept petty schools cheap and accessible to ordinary families.

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