

Italian education system

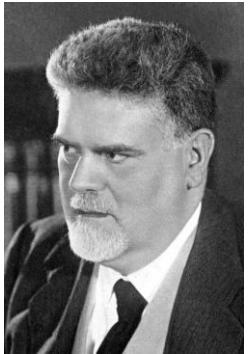


History



- *In 1859*, the **Casati act** gave control of primary education to the single towns, of secondary education to the provinces, and the universities were managed by the State.

The next important law was the **Gentile act, issued in 1923**, after the first five years of primary education, one could choose the secondary school, which would give further access to the high school and other addresses of high school, or work training, which was intended to give a quick entry into the low states of the workforce



Italian school today



From 1962 till the present day, the main structure of Italian primary (and secondary) education remained largely unchanged, even if some modifications were made with the Berlinguer's act consisted in two different kind of high schools, technical school and vocational school that has given to the students more choices in their paths.



After the European Union birth



The European Union has greatly helped the Italian school system.

Lots of schools receive funds from the European Union every year and with these funds schools implement technological innovation projects for teaching.

Our school has received many funds from the European Union and this year has created a new forefront computer lab.



UNIONE EUROPEA



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2014-2020

PER LA SCUOLA - COMPETENZE E AMBIENTI PER L'APPRENDIMENTO-FESR

ITALIAN SCHOOL STRUCTURE

nursery school
(*scuola dell'infanzia*)
Age 3-5

primary school
(*scuola primaria o elementare*)
Age 6-11

lower secondary school
(*scuola secondaria di primo grado o media*)
Age 11-14

upper secondary school
(*scuola secondaria di secondo grado o superiore*)
Age 14-19

university
(*università*)

Italian grading system	US grading system
10	Very excellent (A+)
9	Excellent (A)
8	Very good (B+)
7	Good (B)
6	Sufficient (C)
From 5 to 1	Fail (F)