

Normans: Language and Education

What do I need to know:

- Developments in school and education.
- Grammar schools
- University education
- Latin/Anglo-French Language.

Key Words:

Grammar schools, Lanfranc, Latin, rhetoric, Vernacular,



How did education develop?

- The key reformers of education were Archbishops Lanfranc and Anselm.
- Lanfranc had created new schools in Normandy in 1042 and had later taught theology at a monastery.
- They both promoted education and built libraries.
- They argued that one function of Church schools was to produce priests.
- A number of grammar schools were built in Northampton, Lincoln and Oxford for this purpose.

Education: What changed and what stayed the same?

	Anglo-Saxon	Norman
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monasteries and churches provided education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Churches/monasteries and Cathedrals ➤ 1832- Towns and Secular education came in. ➤ Grammar schools developed. ➤ University.
Who?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education had to be paid for so only the rich, although a few schools did teach local peasant boys. They worked as servants in the monastery in return for education. ▪ Girls were NOT educated. 	<p>People lived and worked in towns and needed better literacy and numeracy skills to conduct trade. Norman Barons and Knights wanted their children to be educated to the highest standard possible.</p>
Number of Schools		<p>By 1100 all cathedrals and many larger churches had schools.</p> <p>There was an explosion in the number of schools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12th Century: 40 schools. • 13TH Century: 75 schools.
Subjects Taught	<p>Very narrow in terms of who received it and what they were taught.</p>	<p>Church Schools taught: Latin, music and verse, astronomy and mathematics and law.</p> <p>Secular Grammar Schools: had a broader education.</p>
Language	<p>Latin for writing.</p> <p>Anglo-Saxon English for speaking and lessons.</p>	<p>French language was used although the English language did influence this.</p> <p>Latin was still used for writing and was still the language of Christianity.</p>

What happened in grammar schools?

- What age did you go? 10
- Where: taught in towns.
- How long: 4 years of education.
- What did they learn: Latin in detail, how to write it and also grammar.
- Equipment: Notes on stone boards.
- School Year: September, 3 terms ending in June for harvest in July and August.
- Length of day: Sunrise to late afternoon.
- Teachers would sit in the middle of the room with pupils on benches around them.