

Teacher education

(1850-2004)

Year	Training
1850	Training school at Fort Street opened, standard length of training period one month.
1851	Pupil-teacher system began at Fort Street.
1854	Classification and promotion system introduced.
1956	Pupil-teacher system extended to all schools where the head teacher was sufficiently qualified and the average attendance exceeded 70 (reduced to 50 in 1861).
1859	Standard course at Fort Street remained one month, but a small number of prospective teachers received up to three months training. This trend continued until 1866.
1867	Period of trainings offered were one month, three months or six months. The three-month became standard.
1872	Period of standard training extended to six months. From 1876 those who showed 'promise' received 12 months training.
1883	The period of teaching training was now 12 months for most students. A residential training school for women opened at Hurlstone, leaving the Fort Street Training School for male teaching students only.
1889	The standard teaching training for students was 12 months, and two years for students showed 'promise'. For small subset, a three-year course was available leading to BA degree.
1905	The pupil-teacher system was phased out over the following three to four years. Admission to teaching was now through training colleges, with a two-year course as standard and three years for those who showed special ability. A one-year course was still available for students wishing to be appointed to small bush schools. Fort Street Training School and Hurlstone Training School both closed in 1905. They were amalgamated to form Sydney Teachers College, which was first located Blackfriars Public School and from 1925 at Sydney University.
1911	Hereford House at Glebe operated as annexe of Sydney Teachers College from 1911 to 1924. It offered a six-month short course for students prior to appointment to small bush schools. The Diploma of Education was also introduced at Sydney University, which was a 12-month post-graduate course for students intending to teach in secondary schools.
1918	The short course at Hereford House is extended to 12 months.
1928	Armidale Teachers College is opened.
1930	The standard 12-month teaching course is discontinued, replaced by a two-year course for all primary school teachers.
1936	The 12-month course was conducted as an emergency measure during 1936-37, in addition to two-year course.
1943	Teacher's Certificate replaces old system of classification of teachers.
1946	The Balmain Teachers College is opened. It was followed by Wagga Wagga (1947), Newcastle (1949), Bathurst (1951), Alexander Mackie (1958) and Wollongong (1962).
1969	Minimum primary school training course raised from 2 to 3 years. Westmead Teachers College is opened

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1970	Goulburn and Lismore Teachers Colleges is opened. Bathurst Teachers College is absorbed into new Mitchell College of Advanced Education.
1974	All teachers colleges had either been established as corporate colleges of advanced education or had moved to some degree of autonomy prior to becoming independent of the Department of Education.
1988-91	The binary system of universities and colleges of advanced education was replaced by the Unified National System, which incorporated colleges of advanced education into existing universities or formed new universities out of several colleges. As a result all teacher training was now delivered by universities.
2004	The New South Wales government established the NSW Institute of Teachers to guarantee the quality of teachers in NSW schools.