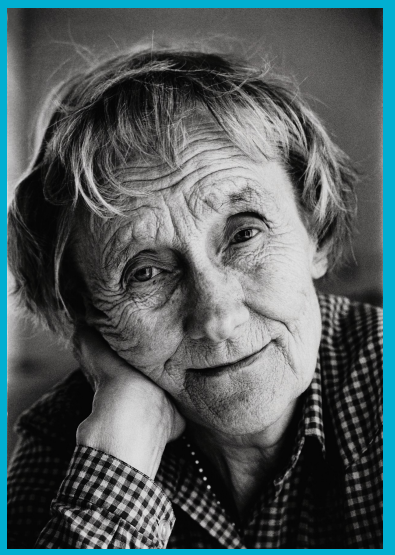
Swedish education and school system, LPFÖ18

Learning, teaching, Training in SWEDEN

OCTOBER 2022

"Give the children love, more love and even more love, and the common sense will come by itself. "



Astrid Lindgren

Content:

★ Short historical review in Swedish skolsystem
★ Second World War. Democracy and its significance in the school system.
★ Children's influence
★ Children Convention
★ Learning and teaching
★ The Swedish school's curiosity and opportunities
★ Questions

First preschools in Sweden



1836 - The first preschools - Nord Sweden and Stockholm

1896 - Private kindergartens open in Stockholm - German model (Kindergarten)

1902 - The first Swedish childcare regulation

1995 - The right to preschool is extended to apply from the age of one



1998 - The first curriculum for preschool is introduced

2010 - The curriculum from 1998 is revised and a general preschool for three-year-olds is introduced

2018 - The curriculum is further revised

★ Second World War. Democracy and its significance in the school system.

We all know what happened during World War II and why it happened. That people believed in the speech of a dictator and tyrant. Everyone who followed and acted against their will were punished. This speaks that people had no democratic rights .



After the Second World War, the Swedish school system changed its direction and began the democratic mission in the system, to prepare the children for life and build future democratic society.



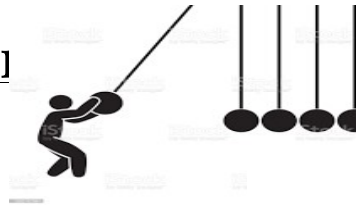
★ Children's democracy and influence in preschool

Question to participants :

What is the first thing that comes to your mind when you hear words DEMOCRACY or INFLUENCE ?

Affect

obligatio







Freedom of speech

Rights



What means democracy in Sweden?

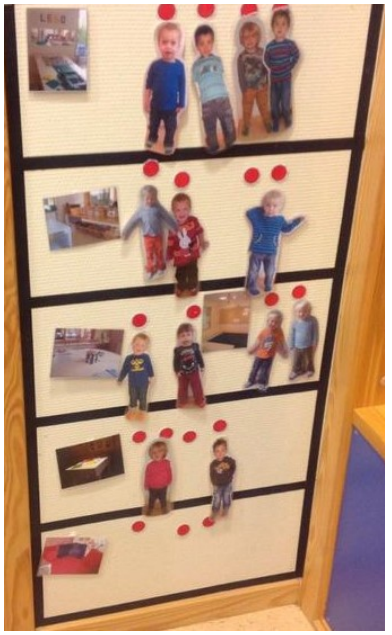
Children can influence their day, their choice of activities, sometimes their food.

At the preschool, we have free spaces where the children play freely, usually on the floor.

The children are challenged to eat by themselves with both silverware , dress themselves and even clean up after themselves.

This develops their independence and self-confidence. They also do the same at home.









★ Children Convention

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child is the basis of our work to ensure that children's rights are respected. On 1 January 2020, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child became Swedish law.

4 important principles:

Article 2: All children have the same rights and equal value. ...

Article 3: The best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration in all decisions concerning children. ...

Article 6: All children have the rights to spend solid life, have normal living conditions and space for own development. ...

Article 12: All children have the right to express their views and to have them respected.





★ Learning and teaching

in 2018, the Swedish National Agency for Education has submitted a new curriculum for preschool, where preschool children may receive teaching in addition to learning. This means that the learning process must go between teachers and children, unlike before: children-children. teacher-teacher, environment-children.





What does a child get at a Swedish preschool:

1. Be out in nature a lot
2. Play all kinds of games except dangerous
3. Do not sleep if he does not want to
4. Do not eat if he does not want to (we never force)
5. Empathy and compassion (not personal)
6. try new things, develop your imagination

What does the child not get at a Swedish preschool:

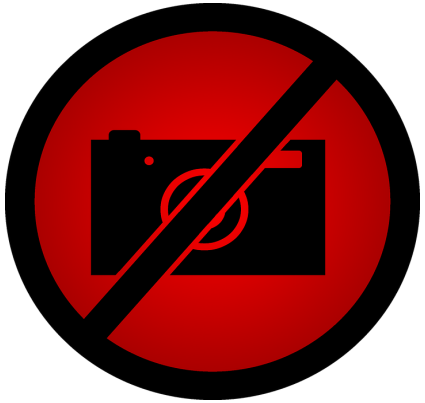
1. Educators must not hit, shout, bully children
2. we have a restriction on sweets and foods that contain sugar
3. Bringing of own food (can not be taken responsibility for content)
4. Bringing own toys if it is not a project
5. Handing out birthday cards to certain children (all or none)
6. Leave children to an unknown person
7. Take pictures for Media

Forbidden in Swedish preschools









Nonviolent Communication

Concrete observation. For example, you could say **"When I came home today, your shoes were in the middle of the hall floor".** This is concrete and does not seem to be a discussion.

2) Feeling. For example, you could say: **"I was a little sad because I cleaned the hall yesterday".**

3) Need. For example: **"I need us to share the cleaning job here at home".**

4) Desires. For example: **"Can I ask you to set your shoes in the shoe rack in the future"**



Nonviolent Communication Part 1
Marshall Rosenberg


THANK YOU
FOR THE
MEETING