

SECTION B

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒

The 1944 education act was significant in the development of education to a certain extent.

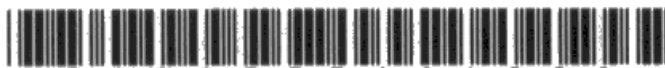
The act changed the legal age of when you can leave school to 16. Many were happy with this as it meant that students were getting a better, longer and more effective education.

This was significantly more appealing to young girls as educational opportunities for females were increasing since the 1918 education act and the 1918 representation of the people's act.

The government wanted to introduce more comprehensive schools to encourage mixed ability schools where those who were less able would receive practical instructions, and those who were more able would get advanced instructions.

This resulted in the British government converting secondary schools into comprehensive ones.

The government spent more money building new schools that offered better facilities and materials.



(Section B continued)

The Education system became an increasing priority for the government because of the effect of the war. Britain wanted to educate children in the sciences so that if another war would occur they'd be people who could make advances in technology and machinery. The government had learnt from the Germans the importance of science and technology, especially due to the disastrous effects of the German U-boats, which forced Britain into rationing.

To conclude, I think that the 1944 education act was significant because it meant that children were getting a better education which would benefit Britain's economy in the long-term. This is because better educated children can get better jobs.

