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SUMMARY.—**EDUCATION.** Public Education in Russia.—Graduation in Teaching and Training, by John Bruce, Esq., Inspector of Schools [continued].—**OFFICIAL NOTICES.**—Appointments: Council of Public Instruction.—Examiners.—School Commissioners.—Notice to Directors of Institutions claiming aid on Superior Education Grant.—Division, Election and Appointment of School Municipalities.—Diplomas granted by Boards of Examiners.—Donations to the Library of the Department.—Teacher wanted.—Situations wanted.—**LIBERAL:** Council of Public Instruction.—Death of the Very Revd. L. J. Casan.—Convocation of McGill University.—**EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS FOR 1859 AND 1860 (continued).**—**MONTHLY SUMMARY:** Educational Intelligence.—Scientific Intelligence.—Miscellaneous Intelligence.—Statistical Intelligence

EDUCATION.

Public Education in Russia. (1)

The first school in Russia was established in 1017, at Kiev, by Vladimir the Great, for the instruction of the clergy, and placed under the care of the Bishop. A few years later (1031), Jaraslaff, the son of Vladimir, established a school at Novgorod for the education of 300 sons of the clergy and nobility.

Previous to 1700, education in Russia was confined to the clergy and a few noble families, and the only seminaries for this purpose existed in connection with religious houses, and were taught and managed by the clergy. Peter the Great was the first to establish schools to educate youth for the civil and military services of the empire, and by degrees a large number of scientific and literary institutions and a well-organized system of public instruction have been established—limited however in their benefits, to the government, to the higher interests of science and literature, and mainly to the children of nobles and official functionaries, and the higher class of merchants—and all based on the cardinal ideas of Russian policy, that all the moral and intellectual forces of societies must be merged in the will of the Czar.

Peter founded the first naval school, and school for engineers at St. Petersburg, and schools in which navigation was taught at Pskow, Novgorod, Moscow, Jaraslav, and Wologda. The number of the cloister schools, originally intended for the sons of the nobility, was increased, and the privileges of these schools were subsequently extended to other classes of people. In 1724, before his death, Peter projected the plan of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, which was opened by his successor in the following year. Peter also invited a large number of learned men to teach in his schools at St. Petersburg, and particularly to instruct Russian youth to take charge of schools in other parts of the kingdom—thus introducing the plan of normal instruction. By his purchases and encouragements to professors, he founded the Museum of Natural History, the Museum of Fine Arts, and the School of Mines.

(1) Abridged from *Barnard's National Education in Europe*, and from the *Annuaire des Deux Mondes*.

The Empress Anna founded the first corps of Cadets, a military academy for young nobles, at St. Petersburg, and forbade all promotion among soldiers and subordinate officers who could not read. She also founded schools at Astrachan for the Calmucks, and at Kasau for the Tartars, and directed one of the officers of the government to report to her annually on the condition of public instruction.

The Empress Elizabeth imposed fines on all nobles and public functionaries who did not educate their children at home, or in the church, or public seminaries. She founded the University of Moscow in 1755, and the Academy of Arts in 1757.

Paul III, increased the number of military schools, and educated at the expense of the government, in these schools, the sons of the poorer nobles. He also founded schools for the orphan children of military men, and founded an Institute in St. Petersburg for the sons of Private soldiers and subordinate officers in the garrisons of the city.

Catherine II, applied her vigorous mind to extending the educational policy of the government. During her reign, and at her suggestion, the Imperial Free Economical Society was founded in 1765, by Count Woronzow, and other noblemen, for promoting scientific and useful knowledge. Under the patronage of successive emperors, it has grown up into one of the most important educational institutions of Russia. It has established an agricultural school with a model farm; a collection of drawings and models of machines, tools, and implements used in every department of labour; instituted and aided experiments to perfect industrial methods; held public exhibitions of domestic industry; sent out individuals to study the work-shops, factories, and farms of other countries; published a large number of useful didactic tracts on agriculture and other occupations, and diffused a large amount of information on public health, &c. Catherine was instrumental in founding the academy of St. Petersburg, for the cultivation of the Russian language and literature. She projected in 1783 a system of public schools of two grades, styled upper and lower—the former for the capital of every district, and the latter for every family in every large city. In the lower schools were to be taught reading, writing, the catechism, and sacred history; in the upper, in addition, drawing, mathematics, the history and geography of Russia, natural history and philosophy, and the Latin and German languages. She commenced her system in St. Petersburg, and invited Jankevitch de Mariovo, an eminent teacher and school officer in Austria, to superintend the work. So successful was he, that in 1790 the system had been introduced in one hundred and seventy towns. The inspection over them was confided to the governors of the provinces, and a regular appropriation of the provincial funds was made towards their support. This empress founded the normal Gymnasium, which is now the Imperial Normal School of St. Petersburg, two marine schools, a school of commerce, and a school of mines, and several female seminaries, one of which still bears her name at the capital.