

# History of Education in New Zealand

History · Practice Test · 15 Questions

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## 1. Before 1852, what entities were primarily responsible for education in New Zealand?

- A) The government exclusively
- B) Churches, private enterprise, and public bodies
- C) Provincial councils
- D) A central Department of Education

## 2. What significant change did the Education Act of 1877 introduce?

- A) It made education optional for all students.
- B) It established a national system of free, secular, and compulsory education.
- C) It transferred all educational control to provincial councils.
- D) It abolished the Department of Education.

## 3. Who initially administered schools after the Education Act of 1877?

- A) The central Department of Education
- B) Local school boards
- C) 12 district boards inherited from the provincial system
- D) Teachers themselves

## 4. In its early years, what was a primary function of the Department of Education?

- A) Appointing teachers
- B) Distributing school grants based on pupil rolls
- C) Developing the national curriculum
- D) Overseeing technical education

## 5. From which department did the Department of Education take over control of Maori education in 1880?

- A) The Ministry of Health
- B) The Department of Justice
- C) The Native Affairs Department
- D) The Ministry of Defence

## 6. When was the school leaving age raised to 14, and what responsibility did the Education Department gain?

- A) 1877, control of primary inspectors
- B) 1901, responsibility for the nation's secondary schools
- C) 1914, control over teacher appointments
- D) 1966, responsibility for university education

**7. What was notable about the Department of Education's appointments in 1901?**

- A) They appointed the first Maori teachers.
- B) They appointed females who had passed the civil service exam to permanent positions.
- C) They exclusively hired male teachers.
- D) They stopped appointing civil servants.

**8. Who introduced a comprehensive school syllabus aimed at character formation?**

- A) A government minister
- B) George Hogben
- C) The Minister of Finance
- D) A local school board chairman

**9. What type of schools were established in 1905 to teach vocational subjects?**

- A) Academic high schools
- B) Technical high schools
- C) Agricultural colleges
- D) Arts academies

**10. The Education Act of 1914 further centralized education by giving the department control over which group?**

- A) School principals
- B) Primary inspectors
- C) University professors
- D) Vocational instructors

**11. In 1966, where was the Department of Education reunited after occupying multiple buildings?**

- A) A new purpose-built education center
- B) Government Buildings in Wellington
- C) The National Library
- D) The Ministry of Defence headquarters

**12. What was the key recommendation of the Picot Report published in 1988?**

- A) Increased centralization of education
- B) A less centralized and more accountable service
- C) The abolition of school boards
- D) The privatization of all schools

**13. Following the Picot Report, what was established to formulate policy?**

- A) A larger Ministry of Education
- B) An independent teacher's union
- C) A smaller Ministry of Education
- D) A council of school principals

**14. What bodies are now responsible for the administration of schools after the reforms following the Picot Report?**

- A) District boards
- B) The Ministry of Education
- C) Boards of Trustees
- D) Local councils

**15. What was the last government department to occupy Government Buildings before its conversion for use by Victoria University's law faculty?**

- A) The Ministry of Justice
- B) The Department of Education
- C) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- D) The Treasury