

### RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE

#### M.Ed. In TESL Program Country Informational Reports

Produced by Graduate Students in the M.Ed. In TESL Program In the Feinstein School of Education and Human Development

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#### Guatemala. Retrieved March 11, 2012 from: www.google.com



#### By: Frances Saenz

Guatemala. Retrieved March 12, 2012 from: www.google.com

### Guatemala

# History



- March 15, 1545
  - Starting point of education in Guatemala occurred through Bishop Marroquin. He wrote to the Catholic church arguing that boys were ready to study Latin. (Waggoner, 1975)
  - By the end of 16<sup>th</sup> century- the variety of schools were conducted by Franciscans and the

Dominicans. (Waggoner, 1975)







- Guatemala has had a variety of languages since the beginning of time. (Waggoner, 1975)
- In 1676 the University of San Carlos was founded. (Waggoner, 1975)
- In 1680 in an opening ceremony the professor of Cackchiquel spoke in his language, it is presumed that he discussed art and grammar. (Waggoner, 1975)
- Guatemala has suffered from a weak education system and from incorporating the Indian population into the national life, education must take a major responsibility in order for assimilation to happen. (Waggoner, 1975)

# **Literacy Rate**

(USAID, 2012)





Literacy Rate: 70.6%

- Illiterate Population Over Age: 45%
- Illiterate Female Population Over Age 15: 52.9%
- Ages of Compulsory Education: 7 to 14
- Official Language: Spanish 60%, Amerindian Language s 40%
  - There are 23 officially recognized Amerindian languages, including Quiche, Cakchiquel, Kekchi, Mam, Garifuna, and Xinca.
- Average Years of School Attendance: 11 years
  - Male: 11 years
  - Female: 10 years
    - Average years of school attendance is the total number of years of schooling that a child can expect to receive, assuming that the probability of his or her being enrolled in school at any particular future age is equal to the current enrollment ratio at that age.

## Education System (www.mineduc.gob, 2012)

- Primary education is obligatory
- Academic freedom is guaranteed to all citizens
- Primary education offered by the state is free.
- Everyone has the right to education



## Education in Guatemala (www.mineduc.gob, 2012)

- 4 years in pre-school
- 6 years in primary school
- 3 years in secondary education
- 2-3 years in high school depending on Guatemala. Retrieved March 11, 2012 from: www.google.com



# Curriculum (www.mineduc.gob, 2012)

- Typical school year runs from January through October.
- Primary education is divided in two cycles:
  - I<sup>st</sup> cycle: works around themes such as-
    - Who am I?
    - My community
    - My country
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle: works around areas such

as-

- Language
- Mathematics
- Natural sciences
- Social studies



Guatemala. Retrieved March 11, 2012 from: www.google.com

## Curriculum (www.mineduc.gob, 2012)



- Secondary education is divided in two cycles:
  - 1<sup>st</sup> cycle is based on theory and general knowledge. This cycle lasts 3 years.
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle is based on practicum studies. It lasts 2-3 years. At the end of this cycle, students are able to practice their profession and go to the University.



Guatemala. Retrieved March 11, 2012 from: www.google.com

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## Immigration to the USA

(Advameg,2012)



 Guatemalan Americans have settled primarily in cities with large existing Latino communities. The greatest number probably over 100,000—are in Los Angeles, where the biggest concentration of Central Americans in the United States resides. There are also significant numbers of Guatemalan Americans in Houston, Chicago, New York City, Washington D.C., southern Florida, and San Francisco. Smaller enclaves are found in Miami, New Orleans, Phoenix/Tucson, and other cities in Texas and North Carolina.



### Views towards USA (US State Dept, 2012)

- Relations between the United States and Guatemala traditionally have been close.
- The United States, as a member of "the Friends of Guatemala," along with Colombia, Mexico, Spain, Norway, and Venezuela, played an important role in the UN-moderated peace accords, providing public and behind-the-scenes support.
- USAID/Guatemala's current program builds on the gains of the peace process that followed the signing of the peace accords in December 1996, as well as on the achievements of its 1997-2004 peace program.

### **American Schools in Guatemala**

School Name	City/Town	Age Range	System
<u>Christian Academy of Guatemala</u>	Cuidad San Crist obal	5-18	American
Christian Academy of Guatemala	Miami, Fl	5-18	American
<u>Christian Academy of Guatemala</u> <u>Colegio Decroly Americano</u>	Miami, Fl Mixco	5-18 3-18	American American

# Biingual Schools (Embassy of the United States Guatemala, 2012)

- EQUITY AMERICAN SCHOOL 15 Avenida "A" 21-00, Zona 13
- COLEGIO AMERICANO 11 Calle 15-79, Zona 15
- COLEGIO EVELYN ROGERS Km 16.5 Carretera a El Salvador
- COLEGIO AMERICANO
- 11 Calle 15-79, Zona 15
- COLEGIO VALLE VERDE

15 Avenida 3-80, Zona 15

• COLEGIO INTERNACIONAL MONTESSORI Carret. a El Salvador, Km. 13.5 Finca La Luz, Puerta Parada Tel. 6634-6201/2, 6628-1200 Fax. Ext. 120 www.montessori.edu.gt

- COLEGIO INTERAMERICANO Blvd. La Montaña, Zona 16 Finca Socorro Tel: 2364-1536 Fax. 2364-1779 www.interamericano.edu.qt
- COLEGIO MAYA

Km. 12.5 Carretera a El Salvador Tel: 6644-1200 / 6644-1201

#### www.cm.edu.gt

- VILLAGE SCHOOL
- Km. 25.5 Carretera al Salvador Tel: 6643-6300 Fax: 6634-4376 www.village.edu.gt
- COLEGIO INGLES AMERICANO

o Calle 19-70, Zona 15 Vista Hermosa II PBX: 2369-0829 Englishamericanschool@yahoo.es

### Video

<u>A better Guatemala</u>: The following video gives a small insight on how Guatemala has changed her education. Through the 7 habits of effective people:

Habit #1:Be proactive Habit #2: Begin with the end in mind Habit #3: Put first things first Habit #4:Think win/win Habit #5:Seek first to understand, then to be understood Habit #6:Synergize Habit #7:Sharpen the Saw

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7EgJR7YGPrM

For more information on the 7 habits please visit: <u>http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qty71\_YiTR4&feature=related</u>



## References

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- Sexton, J.D. Education and Innovation in a Guatemalan Community: San Juan La Laguna. (1972). Latin American Center University of California, Los Angeles.
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