

Work sheet for kindergarten

Preschool Shapes Tracing - Heart, Star, Circle, Square, Triangle, Pentagon, Octagon, Oval, Rectangle, Diamond, Heptagon, Nonagon, Decagon - 18 Worksheets Preschool Shapes Tracing - 5 Worksheets Preschool Shapes Tracing - 5 Worksheets Preschool Shapes - Heart, Star, Circle, Square, Triangle, Pentagon, Oval, Rectangle, and Diamond Heart, Star, Circle, Square, Triangle, Pentagon, Oval, Rectangle and Diamond Worksheet 1 - Download Heart, Star, Circle, Square, Triangle, Pentagon, Oval, Rectangle and Diamond Worksheet 1 - Download Heart, Star, Circle, Square, Triangle, Pentagon, Oval, Rectangle and Diamond Worksheet 1 - Download Heart, Star, Circle, Square, Triangle, Pentagon, Oval, Rectangle and Diamond Worksheet 1 - Download Heart, Star, Circle, Square, Triangle, Pentagon, Oval, Rectangle and Diamond Worksheet 1 - Download Heart, Star, Circle, Square, Triangle, Pentagon, Oval, Rectangle and Diamond Worksheet 1 - Download Heart, Star, Circle, Square, Triangle, Pentagon, Oval, Rectangle and Diamond Worksheet 1 - 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Shapes Names - Shapes with Labels Basic Shape Names - Geometric Shape Name Labels - 2D Shapes and Labels - 2D Shapes and Labels - 2D Shapes with Labels Heart, Circle, Square, Triangle, Pentagon, Octagon, Oval, Rectangle and Diamond - Worksheet 7 - here Basic Shape Name Shape Name Labels - 2D Shapes and Labels - 2D Shapes and Labels - 2D Shapes and Labels - 2D Shapes Names - Geometric Shape Name Labels - 2D Shapes and Labels - 2D Shapes Names - Geometric Shape Name Labels - 2D Shapes and Labels - 2D Shapes and Labels - 2D Shapes Names - Geometric Shape Name Labels - 2D Shapes Name Shape Name Labels - 2D Shapes and Labels - 2D Shapes Names - Geometric Shape Name Labels - 2D - 2D Shapes and Labels - Shapes Names - Shapes with Labels - 2D Shapes with Labels Heart, Circle, Square, Triangle - Worksheet 8 - here Basic Shape Names - Geometric Shape Names - Shapes with Labels Heart, Circle, Square, Triangle - Worksheet 8 - here Basic Shape Names - Geometric Shape Names Labels - 2D Shapes and Labels - Shapes Names - Shapes with Labels Pentagon, Octagon, Oval, Rectangle, and Diamond - Worksheet 10 - here Triangle, Rectangle, Pentagon, Decagon, Voragon, Nonagon, Decagon, Oval, Rectangle, and Diamond - Worksheet 12 - here Practice Picture Tracing Circle, Triangle, and Rectangle - Worksheet 13 - here Circle, Octagon, Oval, Triangle, and Rectangle - Worksheets Tracing Worksheets Number Tracing Worksheets Shape Tracing Worksheets Picture Tracing Worksheets Tracing Worksheets Picture Tracing Worksheets Tracing Worksheets Number Tracing Worksheets Picture Tracing Worksheets Tracing Worksheets Number Tracing Worksheets Picture Tracing Worksheets Tracing Worksheets Picture Tracing Worksheet Worksheets Kindergarten Worksheets Preschool Worksheets Dot to Dot worksheets Similar Worksheets Dot to Dot worksheets Preschool and Kindergarten - Mazes Size Comparison Worksheets Preschool and Kindergarten Worksheets Dot to Dot worksheets Dot to Dot worksheets Preschool and Kindergarten - Mazes Size Comparison Worksheets Dot to Dot worksheets Dot worksheets Dot workshee for Kindergarten worksheets are an excellent learning tool for educators and students to use. This is why we have and will continue to create hundreds of free kindergarten worksheets that are designed to fit into a standard kindergarten worksheets. In these difficult economic times, we believe kindergarten worksheets and parents can benefit greatly from our printable kindergarten worksheets. What Free Kindergarten worksheets teachers and parents use the most. It is not a perfect science, and we know we can always do a better job serving you. If you have suggestions on what kind of kindergarten worksheets we should create or what categories we should like to see more of? Please let us know using our contact webpage, via email, on Facebook, or through our other social media channels. Thank you for your time in advance! The First Kindergarten Website to Utilize Modern Web Technology Our entire collection of kindergarten worksheets has been made into a free web app powered by HTML5. HTML5 does not require the Flash plug-in that most educational websites use to provide interactive content. This means that our kindergarten worksheets will work almost anywhere. Kindergartners can now complete the educational worksheets on the iPad and other forward-thinking devices. The free kindergartners can now complete the educational worksheets will work almost anywhere. Kindergartners can now complete the educational worksheets will work almost anywhere. and solve problems directly on the free kindergarten worksheets. Teachers and parents can then print the completed kindergarten worksheet. Our free online kindergarten worksheets. Teachers and parents can then print the completed kindergarten worksheet. Education According to the Pennsylvania Department of Education, having a firm foundation of early childhood education will ensure children's success in life. It is also imperative that students develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills during their first year in school, as well as establish an appreciation of who they are in a social society. Teachers are able to implement these worksheets in a variety of early childhood lesson plans. Even though our "kindergarten worksheets" are designed for kindergarten worksheets will create a fun learning environment that ultimately assists in cultivating valuable critical thinking and cultural and linguistic skills. Kindergarten Worksheets to Print, Download, and Use Online Our fun kindergarten worksheets are broken down into four main areas. They are math, English, general learning, and holiday worksheets. These categories are then divided into different subjects so that parents and teachers can easily find the free printable kindergarten worksheets they are looking for. The kindergarten math worksheet section includes addition, subtractions, place value, graphs, measurements, pattern words, and numbers. The Kindergarten English worksheets they are looking for. sight words, opposites, rhyming words, and spelling. The general learning section provides science, Spanish, social studies, dinosaurs, health, zoo, foreign languages, butterflies, and kindergarten coloring activities. The last section is our kindergarten coloring activities. printable worksheets for summer, winter, spring, and fall. All of the kindergarten worksheets on our website can be printed out, downloaded for later use, or used directly online. Anyway, if you choose to use our free kindergarten worksheets, we hope they help enhance the student's appreciation for education. Practice words by category (animal words, color words). Recognize common words by sight rather than sounding out. Writings common compound words (e.g. hair + cut = haircut). Synonyms (words that mean the same thing) and antonyms (words that mean the same thing) and antonym (words that mean the same thing) and antonym (words that mean the same the but different meanings. Practice using "Who", "What", "How" and "Why". Crosswords with pictures, organized by subject, for K-2 Explore a diverse collection of engaging and interactive worksheets designed for kindergarten learners, encompassing various topics such as science, social studies, health, language, dinosaurs, zoo animals, butterflies, coloring, and space. These thoughtfully crafted resources provide an opportunity for young minds to delve into the wonders of the natural world, develop language skills, grasp social concepts, and even explore foreign languages. With an array of activities, including life cycle exploration, spatial concepts, health habits, and more, these worksheets foster holistic learning experiences that encourage curiosity and exploration in an accessible and fun format. Please share our free Learning About Our World Worksheets Online Printable Worksheets - Effortlessly Print from Your Web Browser PDF Worksheets - Easily Download and Access Files Anytime Interactive Digital Worksheets are designed to be convenient for educators and families. We offer three options to access our free worksheets. You can download the PDF file, print it from your browser, or use the online version of our kindergarten worksheets. These options allow you to save, print, or complete our worksheets directly on our website. By providing these flexible options, we aim to make learning about the world around us accessible, convenient, and engaging for teachers, parents and kids. Welcome to our collection of free printable kindergarten worksheets. Whether you're a parent, teacher, or caregiver, these worksheets provide a great way to support your child's early education journey. They learn about simple addition, subtraction, counting and much more. Showing 1-21 of 716 records Our worksheets cover a wide range of foundational skills, including literacy, math, fine motor development, and creative thinking. They help little ones practice addition, subtraction, shapes, letters, and numbers, including writing the alphabet and counting the numbers. From tracing letters and numbers to learning about shapes and patterns, each activity helps kids feel proud of what they can do while having fun. Early Math Worksheets Letter Recognition, Trace the letters and print the missing letter. Numbers Worksheets Number counting, tracing, and printing. Phonics Worksheets Learn about beginning sounds, CVC words, digraph, phonemes, rhyming and vowels. Do a Dot Worksheets Learn about alphabet, numbers and shapes by connecting dots using q-tips. Colors Pages and learning all about the colors. These worksheets are perfect for classroom settings, homeschooling, or extra practice at home. Simply download and print! Page 2 Number Tracing Worksheets For Kindergarten- 1-10 - Ten Worksheets Dot to Dot - Banana - Numbers 1-10 - One Worksheets Recognizing and printing letters is a fundamental start to learning to read and write. These worksheets help your kids learn to recognize and write letters in both lower and upper case. The alphabet and alphabetical order are also covered. Skip to main content These worksheets provide practice in tracing and writing sentences as well as concepts such as capitalization, punctuation and the use of prepositions. Various types of writing worksheets Preschool educational approach This education and the use of prepositions. article is about preschool educational approach. For early years education, see Preschool. For other uses, see Kindergarten (disambiguation). A kindergarten classroomChildcare At home Parents Extended family Au pair Babysitter Governess Nanny Outside the home Daycare Pre-school playgroup Educational settings Early childhood education Homeschooling Pre-kindergarten Preschool Kindergarten Primary school Institutions and standards Child protection In loco parentis Minor Related Child abuse Child marriage Child Online Protection Family law Men in early childhood education Orphanage Parenting vte Kindergarten[a] is a preschool educational approach based on playing, singing, practical activities such as drawing, and social interaction as part of the transition from home to school. Such institutions were originally made in the late 18th century in Germany, Bavaria and Alsace to serve children whose parents both worked outside home. The term was coined by German pedagogue Friedrich Fröbel, whose approach globally influenced early-years education. Today, the term is used in many countries to describe a variety of educational institutions and learning spaces for children ranging from two to six years of age, based on a variety of teaching methods. Kindergarten in Amsterdam 1880, by Max Liebermann Kindergarten, by Johann Sperl, circa 1885 In 1779, Johann Friedrich Oberlin and Louise Scheppler founded in Strasbourg an early establishment for caring for and educating preschool children whose parents were absent during the day.[2] At about the same time, in 1780, similar infant establishments were created in Bavaria.[3] In 1802, Princess Pauline zur Lippe established a preschool center in Detmold, the capital of the then principality of Lippe, Germany (now in the State of North Rhine-Westphalia).[4] In 1816, Robert Owen, a philosopher and pedagogue, opened the first British and probably globally the first infants school in New Lanark, Scotland.[5][6][7] In conjunction with his venture for cooperative mills, Owen wanted the children to be given a good moral education so that they would be fit for work. His system was successful in producing obedient children with basic literacy and numeracy.[8] Samuel Wilderspin opened his first infant school in London in 1819,[9] and went on to establish hundreds more. He published many works on the subject, and his work became the model for infant schools in Great Britain and further afield. Play was an important part of Wilderspin's system of education. He is credited with inventing the Infant Poor, based on the school. He began working for the Infant School Society the next year, informing others about his views. He also wrote The Infant System, for developing the physical, intellectual, and moral powers of all children from 1 to seven years of age. Counters Theresa Brunszvik (1775-1861), who had known and been influenced by Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi, was influenced by this example to open an Angyalkert ('angel garden' in Hungarian) on May 27, 1828. in her residence in Buda, the first of eleven care centers that she founded for young children.[10][11] In 1836 she established an institute for the foundation of preschool centers. The idea became popular among the nobility and the middle class and was copied throughout the Kingdom of Hungary. Friedrich Fröbel was one of the most influential founders of kindergartens, also coining the word in 1840. Friedrich Fröbel (1782-1852) opened a "play and activity" institute in 1837, in Bad Blankenburg, in the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, as an experimental social experience for children entering school. He renamed his institute Kindergarten (meaning "garden of children")[12] on June 28, 1840, reflecting his belief that children should be nurtured and nourished "like plants in a garden".[13] Fröbel introduced a pedagogical environment where children could develop through their own self-expression and self-directed learning, facilitated by play, songs, stories, and various other activities; this was in contrast to earlier infant establishments, and Fröbel is therefore credited with the creation of the kindergarten.[14][15][16] Around 1873, Caroline Wiseneder's method for teaching instrumental music to young children was adopted by the national kindergarten movement in Germany.[17] In 1840, the well-connected educator Emily Ronalds was the first British person to study Fröbel's approach and he urged her to transplant his kindergarten concepts in England. [18] Later, women trained by Fröbel opened kindergarten in the US was founded in Watertown, Wisconsin, in 1856, and was conducted in German by Margaretha Meyer-Schurz. [19] Elizabeth Peabody founded the first English-language kindergarten in the US in 1860.[20] The first free kindergarten in the US was founded in 1870 by Conrad Poppenhusen Institute. The first publicly financed kindergarten in the US was established in St. Louis in 1873 by Susan Blow. Canada's first private kindergarten was opened by the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, in 1870. By the end of the decade, they were common in large Canadian towns and cities. [21][22] In 1882, The country's first public-school kindergartens were established in Berlin, Ontario (modern Kitchener) at the Central School.[23] In 1885, the Toronto Normal School (teacher training) opened a department for kindergarten teaching.[23] The Australian kindergarten tea New South Wales, by the Kindergarten Union of NSW (now KU Children's Services) led by reformer Maybanke Anderson. [24][25] American education and worked to enhance education College of Education in 1886. See also: Category: Education by country This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (February 2010) (Learn how and when to remove this message) See also: Education in Afghanistan A kindergarten classroom in Afghanistan In Afghanistan, children between the ages of three and six attend kindergartens (Dari: دوركتون, romanized: kodakistan; Pashto: وركتون, romanized: kodakistan; Pashto: وركتون, romanized: worektun). Although kindergartens in Afghanistan are not part of the school system, they are often run by the government. Early childhood development programs were first introduced during the Soviet occupation with the establishment in 1980 of 27 urban preschools arew steadily during the 1980s, peaking in 1990 with more than 270 in Afghanistan. At its peak, there were 2,300 teachers caring for more than 21,000 children in the country. These facilities were an urban phenomenon, mostly in Kabul, and were attached to schools, government offices, or factories. Based on the Soviet model, these early childhood development programs provided nursery care, preschool, and kindergarten for children from three months to six years of age under the direction of the Department of Labor and Social Welfare. The vast majority of Afghan families were never exposed to this system, and many of these families were in opposition to these programs due to the belief that it diminishes the central role of the family and inculcates children with Soviet values. With the onset of civil war after the Soviet values. facilities serving 2,110 children survived, and the Taliban restrictions on female employment eliminated all of the remaining centers in areas under their control. In 2007, there were about 260 kindergarten/preschool centers,[citation needed] at present, no governmental policies deal with early childhood and no institutions have either the responsibility or the capacity to provide such services.[citation needed] See also: Education in Australia, New South Walestance of Australia, New South Walest and the Australian Capital Territory, it is the first year of primary school. In Victoria, kindergarten is a form of preschool and may be referred to interchangeably as preschool or kindergarten. In Victoria, kindergarten is a form of preschool and may be referred to interchangeably as preschool and may be referred to interchangeably as preschool or kindergarten. kindergarten is usually an institution for children around the age of four and thus it is the precursor to preschool and primary school is also called prep, which is then followed by year 1. The year preceding the first year of primary school education in Western Australia, South Australia or the Northern Territory is referred to respectively as pre-primary, reception or transition.[26] In Western Australia, the year preceding pre-primary is called kindergarten. See also: Education in Bangladesh In Bangladesh, the term kindergarten, or KG school (kindergarten school), is used to refer to the schooling children attend from three to six years of age. The names of the levels are nursery, shishu ('children'), etc. The view of kindergarten education has changed significantly over time. Almost being run in the Bengali language. They also follow the textbooks published by the National Curriculum and Textbook Board (NCTB) with slight modification, adding some extra books to the syllabus. The grades generally start from nursery (sometimes "play group"), "KG" afterwards, and end with the 5th grade. Separate from the National Education System, kindergarten contributes greatly toward achieving the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education in Bangladesh.[citation needed] See also: Education in Brazil, kindergarten (Portuguese: Jardim de Infância) is the only non-compulsory education modality, for children up to four years old completed after March 31 for the vast majority of states. From the age of four completed until March 31, the child is eligible for preschool (Pré-Escola), which is mandatory and precedes the 1st grade. When a child turns six years old between April 1 and December 31, he/she must be in kindergarten III, also known as 3º período da Escola Infantil. See also: Education in Bulgaria, the term detska gradina (детска градина) refers to the caring and schooling children attend from morning until late afternoon when their parents return from work. Most Bulgarian kindergartens are public. Since 2012, two years of preschool education are compulsory. These two years of mandatory preschool education may be attended either in kindergarten or in preparatory groups at primary schools.[27] See also: Education in Canada Schools outside of Ontario and the Northwest Territories generally provide one year of kindergarten, except some private schools which offer junior kindergarten is most commonly referred to as preschool). Kindergarten is most commonly referred to as preschool). Kindergarten is most commonly referred to as preschool). kindergarten, the child begins grade one. The province of Ontario and the Northwest Territories provide two years of kindergarten is called maternelle and senior kindergarten is called jardin d'enfants, which is a calque of the German word Kindergarten. Within the province of Quebec, junior kindergarten is called prématernelle (which is not mandatory), is attended by four-year-olds, and senior kindergarten (SK) is called maternelle, which is also not mandatory by the age of five; this class is integrated into primary schools. See also: Education in Chile In Chile, the term equivalent to kindergarten is educación parvularia, sometimes also called educación preescolar. It is the first level of the Chilean educación básica (primary education), without being considered compulsory. Generally, schools imparting this level, the JUNJI (National Council of Kindergarten Schools) and other private institutions have the following organization of groups or subcategories of level: Children from two to three years old. High Middle Level: Children from three to four years old. First level of transition: Often called pre-kinder, for children from four to five years old. It is the last phase of this type of education; upon completion, children go to primero básico (first grade of primary education).[29] See also: Education in China Chinese kindergarten, primary, and secondary schools are sometimes affiliated with tertiary institutions, e.g. Experimental Kindergarten of Beijing Normal University, Beijing, China. In China, preschool education, before the child enters formal schooling at 6 years of age, is generally divided into a "nursery" or "preschool" stage and a "kindergarten' (Chinese: 幼儿园; pinyin: you'éryuán) stage. These can be two separate institutions, or a single combined one in different areas. Where there are two separate institutions, it is common for the kindergarten to consist of the two upper years, and the preschool to consist of one lower year. Common names for these three years are: Nursery (or preschool or playgroup) (Chinese: 小班; pinyin: xiǎo bān): three- to four-year-old children Lower kindergarten (Chinese: 中班; pinyin: dà bān): four- to six-year-old children. In some places, children upper kindergarten (Chinese: 中班; pinyin: dà bān): four- to six-year-old children. In some places, children upper kindergarten (Chinese: 中班; pinyin: dà bān): four- to six-year-old children. classes (Chinese: 学前班; pinyin: xué qián bān) focusing on preparing children for formal schooling. State (public) kindergartens only accept children for mage three until the child starts attending school. Kindergarten classes (grade 0) were made mandatory in 2009 and are offered by primary schools before a child enters first grade. Two-thirds of established day care institutions in Denmark are municipal day care institutions in Denmark are municipal day care institutions of parents or businesses in agreement with local authorities. In terms of both finances and subject matter, municipal and private institutions function according to the same principles. Denmark is credited with pioneering (although not inventing) forest kindergartens, in which children spend most of every day outside in a natural environment. See also: Education in Egypt In Egypt, children may go to kindergarten for two years (KG1 and KG2) between the ages of four and six. See also: Education in FinlandInterior of the Finnish primary school", presented the idea of bringing kindergartens to Finland after attending a kindergarten in Hamburg and a seminar training kindergartens in operation across Finland, with a total of about 6,000 children.[30] Kindergarten activity emphasis and background communities vary. In Finland, most kindergartens in operation across Finland, with a total of about 6,000 children.[30] As early as 1920, there were about 80 kindergartens in operation across Finland, most kindergartens in operat are society's service to families while some are private. The underlying philosophy may be Montessori or Waldorf education. Preschools often also arrange language immersion programs in different languages. Finnish kindergartens now have an early childhood education plan, and parenting discussions are held with the parents of each child every year. Among OECD countries, Finland has higher-than-average public funding for early children under the age of three: only four children under the age of three: only four children under the highest number of staff for children under the age of three: only four children under the age of three under the age of the age of three under the age of the a école maternelle. See also: Education in France See also: Pauline Kergomard In France, preschool is known as école maternelle (French for "nursery school"). Free maternelle (French for "nursery school"). Free maternelle (French for "nursery school"). granted a place). The ages are divided into grande section (GS: five-year-olds), moyenne section (PS: three-year-olds), not toute petite section (PS: three-year-olds), petite section (PS: three-year-olds). It became compulsory in 2018 for all children aged three. [citation needed] It is regulated by the Ministry of National Education. Allgemeine Deutsche Erziehungsanstalt in Keilhau (Germany), nowadays the Keilhau Free Fröbel School See also: Education in Germany), nowadays the Keilhau Free Fröbel School See also: Education in Germany), nowadays the Keilhau (Germany), nowadays the Keilhau Free Fröbel School See also: Education in Germany), nowadays the Keilhau Free Fröbel School See also: Education in Germany), nowadays the Keilhau Free Fröbel School See also: Education in Germany), nowadays the Keilhau Free Fröbel School See also: Education in Germany), nowadays the Keilhau Free Fröbel School See also: Education in Germany, a of preschool children who are typically at least three years old. By contrast, Kinderkrippe or Krippe refers to a crèche for the care of children's day site', usually shortened to Kita—is an umbrella term for any day care facility for preschoolers Attendance is voluntary, and usually not free of charge. Preschool children over the age of one are entitled to receive local and affordable day care. [34] Within the federal system, Kindergärten fall under the responsibility of the states, [35] which usually delegate a large share of the responsibility to the municipalities. Due to the subsidiarity principle stipulated by §4 SGB VIII [de], there are a multitude of operators, from municipalities, churches and welfare societies to parents' initiatives and profit-based corporations. Many Kindergartens are well established. Most Kindergärten are subsidised by the community councils, with the fees depending on the income of the parents. Even in smaller townships, there are often both Roman Catholic and Lutheran kindergartens available. Places in crèches and kindergarten are often difficult to secure and must be reserved in advance, although the situation has improved with a new law in effect August 2013.[citation needed] The availability of childcare, however, varies greatly by region. It is usually better in eastern regions, and in big cities in the north, such as Berlin[36] or Hamburg,[37] and poorest in parts of Southern Germany.[38] All caretakers in Kita or Kindergarten must have a three-year qualified education, or are under special supervision during training. Kindergärten can be open from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. or longer and may also house a crèche (Kinderkrippe) for children between the ages of eight weeks and three years, and possibly an afternoon Hort (often associated with a primary school) for school-age children between the ages of eight weeks and three years, and possibly an afternoon Hort (often associated with a primary school) for school-age children between the ages of eight weeks and three years, and possibly an afternoon Hort (often associated with a primary school) for school-age children between the ages of eight weeks and three years, and possibly an afternoon Hort (often associated with a primary school) for school-age children aged six to ten who spend time. after their lessons there. Alongside nurseries, there are day care nurses (Tagesmütter or Tagespflegepersonen) working independently of any preschool institution in individual homes and looking after only three to five children, typically up to the age of three. These nurses are supported and supervised by local authorities. The term Vorschule ('preschool') is used both for educational efforts in Kindergarten and for a mandatory class that is usually connected to a primary school. Both systems are handled differently in each German state. The Schulkindergarten is a type of Vorschule. See also: Education in Greece, kindergarten is called nipiagogio (νηπιαγωγείο). Kindergarten is a form of preschool and may be referred to interchangeably as preschool. This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (February 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this message) See also: Education in Hong Kong Pre-primary Services in Hong Kong refers to provision of education and care to young children by kindergartens, registered with the Education Bureau, provide services for children from three to six years old. Child care centres, on the other hand, are registered with the Education Bureau, provide services for children from three to six years old. catering for children aged two to three, and creches, looking after infants from birth to two. At present, most of the kindergartens also operate full-day kindergartens classes. Child care centres also provide full-day services with most centres providing full-day services. The aim of pre-primary education in Hong Kong is to provide children with a relaxing and pleasurable learning environment to promote a balanced development of different aspects. To help establish the culture of self-evaluation in kindergartens and to provide reference for the public in assessing the quality and standard of pre-primary institutions in Hong Kong. Commencing in the 2000-2001 school year, quality assurance inspection was launched to further promote the development of quality early childhood education. See also: Education in Hungary A Hungarian preschool class having outdoor activities, March 2007 In Hungary a kindergarten is called an óvoda ("protectory"). Children attend kindergarten between ages three and six or seven (they go to school in the year in which they have their seventh birthday). Attendance in kindergarten is compulsory from the age of three years, though exceptions are made for developmental reasons.[39] Though kindergartens may include programs in subjects such as foreign language and music, children begin preparation for elementary school. Most kindergartens are state-funded. Kindergarten teachers are required to have a diploma. See also: Education, for which pre-primary schools and sections need no affiliation. Directives state that children who are three years old on 30 September in the given academic year are eligible to attend nursery and kindergarten classes. Typically, children spend three to four years of their time in pre-primary school which falls under HRD[clarification needed] ministry norms. Pre-primary is not mandatory; however, it is preferred. All government schools and affiliated private schools allow children who are five years of age to enroll in standard 1 of a primary school. Mid-day meals are provided in most parts of the country and institutes run by the government. See also: Education in Italy Typical classroom layout in an Italian nursery school [it]. From left to right: restroom, bathroom, playroom, and outdoor playground. In Italy, preschool education refers to two different grades: Nursery schools, called Asilo nido [it] for children three to five years old. Italian asilo nido were officially instituted in a 1971 state law (L. 1044/1971), and may be run by either private or public institutions. They were originally established to allow mothers a chance to work outside of the home, and were therefore seen as a social service. Today, they mostly serve the purpose of general education and social interaction. In Italy, much effort has been spent on developing a pedagogical approach to children's care: well known is the so-called Reggio Emilia, in Emilia. Komagna. Asilo nido normally occupy small one-story buildings, surrounded by gardens; usually suitable for no more than 60 or 70 children. The heart of the asilo nido are the classrooms, split into playroom and restroom; the playroom always has windows and doors leading to the outside playground and garden. Maternal schools (scuola materna) were established in 1968 after State Law n. 444 and are a full part of the official Italian education system, though attendance is not compulsory. Like asilo nido (nursery schools), maternal schools may be held either by public or private institutions. See also: Education in Japan A girl at a Japanese kindergarten entrance ceremony Early childhood education begins at home, and there are numerous books and television shows aimed at helping mothers and fathers of preschool children to educate their children and to parent more effectively. Much of the home training is devoted to teaching manners, social skills, and structured play, although verbal and number skills are also popular themes. Parents are strongly committed to early education and frequently enroll their children in preschools. Kindergartens (yochien (幼稚園)), predominantly staffed by young female junior college graduates, are supervised by enroll their children in preschools. the Ministry of Education but are not part of the official education system. In addition to kindergartens, there exists a well-developed system of government-supervised by the Ministry of Labor. Whereas kindergartens follow educational aims, nursery schools are predominantly concerned with providing care for infants and toddlers. Together, these two kinds of institutions enroll 86% at age three and 99% at age five prior to their entrance into the formal system at first grade.[40] The Ministry of Education's 1990 Course of Study for Preschools, which applies to both kinds of institutions, covers such areas as human relationships, health, environment language, and expression. Starting from March 2008 the new revision of curriculum guidelines for kindergartens as well as for preschools came into effect. See also: Education in North Korean children attend kindergartens from four to six. Kindergartens have two sections; low class (Korean: najeun-ban) and high class (Korean: nopeunban). High class is compulsory. See also: Education in South Korea In South Korea, children normally attend kindergarten (Korean: yuchi won) between the ages of three or four and six or seven in the Western age system. (Korean: yuchi won) between the ages of three or four and six or seven in the Western age system. increases by one year on January 1 regardless of when their birthday is. Hence in Korea, kindergarten children are called five-, six- and seven-year-olds). The school year begins in March. It is followed by primary school. Normally the kindergartens are graded on a three-tier basis. Korean kindergartens are provide the school year begins in March. It is followed by primary school. Normally the kindergartens are graded on a three-tier basis. excellent facilities) or private schools, and monthly costs vary. Korean parents often send their children to English kindergartens(academy) to give them a head start in English. Such specialized kindergartens(academy) to give them a head start in English kindergartens(academy) to give them a head start i in English. Almost Korean parents send their children to kindergarten programs in South Korea attempt to incorporate much academic instruction alongside more playful activities. Korean private kindergarten programs in South Korea attempt to incorporate much academic instruction alongside more playful activities. classroom setting, with the children focused on the teacher and one lesson or activity at a time. The goal of the teacher is to overcome weak points in each child's knowledge or skills. Because the education system in Korea is very competitive, private kindergartens are becoming more intensely academic. Children are pushed to read and write at a very young age. They also become accustomed to regular and considerable amounts of homework. Very young children may also attend other specialized afternoon schools, taking lessons in art, piano or violin, taekwondo, ballet, soccer or mathematics. See also: Education in Kuwait in kindergartens for two years (KG1 and KG2) between the ages of four and five. See also: Education in Luxembourg, kindergarten is called Spillschoulen). It is a public education facility which is attended by children between the age of four (or five) and six, when they advance to Grondschoul (elementary school). See also: Education in Malaysia In Malaysia, kindergarten is known as tadika. Most kindergartens are available to children up to the age of three (or four), there are preschool playgroups. There are no fixed rules for when a child needs to go to a kindergarten, but the majority do at five years of age. The child will usually attend kindergarten for two years, before proceeding to primary school at age seven. [41] See also: Education in Mexico, kindergarten is called kinder, with the last year sometimes referred to as preprimaria is the name given to grades 1 through 6, so the name literally means 'prior to elementary school'). The kindergarten system in Mexico was developed by professor Rosaura Zapata, who received the country's highest honor for her contribution. It consists of three years of preschool education, which are mandatory before elementary school. Previous nursery is optional and may be offered in either private schools or public schools, kinders usually consist of three grades, and a fourth may be added for nursery. The fourth one is called maternal; it comes prior to the other three years and is not obligatory. While the first grade is a playgroup, the other three years and is not obligatory. approved the Law of Obligatory Pre-schooling, which made preschool education for three to six-year-olds obligatory, and placed it under the auspices of the federal and state ministries of education. [42][43] See also: Education in Mongolia In Mongolia In Mongolia In Mongolia In Mongolia, kindergarten is known as use proximately and placed it under the auspices of the federal and state ministries of education in Mongolia In 152 kindergartens registered in the country. From those 152 kindergartens, 142 are state-owned. Children begin kindergarten in Morocco In Morocco, preschool is called ясль, which accepts children between zero and two years of age. See also: Education in Morocco I known as école maternelle, kuttab, or ar-rawd. State-run, free maternelle schools are available throughout the kingdom, welcoming children aged two to five (although in many places, children under three may not be granted a place). It is not compulsory, yet almost 80% of children aged three to five attend. It is regulated by the Moroccan Education in Nepal In Nepal, kindergartens are run as private institutions, with their lessons conducted in English. The kindergarten from the age of two until they are at least five years old. The kindergartens are run as private institutions, with their lessons conducted in English in Nepal is most similar to that of Hong Kong and India.Department of Education. See also: Education in Nepal In Nepal, kindergartens are run as private institutions, with their lessons conducted in English. The kindergarten from the age of two until they are at least five years old. The kindergarten from the age of two until they are at least five years of two until the in Nepal have the following grades: Nursery/playgroup: two- to three-year-olds Lower kindergarten: three- to four-year-olds Upper kindergarten: four- to five-year-olds See also: Education in Netherlands, the equivalent term to kindergarten was kleuterschool. From the mid-19th century to the mid-20th century the term Fröbelschool was also common, after Friedrich Fröbel. However, this term gradually faded in use as the verb Fröbelen gained a slightly derogatory meaning in everyday language. Until 1985, it used to be a separate non-compulsory form of education (for children aged four to six years), after which children (aged six to twelve years) attended primary school (lagere school). After 1985, both forms were integrated into one, called basisonderwijs 'primary education'. For children under four, the country offers private, subsidized day care (kinderdagverblijf), which is non-compulsory but nevertheless very popular. See also: Education in New Zealand, kindergarten, commonly known as kindy, serves as preparation for primary education. Kindergartens in the country cater to children between two and five years old, offering various session options such as morning, afternoon, and full-day programs. The availability of these sessions depends on the capabilities of the specific center and the child's age. Typically, a full day at a kindergarten in New Zealand runs from 8:45 am to 3 pm.[44] See also: Education in North Macedonian equivalent of kindergarten is detska gradinka (детска градинка), sometimes called zabavishte (забавиште) when the children are younger than four. Detska gradinka is not part of the state's mandatory education because the educational process in the country begins at the age of five or six, i.e. first grade. See also: Education in Norway In Norway In Norway In Norway In Norway In Norway in the late 19th century. Although they have existed for 120 years, they are not considered part of the education system. They are both publicly and privately owned and operated. The staff, at minimum the manager, should be educated as barnehagelærer 'kindergarten teacher', previously known as førskolelærer 'preschool teachers'.[45] Children younger than three are often kept separate from the older children, since the youngest are only expected to play, rest and eat. All the children spend time outdoors every day. Many barnehager let the children spend time outdoors too. There is also an institution called barnepark 'children's park', which does not need to have certified staff. See also: Education in Peru, the term nido refers to the schooling children attend from three to six years of age. It is followed by primary school classes, which last for six years. Some families choose to send their children two to eight years old, Fanning annex to the Lyceum for ladies. Her studies and concern for children led her to spread, through conferences and numerous documents, the importance of protecting children early and to respond to the formation of a personality based on justice and understanding, as well as the use of Fröbel's and Montessori's methods and parental participation. See also: Education in the PhilippinesEarly childhood education in the Philippines is mandatory, and is classified into: Center-based programs, such as the Barangay day care service, public and private preschools, kindergarten or school-based programs, such as the Barangay day care service. organizations, workplace-related child care and education programs, child-minding centers, health centers and stations; and Home-based programs, such as neighborhood-based programs, such as neighb Childhood Care and Development Act of 2000 (Republic Act No. 8980).[46] In 2011, the Department of Education disseminated copies of the Kindergarten Education Act through Republic Act No. 10157 making it compulsory and mandatory in the entire nation. As a provision in this law, children under five years old are required to enroll in a kindergarten in any public elementary school in the country. Education officially started at the elementary level, and placing children into early childhood education through kindergarten was optional until June 6, 2011, when Kindergarten became compulsory which served as a requirement for the implementation of the K-12 curriculum and process of phasing out the 1945-2017 K-10 educational system on April 24, 2012, as part of the K-12's 9-year implementation process. See also: Educational institution for children aged from three to six, mandatory for children aged six (this class is also commonly referred to as Zerówka or 'Class 0'), and optional for those aged seven whose parents submitted an application for the postponement of primary school.[47][48] Kindergarten children in 1942 in Slobozia, Romania See also: Education in Romania, grădiniță (literally 'small garden') is the favored form of education for preschool children usually aged three to six. The children are divided into three age groups: 'little group' (grupa mică, age three-four), 'medium group' (grupa mijlocie, age four-five) and 'big group' (grupa miză, age three-four), 'medium group' (grupa miză, age three-fou kindergarten is compulsory since 2020.[49] The 'preparatory school year' (clasa pregătitoare) is for children aged six-seven, and since it became compulsory in 2012,[50] it usually takes place inside regular school classrooms and is considered "year 0" of elementary education, bridging the gap between kindergarten and years 1-4 of elementary school. See also: Education in Russia Children of a kindergarten on a walk, Leningrad, Soviet Union, 1930s A playground at a kindergarten. Kaliningrad Oblast, Russia In the Russian Federation, Детский сад (dyetskiy sad, literal translation of 'children's garden') is a preschool educational institution for children, usually three to six years of age. See also: Education in Singapore Kindergartens in Singapore provide up to three years of preschool for children ages three to six. The three years are commonly called nursery, kindergarten 2 (K2), respectively.[51] The Ministry of Education runs several MOE Kindergartens at highly subsidized fees for K1 and K2 students.[52] Many other kindergartens and nurseries are managed by the private entities, including the PAP Community Foundation which has over 370 kindergartens (commonly known as creche) in South Africa provide preschool programs for children of all ages up to six. The one to three-year program, known as nursery, kindergarten 1 (K1), and kindergartens further divide nursery into N1 and N2. See also: Education in Spain In Spain, kindergarten is called Infantil or Educación Infantil and covers ages three to six, the three courses being called, respectively, P-3, P-4 and P-5. Though non-mandatory, most children in Spain attend the escuela infantiles are specialized schools completely separate from regular schools. See also: Education in Sudan Kindergarten in Sudan is divided into private and public kindergarten. Preschool is compulsory in Sudan. Kindergarten age spans from three-six years. The curriculum covers Arabic, English, religion, mathematics and more. See also: Education in Sweden In Sweden, kindergarten activities were established in the 19th century, and have been widely expanded since the 1970s.[53][54] The first Swedish kindergarten teachers were trained by Henriette Schrader-Breymann at the Pestalozzi-Fröbel Haus, which she founded in 1882.[53][54] Today Kindergarten teachers were trained by Henriette Schrader-Breymann at the Pestalozzi-Fröbel Haus, which she founded in 1882.[53][54] Today Kindergarten teachers were trained by Henriette Schrader-Breymann at the Pestalozzi-Fröbel Haus, which she founded in 1882.[53][54] Today Kindergarten teachers were trained by Henriette Schrader-Breymann at the Pestalozzi-Fröbel Haus, which she founded in 1882.[53][54] Today Kindergarten teachers were trained by Henriette Schrader-Breymann at the Pestalozzi-Fröbel Haus, which she founded in 1882.[53][54] Today Kindergarten teachers were trained by Henriette Schrader-Breymann at the Pestalozzi-Fröbel Haus, which she founded in 1882.[53][54] Today Kindergarten teachers were trained by Henriette Schrader-Breymann at the Pestalozzi-Fröbel Haus, which she founded in 1882.[53][54] Today Kindergarten teachers were trained by Henriette Schrader-Breymann at the Pestalozzi-Fröbel Haus, which she founded in 1882.[53][54] Today Kindergarten teachers were trained by Henriette Schrader-Breymann at the Pestalozzi-Fröbel Haus, which she founded in 1882.[53][54] Today Kindergarten teachers were trained by Henriette Schrader-Breymann at the Pestalozzi-Fröbel Haus, which she founded in 1882.[53][54] Today Kindergarten teachers were trained by Henriette Schrader-Breymann at the Pestalozzi-Fröbel Haus, which she founded in 1882.[53][54] Today Kindergarten teachers were trained by Henriette Schrader-Breymann at the Pestalozzi-Fröbel Haus, which she founded in 1882.[53][54] Today Kindergarten teachers were trained by Henriette Schrader-Breymann at the Pestalozzi-Fröbel Haus, which she founded in 1882.[53][54] Today Kindergarten teachers were trained by Henriette Schrader-Breymann at the Pestalozzi-Fröbel Haus, which she founded in 1882.[53][54] Today Kin many public kindergartens and preschools exist in Taiwan, private kindergartens and preschools are also quite popular. Many private preschools and capitalize on public demand for academic achievement. The curriculum at such preschools offen encompasses subject material such as science, art, physical education and even mathematics classes. The majority of these schools are part of large school chains, which operate under franchise arrangements. In return for annual fees, the chain enterprises may supply advertising, curriculum, books, materials, training, and even staff for each individual school. There has been a huge growth in the number of privately owned and operated English immersion preschools in Taiwan since 1999. These English immersion preschools generally employ native English immersion preschools has been called into question on many occasions, yet they continue to prosper.[citation needed] Some members of Taiwanese society have raised concerns as to whether local children should be placed in English immersion environments at such a young age, and have raised concerns as to whether local children should be placed in English immersion environments at such a young age, and have raised fears that the students' abilities in their mother local children should be placed in English immersion environments at such a young age, and have raised fears that the students' abilities in their mother local children should be placed in English immersion environments at such a young age, and have raised fears that the students' abilities in their mother local children should be placed in English immersion environments at such a young age, and have raised fears that the students' abilities in their mother local children should be placed in English immersion environments at such a young age, and have raised fears that the students' abilities in their mother local children should be placed in English immersion environments at such a young age, and have raised fears that the students' abilities in their mother local children should be placed in English immersion environments at such a young age, and have raised fears that the students' abilities in their mother local children should be placed in English immersion environments at such a young age, and have raised fears that the students' abilities in their mother local children should be placed in English immersion environments at such a young age, and have raised fears that the students' abilities in their mother local children should be placed in English immersion environments at such a young age, and have raised fears that the students' abilities in their mother local children should be placed in English immersion environments' abilities in their mother local children should be placed in English immersion environments' abilities in their mother local children should be placed in English immersion enviro at the present time, the market for English immersion preschools continues to grow. See also: Education in Uganda In Uganda, kindergarten is nursery or pre-primary and usually covers ages three to five, the three classes called baby class, middle class and top class, middle class and top class then go on to enrol in P1 - the first year of primary school. Though non-mandatory, most children in Uganda today attend these classes. In most parts of Uganda, nursery schools are specialised schools completely separate from regular primary schools. See also: Education in Ukraine In 2010, a total of 56% of children aged one to six years old had the opportunity to attend preschool education, the Education and Science Ministry of Ukraine reported in August 2010.[55] Many preschools and kindergartens were closed previously in light of economic and demographic considerations.[56] See also: Education in the United Kingdom The term kindergarten is rarely used in the UK to describe modern preschool education or the first years of compulsory primary school education. Preschools are usually known as nursery schools or nursery classes within a primary school (occasionally creches or playgroups), with private nurseries offering childcare for babies and children up to age four, while the first year of schooling is known as Reception in England and Wales, beginning in the school year a child turns 5 (in practice meaning most start school aged 4) and Primary One in Scotland and Northern Ireland (though different terms may be used in the small minority of UK schools which teach primarily through the medium of a language other than English). Nursery forms part of the Foundation Stage of education. In the 1980s, England and Wales officially adopted the Northern Irish system whereby children start school either in the term or year in which they will become five depending on the policy of the local education authority. In England, schooling is not compulsory until a child's fifth birthday but in practice most children join school in the Reception year the September before their fifth birthday at the age of 4. In Scotland, schooling becomes compulsory between the ages of four-and-a-half and five-and-a-half and five-and-a-half event by the end of the preceding February). However, the word kindergarten is used for more specialist organisations such as forest kindergartens and is sometimes used in the naming of private nurseries that provide full-day child care for working parents. Historically the word was used during the nineteenth century when activists like Emily Ronalds and later Adelaide Manning were introducing educators to the work of Friedrich Fröbel.[18][57] In the UK, parents have the option of nursery for their children at the ages of three or four years, before compulsory education begins. Before that, less structured childcare is available privately. The details vary between England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. sector. The Scottish government provides funding[58] so that all children from the age of three until they start compulsory school can attend five sessions per week of two and a half hours each, either in state-run or private nurseries. Working parents can also receive from their employers childcare worth £55 per week free of income tax,[59] which is typically enough to pay for one or two days per week. Every child in England at the first school term after their third birthday is entitled to 15 hours per week free childcare funding.[60] Pre-schools in England follow the Early Learning Goals, set by the Early L carries on into their first year of school at the age of four. This year of school is usually called Reception. The Early Learning Goals cover the main areas of education without being subject driven. These areas include:[62] The three prime areas: communication and language physical development personal, social and emotional development The four specific areas: literacy mathematics understanding the world expressive arts and design Pupils attend nursery school for four or five terms. It is also common practice for many children to attend nursery much earlier than this. Many nurseries have the facilities to take on babies, using the 'Early Years Foundation Stage' framework as a quide to give each child the best possible start to becoming a competent learner and skilful communicator.[62] Nurseries and playgroups are inspected and regulated by Her Majesty's Inspectors (Office for Standards in Education). The Scottish government defines its requirements for nursery schools in the Early Years Framework[63] and the Curriculum for Excellence.[64] Each school interprets these with more or less independence (depending on their management structure) but must satisfy the Care Inspectorate[65] in order to retain their licence to operate. The curriculum aims to develop: confident individuals effective contributors responsible citizens successful learners 1921 kindergarten class at the East Texas State Normal College Training School See also: Education in the United States and National Kindergarten is usually part of the K-12 educational system, but attendance is not compulsory across the country; each state determines whether or not kindergarten is compulsory. Forty-three of the fifty states (the exceptions being Alaska, Idaho, Minnesota, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, and Pennsylvania) require school districts to offer a kindergarten at age five for one year.[67] Students develop skills such as numeracy, literacy, and a greater awareness of the world around them geographically, scientifically, socially, and culturally.[68] Forest kindergarten Head Start Program Montessori education ^ The term is borrowed from German and literally means "children-garden" or "garden of children".[1] The term was coined in the metaphorical sense of "place where children can grow in a natural way", not in the literal sense of having a "garden". The German pronunciation is ['kinde,ga:gtn] []. ^ Harper, Douglas. "kindergarten". Online Etymology Dictionary. ^ Samuel Lorenzo Knapp (1843), Female biography; containing notices of distinguished women, in different nations and ages. 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Sources for kindergarten teachers in the US Friedrich Fröbel timeline Recent Research on All-Day Kindergarten in the US Friedrich Fröbel timeline Recent Research on All-Day Kindergarten in the US Friedrich Fröbel timeline Recent Research on All-Day Kindergarten in the US Friedrich Fröbel timeline Recent Research on All-Day Kindergarten in the US Friedrich Fröbel timeline Recent Research on All-Day Kindergarten in the US Friedrich Fröbel timeline Recent Research on All-Day Kindergarten in the US Friedrich Fröbel timeline Recent Research on All-Day Kindergarten in the US Friedrich Fröbel timeline Recent Research on All-Day Kindergarten teachers in the US Friedrich Fröbel timeline Recent Research on All-Day Kindergarten teachers in the US Friedrich Fröbel timeline Recent Research on All-Day Kindergarten teachers in the US Friedrich Fröbel timeline Recent Research on All-Day Kindergarten teachers in the US Friedrich Fröbel timeline Recent Research on All-Day Kindergarten teachers in the US Friedrich Fröbel timeline Recent Research on All-Day Kindergarten teachers in the US Friedrich Fröbel timeline Recent Research on All-Day Kindergarten teachers in the US Friedrich Fröbel timeline Recent Research on All-Day Kindergarten teachers in the US Friedrich Fröbel timeline Recent Research on All-Day Kindergarten teachers in the US Friedrich Fröbel timeline Recent Research on All-Day Kindergarten teachers in the US Friedrich Fröbel timeline Recent Research on All-Day Kindergarten teachers in the US Friedrich Fröbel timeline Recent Research on All-Day Kindergarten teachers in the US Friedrich Fröbel timeline Recent Research on All-Day Kindergarten teachers in the US Friedrich Fröbel timeline Recent Research on All-Day Kindergarten teachers in the US Friedrich Fröbel timeline Recent Research on All-Day Kindergarten teachers in the US Friedrich Fröbel teachers in the US Fr Watch the 1962 documentary Kindergarten Texts on Wikisource: Monroe, Paul (1905). "Kindergarten". New International Encyclopedia. "Kindergarten". Encycloped grade Retrieved from " These worksheets help students learn the basic shapes; they include exercises on tracing, drawing, naming and identifying 2D shapes, recognizing the difference between 2D and 3D shapes, and comparing shapes to real life objects.