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## HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF PROFESSIONAL TRAINING TO PROVIDE A FAMILY (HOME) FORM OF SECONDARY EDUCATION IN CANADA

*The article deals with the history of professional training of family of tutors and educators in Canada. The topic which is under consideration is closely connected with the history of family education (homeschooling), on the one hand, and with the development of professional education in the country, on the other. It was stated that the process of the professional training of specialists for family education has undergone various changes with the appearance of social structures and phenomena like public organizations, social movements, volunteering, public educational courses; new technologies and the Internet.*

*The purpose of the article is to highlight historical aspects of professional training in providing a family (home) form of secondary education in Canada. The urgency of the research is based on growing popularity of homeschooling among Canadian families. Besides that, nowadays homeschooling experts share its experience with schools working in terms of distance learning.*

*In the current scientific research such methods as a data classification method and a continuous sampling method were used. The detailed analyses of Canadian and Ukrainian resources on the topic gave us a possibility to highlight several historical periods of homeschooling in Canada and compare them to those in Ukraine.*

*The article deals with the following sources of information: homeschooling support websites, various scientific works on the topic by Canadian and Ukrainian researchers, statistic reports, etc. Since the beginning of its history Canadian homeschooling has faced a few significant changes: firstly, in the 1870s when public education was introduced; secondly, after John Holt's publications about the advantages of family education and the third essential boost in homeschooling is connected with the development of the Internet and Technologies. It goes without saying that the process of professional education concerning specialist training for homeschooling has been greatly influenced by the technological development as well. Apart from supporting materials and resources helpful links, various freebies for homeschooling tutors and much more, such new facility as online teacher training courses is available.*

**Key words:** homeschooling educator / teacher training, history of homeschooling in Canada, periods of homeschooling specialists training.

**Introduction.** The history of the development of vocational training for family educators in Canada is linked to the history of family education, on the one hand, and to the development of vocational education in the country, on the other hand. In addition, the professional training of specialists for education has undergone influential changes with the emergence of such social structures and phenomena as public organizations, social movements, volunteering, public educational courses and the Internet.

Homeschooling is recognized as a democratic way of getting education. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child declares that, "Parents have the prior right to determine the form of their children's education. The State's right to intervene in the education process is limited to ensuring that the children's right to education is fulfilled [5]".

**Materials and Methods.** The present scientific research is based on such methods as a data classification method and a continuous sampling method. The analyses of literature enabled us to determine certain historical periods of homeschooling in Canada and compare them to those in Ukraine.

The article deals with such sources of information as homeschooling support websites, various scientific works on the topic by Canadian and Ukrainian researchers, statistic reports, etc. Among Canadian scientists who studied the history of homeschooling we can name A.B. Arai, Van Galen J., Y. Cai, J. Reeve, D.T. Robinson, P. Basham, W. Priesnitz, Gaffield C., Deani Neven Van Pelt, and others. It should be noted that all the Canadian experts agree on the fact that homeschooling in their country has never ceased and has a long tradition. Thus unlike the situation in Ukraine, the tradition of family

education in Canada has not disappeared even with the emergence of secondary schools. In a scientific journal "Home Education in Canada as a Contemporary Picture" Dean Neven Van Pelt, a senior fellow at the Fraser Institute, notes: "Since our country's founding, and even long before, Canada's landscape of educational choice has included a place for home schooling [10]". The same idea is expressed by Bruce Arai: "Homeschooling has always been around, albeit in centuries past it would have been considered as one of the responsibilities of raising children [1]".

Among Ukrainian researchers who investigate homeschooling and its history we can mention S. Shumaeva, O. Ogienko, L. Ruban. The distinguishing feature of Ukrainian scientists is that they aim their study at the development of homeschooling in American and European countries. For instance, Larysa Ruban says: "In the modern world's pedagogical space the experience of the advanced countries concerning application of various forms of education is worth viewing [12]".

The **purpose** of the article is to highlight historical aspects of professional training in providing a family (home) form of secondary education in Canada. The urgency of the problem is evident due to the rapid growth in number of homeschooling families and because of the nowadays significance of homeschooling in terms of sharing its experience with traditional schools working under pressure of lockdown, distance and mixed learning. "Since home schooling is an approach to education that inherently offers its practitioners flexibility in use of time and space, this education sector may have some policy lessons to share with classroom-based schooling as it adapts to future opportunities [10]".

**Results.** Speaking about the earlier historical periods of Canada it is necessary to start from the French period and say a few words about education of those times. According to Chad Gaffield, a Canadian historian and the University Research Chair Professor in Digital Scholarship at University of Ottawa and also a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, "During the French regime in Canada, the process of learning was integrated into everyday life. While the French government supported the responsibility of the Catholic Church for teaching religion, mathematics, history, natural science and French, the family was the basic unit of social organization and the main context within which almost all learning took place [9]". Thus, parents were responsible for teaching children their native language, culture and traditions.

Enlarging on the development of teacher's training Chad Gaffield claims that it was difficult for women to enter the profession. Describing that period of Canadian history, he says "in the 17th century formal instruction for females was quite

limited and usually did not extend beyond religious instruction and skills such as needlework. However, girls who lived in the countryside may have been better educated than boys as a result of the efforts of the sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, who established schools in rural areas as well as in towns, and travelled as itinerant teachers [9]". As it can be inferred from his research, family education in Canada boosted mainly on religious basis.

According to the research Education in Canada has not changed significantly after the 1759-60 when the British Conquest took place. Evidence to it can be found in Chad Gaffield's work: "During the 18th and early 19th centuries, the family remained the unrivalled setting for education; few children in what was then British North America received formal instruction either from tutors or in schools [9]". However, there was necessity in introducing English culture that is why "The pattern began to change during this period, however, as the British government looked to education as a way of promoting cultural identification with Protestantism, the English language, and British customs."

Chad Gaffield claims that "By the late 19th century, while the proper sphere for women was considered the home, young single women came to be viewed as ideal teachers for younger children who could benefit from their supposedly inherent nurturing qualities. Women teachers were poorly paid and were supervised by male officials who saw themselves as the real educators [9]".

Another researcher of the problem, Patrick Basham, Fraser Institute, describes the beginning of Homeschooling age in Canada as following: "In fact, home schooling (conducted either by parents or private tutors) was widespread throughout North America until the 1870s, when compulsory school attendance and the training of professional educators coalesced to institutionalize education in the physical environment that today we recognize as school". He proves the idea of prevailing family education until the 1870s and gives evidence as to the beginning of professional training for teachers. He also suggests that "although home schooling did continue in a limited fashion after the 1870s, it was not until the 1960s that this educational practice received renewed attention and interest from parents and educators [5]".

Patrick Basham connects "the second strain of home schooling" with the name of an American teacher and humanist John Holt. Besides that, P. Basham emphasizes on the pedagogical and theoretical nature rather than religious. "During the 1960s, Holt advocated educational decentralization and greater parental autonomy (sometimes known as "laissez-faire home schooling"), more recently referred to as "unschooling [5]"". Firstly, homeschooling appeared as a small movement to express

parents' attitude to general education: "In the 1960s, a group of parents and activist teachers started an alternative education movement because they did not like the public school system and how they had too much authority and were unlikely to change. They started small groups of children where the teaching styles were free and adaptable for the child's learning style [2]". John Holt and his followers started to publish books on homeschooling and to prepare specialists for homeschooling process arrangement!

That period is remarkable due to the fact that homeschooling parents acted actively. Great variety of new magazines, social organizations and other local groups were launched to support homeschooling. For instance, there appeared "Natural Life" (1976), Manitoba Association for Schooling at Home (1979), Canadian Alliance of Home Schoolers (CAHS) and others. Everyone was breathing a bit easier by 1982, when Canada's Charter of Rights and Freedoms was put in place. It states that, while every child has a right to an education and the right to attend school, parents also have the right to direct their children's education at home [8].

Parents educated their children mostly by intuition. B. Ray witnesses that "none of the parents was currently employed as a teacher, although four of them did have a degree in education and all parents knew of at least one other family that was currently home schooling in which one or both parents were teachers [1]". It is considered by certain historians that the period of Canadian homeschooling history from the 1960s to the 1980s is characterized as the period of collaboration of religious and secular movements. It can be explained by an attempt to unite forces to overcome jurisdictional problems with local authorities. "While religious and secular homeschoilers had worked together to form local, state, and national organizations and fight legal battles throughout much of the 1980s, this alliance began to fracture toward the end of the decade [7]".

The enrollment of families engaged in homeschooling was steadily growing. It is remarkable that among teaching parents the rate of homeschooling was relatively low. "Level of education almost entered as a fourth individual predictor of motivating style, whereas teacher certification and political views were largely uncorrelated with motivating style after partialing out the variance in motivating style attributable to school context, gender, and frequent church attendance [4]"

One of the most significant points in the history of homeschooling was the foundation the Home School Legal Defense Association (HSLDA) by Michael Farris, a homeschool parent and attorney,

in 1983 [7]. The organization also assisted in teacher training for homeschooling.

By the end of that period there appeared parents confident enough and quite experienced in homeschooling to have their personal point of view on education and to share their experience with others. Scientists of that time start talking about a separate group of pedagogues: "Van Galen (1988) categorized home school parents as either ideologues or pedagogues. Pedagogues are parents who home school simply out of a conviction that they can educate children better than public schools can [3]".

Undoubtedly, the most unanimous viewpoint among scientists concerning the biggest boosting impulse in the history of homeschooling is the appearance of available Internet. According to Deani Neven Van Pelt, Senior Fellow, Fraser Institute, "Opportunities provided by technology and possibilities afforded through changing perspectives on teaching and learning combine to create new conditions and prospects for educational delivery in the twenty-first century [10]".

The recent steep rise in homeschooling families is explained by W. Priesnitz as a consequence of the widespread of the Internet: "With the explosion of Internet-based resources and electronic means of communication, many people outside the homeschooling world are noticing the life learning phenomenon, and some authors and visionary educators are observing that it will become the new face of public education [8]". Bev Wake, a professional journalist from Vancouver, proves significance of the Internet and says about the latest Canadian experience that, "Cheaper computers, computer programs, easy access to the Internet and the increased amount of educational material available online are encouraging more parents to keep their children at home rather than sending them to school" (Wake, 2000) [6].

It goes without saying that the process of professional education concerning specialist training for homeschooling has been greatly influenced by the technological development as well. Apart from supporting materials and resources helpful links, various freebies for homeschooling tutors and much more, such new facility as online teacher training courses is available. These courses are offered by colleges, universities and on-line platforms like Coursera, the Nile, Khan and other MOOCs (Massive Open Online Courses).

**Conclusions.** Thus, the present research revealed that Homeschooling has developed into a widespread movement in Canada. Main historical periods of homeschooling development in Canada are regarded in comparison with the history of family education in Ukraine.

№	Historical Period	Characteristics of Education & Homeschooling		Characteristics of Professional Training for Homeschooling in Canada
		In Canada	In Ukraine	
1.	The 17 <sup>th</sup> century – 1870	Introducing of compulsory school attendance.	Monastery and church schools; tutors	Professional teacher training for schools
2.	1870 – 1960s	Joh Holt's ideas of homeschooling and unschooling.	Monastery and church schools; tutors (before 1919); state schools, compulsory education (after 1919)	Shortage of specialists for homeschooling
3.	1960s – 1980s	Spread of Holt's ideas.	State schools only	First steps in preparing teachers / tutors for homeschooled children
4.	1980s – 1990s	Appearance of various support groups for homeschooling families.	State schools only	Introducing journals, courses and advising centers for parents, teachers, tutors, etc.
5.	1990s – present days	Development of technologies and the Internet.	State schools, private schools; homeschooling since Sept., 1, 2019	Founding online support groups and societies, interne sites with helpful materials available, faculties and institutes for professional training for homeschooling

Along its entire history homeschooling process has been closely connected with the process of professional training for its purposes. Since the beginning of its history Canadian homeschooling has faced a few significant changes: firstly, in the 1870s when public education was introduced; secondly, after John Holt's publications about the advantages of family education and the third essential boost in homeschooling is connected with the development of the Internet and Technologies.

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**Гриньова В. М., Свиридова Т. І. Історичні аспекти підготовки фахівців для забезпечення сімейної (домашньої) форми здобуття середньої освіти в Канаді**

Стаття висвітлює результати дослідження історії професійної підготовки репетиторів і вихователів для забезпечення процесу сімейної освіти в Канаді. Тема, яка розглядається, тісно пов'язана з історією сімейного виховання (домашнього навчання) та з розвитком професійної освіти в країні.

Було зазначено, що процес професійної підготовки фахівців для сімейного виховання неодноразово змінювався із появою нових соціальних структур і явищ, таких як громадські організації, громадські рухи, волонтерство, громадські освітні курси, нові технології та інтернет.

**Метою статті** є висвітлення історичних аспектів професійної підготовки в галузі надання сімейної (домашньої) форми середньої освіти в Канаді. **Актуальність** дослідження заснована на зростаючій популярності домашнього навчання серед канадських сімей.

Нині експерти домашнього навчання діляться своїм досвідом зі школами, що працюють у форматі дистанційного навчання. В сучасних наукових дослідженнях використовувалися такі методи: метод класифікації даних і метод суцільної вибірки. Детальний аналіз канадських та українських ресурсів на цю тему дав змогу висвітлити кілька історичних періодів домашнього навчання в Канаді та порівняти їх зі станом в Україні.

У статті розглядаються такі джерела інформації: веб-сайти підтримки домашнього навчання, наукові праці канадських та українських дослідників за цією тематикою, статистичні звіти. З початку своєї історії канадське домашнє навчання зазнало кількох суттєвих змін: у 1870-ти роки, коли була введена народна освіта; після публікації Джона Холта про переваги сімейного виховання; третій поштовх у домашньому навчанні пов'язаний з розвитком інтернету та технологій. На процес професійної освіти щодо підготовки спеціалістів для домашнього навчання значний вплив мав і технологічний розвиток. Okрім допоміжних матеріалів і корисних посилань, різних безкоштовних ресурсів для репетиторів домашнього навчання, доступний і такий новий ресурс, як онлайн-курси з підготовки вчителів.

**Ключові слова:** підготовка вчителів / викладачів домашнього навчання, домашнє навчання в Канаді, історичні періоди у підготовці фахівців із домашнього навчання.