

Education began in prehistory, as adults trained the young in the knowledge and skills deemed necessary in their society. The Enlightenment saw the emergence of a more secular educational outlook in Europe. The medieval universities of Western Christendom were well-integrated across all of Western Europe, encouraged freedom of inquiry, and produced a great variety of fine scholars and natural philosophers, including Thomas Aquinas of the University of Naples, Robert Grosseteste of the University of Oxford, an early expositor of a systematic method of scientific experimentation,[12] and Saint Albert the Great, a pioneer of biological field research.[13] Founded in 1088, the University of Bologna is considered the first, and the oldest continually operating university.[14] Elsewhere during the Middle Ages, Islamic science and mathematics flourished under the Islamic caliphate which was established across the Middle East, extending from the Iberian Peninsula in the west to the Indus in the east and to the Almoravid Dynasty and Mali Empire in the south. It means "the art of raising or educating a person"[8] or "the art of strengthening or bringing up men." [9] This was a broad conceptualization of education, which prescribed that it begins at home, supported by formal schooling, and reinforced by community living. Historians cite that formal education was mandatory for everyone regardless of social class and gender.[10] There was also the word *neixtlamachiliztli*, which is "the act of giving wisdom to the face." [9] These concepts underscore a complex set of educational practices, which was oriented towards communicating to the next generation the experience and intellectual heritage of the past for the purpose of individual development and his integration into the community.[9] After the Fall of Rome, the Catholic Church became the sole preserver of literate scholarship in Western Europe.[11] The church established cathedral schools in the Early Middle Ages as centres of advanced education. Schools existed in Egypt at the time of the Middle Kingdom.[4] Matteo Ricci (left) and Xu Guangqi (right) in the Chinese edition of Euclid's Elements published in 1607 Plato founded the Academy in Athens, the first institution of higher learning in Europe.[5] The city of Alexandria in Egypt, established in 330 BCE, became the successor to Athens as the intellectual cradle of Ancient Greece. European civilizations suffered a collapse of literacy and organization following the fall of Rome in CE 476.[6] In China, Confucius (551–479 BCE), of the State of Lu, was the country's most influential ancient philosopher, whose educational outlook continues to influence the societies of China and neighbours like Korea, Japan, and Vietnam. Confucius gathered disciples and searched in vain for a ruler who would adopt his ideals for good governance, but his Analects were written down by followers and have continued to influence education in East Asia into the modern era.[7] The Aztecs also had a well-developed theory about education, which has an equivalent word in Nahuatl called *tlacahuapahualiztli*. Missionaries and scholars also brought back new ideas from other civilizations – as with the Jesuit China missions who played a significant role in the transmission of knowledge, science, and culture between China and Europe, translating works from Europe like Euclid's Elements for Chinese scholars and the thoughts of Confucius for European audiences. Some of these establishments ultimately evolved into medieval universities and forebears of many of Europe's modern universities.[6] During the High Middle Ages, Chartres Cathedral operated the famous and influential Chartres Cathedral School. The Renaissance in Europe ushered in a new age of scientific and intellectual inquiry and appreciation of ancient Greek and Roman civilizations. Due to this the proliferation of compulsory education, combined with population

growth, UNESCO has calculated that in the next 30 years more people will receive formal education than in all of human history thus far.[15]The European Age of Empires saw European ideas of education in philosophy, religion, arts and sciences spread out across the globe.In pre-literate societies, this was achieved orally and through imitation.As cultures began to extend their knowledge beyond skills that could be readily learned through imitation, formal education developed.