



International Baccalaureate®
Baccalauréat International
Bachillerato Internacional

The IB: a historical perspective

The IB Mission

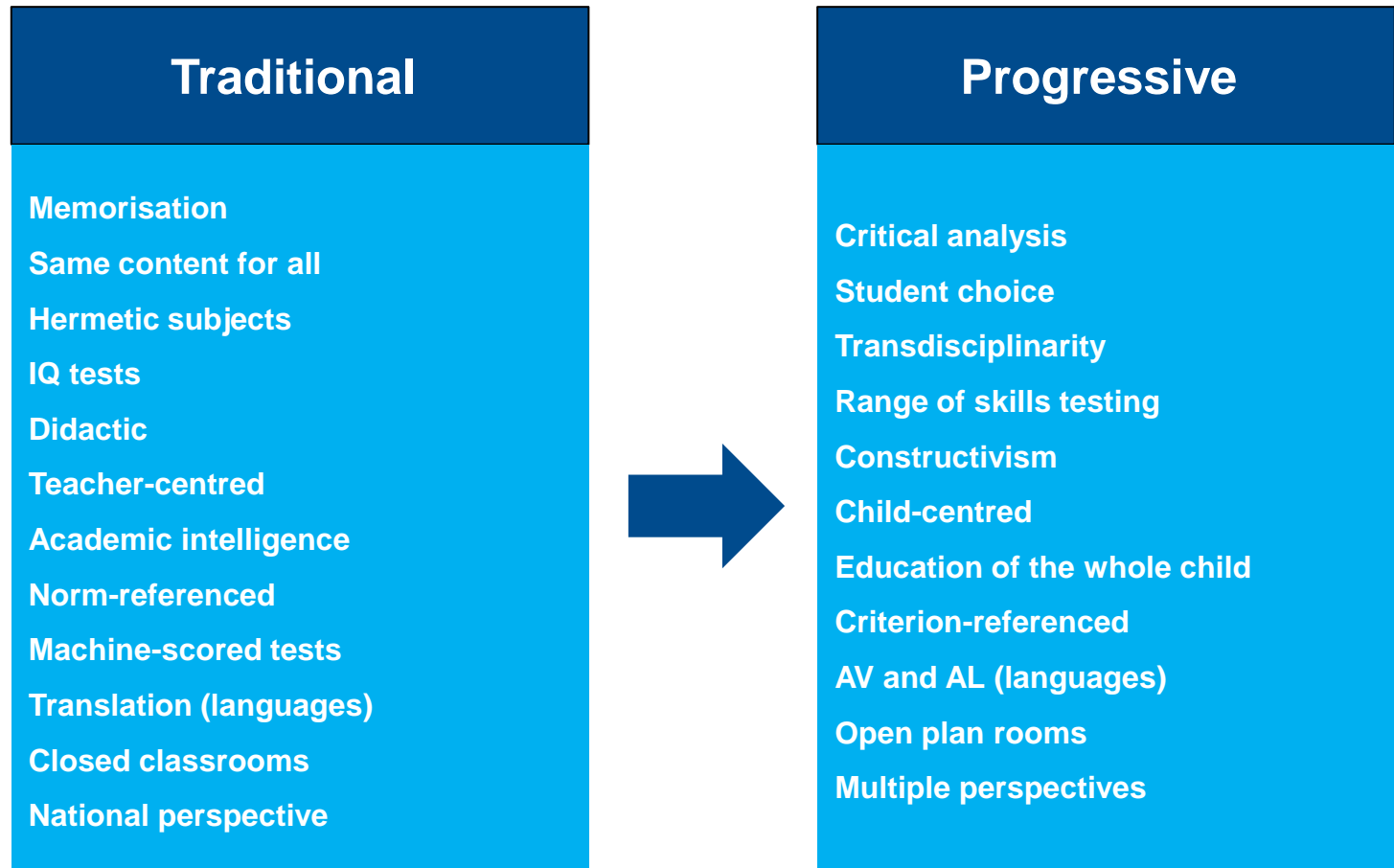
The International Baccalaureate aims to develop inquiring, knowledgeable and caring young people who help to create a better and more peaceful world through intercultural understanding and respect.

To this end the organization works with schools, governments and international organizations to develop challenging programmes of international education and rigorous assessment.

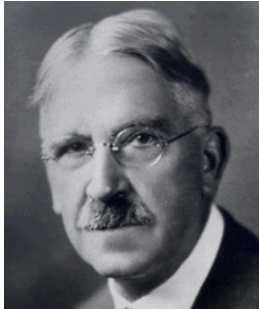
These programmes encourage students across the world to become active, compassionate and lifelong learners who understand that other people, with their differences, can also be right.



Education trends (by the 1960s)



Key influential educationalists



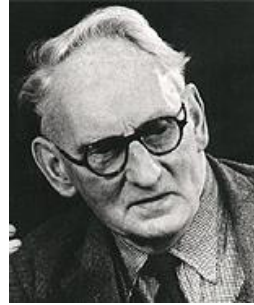
John Dewey

1859 – 1952

American philosopher, psychologist and educational reformer

Key insight:

The importance of tapping into students' natural curiosity



A.S. Neill

1883 – 1973

Scottish progressive educator, author and founder of Summerhill School

Key insight:

Personal freedom for children – students developing in an environment free of constraints



Jean Piaget

1896 – 1980

Swiss developmental psychologist and philosopher

Director, International Bureau of Education, 1929 – 1967

Key insight:

Academic intelligence develops in children through a cognitive cycle



Jerome Bruner

1915 – present

American psychologist and author of *The Process of Education*

Key insight:

Learning by doing and self-discovery of information makes students better problem solvers



Building the foundations of the IB: 1962 - 1975

1962

- Atlantic College founded
- International Schools Association (ISA) conference of teachers of social studies in international recommends that International Passport to Higher Education be called “International Baccalaureate”, following Bob Leach report

1968

- IB Organization registered in Geneva

1970

- First official IB Diploma Programme exams taken by students at 12 schools from 10 countries – including two state schools (Germany and France)

1970 -
1980

- Recognition of the IB programmes negotiated in many countries

1975

- North American Regional Office opens in New York



Early IB influencers



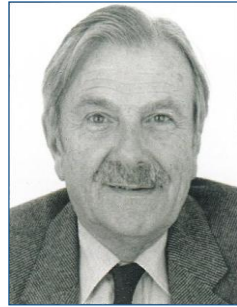
Robert Leach

The original promoter of the IB

Organised the Conference of Internationally-minded Schools (1962) where the term “International Baccalaureate” was first mentioned

Developed a contemporary history syllabus and exam, which promoted critical inquiry

This pedagogy was applied to all IB Diploma Programme subjects and later to the MYP and PYP



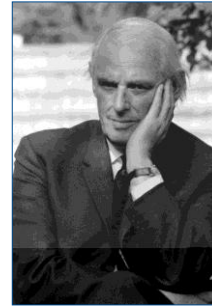
John Goormaghtigh

Belgian lawyer

Treasurer, International Schools Association (1957 – 1962)
Chair, Board of the International School of Geneva (1960 – 1966)

President, International Schools Examination Syndicate (1965 – 1967)

President, IB Council of Foundation (1968 – 1980)



Alex Peterson

Instrumental in the formation of the International Baccalaureate Organization (1968)

Driving force behind IB curriculum design

First Director General (1968 – 1977)

First honorary member of the organisation's Council of Foundation (1983 – 1988)



Kurt Hahn

Founder of Atlantic College in 1962 (Wales)

His theory of “Outward Bound” Four Pillars inspired the CAS element of the IB DP:

1. physical fitness
2. expedition of challenge and adventure
3. project to develop self-reliance and self-discipline
4. sense of compassion through service



The IB journey continued: 1975 onwards

1970s

1976: First inter-governmental IB Conference, The Hague; Piet Gathier

1977: Heads Standing Conference, Palais des Nations, Geneva

1980s

1978: Standing Conference of Governments London - 32 countries represented

1982: Regional offices open in Buenos Aires, London and Singapore

1983: IB Diploma Programme becomes available in Spanish

1990s

1994: Middle Years Programme introduced

1997: Primary Years Programme introduced

1997: IB becomes available in Chinese
2006: IB develops Learner Profile

1998: IB develops mission statement

2000

2012: IB Careers Related Certificate (IBCC) introduced

Opening of Bethesda (2010), The Hague (2011) and Singapore (2012) IB Global Centres



Diploma Programme curriculum development

**Alec Peterson authors:
Arts and Science in the Sixth Form
(Oxford Department of Educational Studies, 1960)**

Ideas incorporated into the IB curriculum:

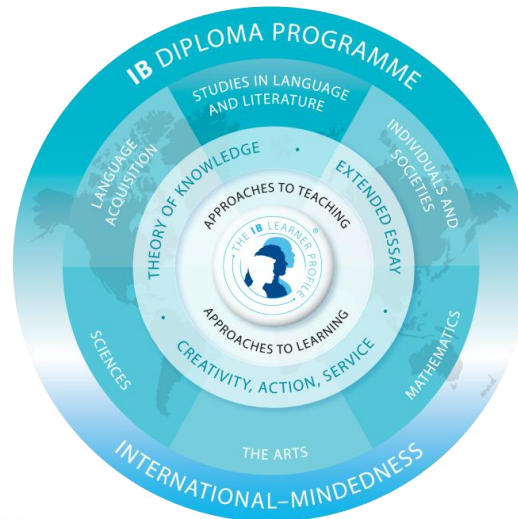
- Broader education with some degree of specialisation
- Ethics in science
- Humanities specialists ought to know about “the beauty of mathematics”
- Critical analysis and learning to learn rather than to accumulate encyclopaedic knowledge and learning through memorisation
- Moving from three specialised subjects to four, spread over humanities and sciences

Philosophy, structure, content and Pedagogy of the IB Diploma Programme developed

1962

Theory of Knowledge (TOK) introduced

1967



Creative, Action, Service (CAS) introduced

1968

Extended Essay introduced

1974

Middle Years Programme

1980

International Schools Association Conference (ISAC) at Moshi IS, Tanzania recommends the development of a pre-IB course to meet the needs of students aged 11-16 years with a focus on six 'needs':

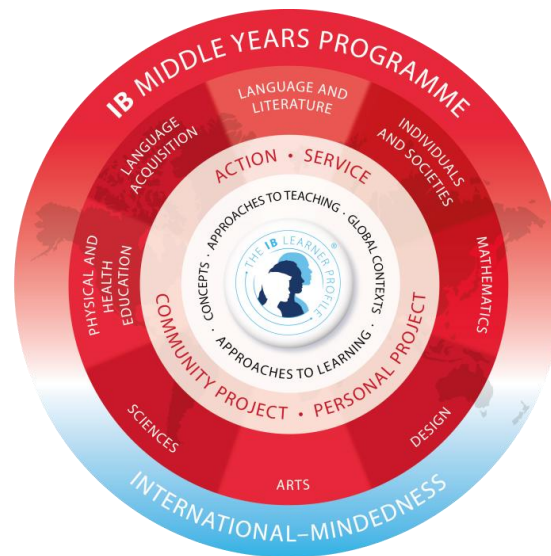
1. GLOBAL
2. INTELLECTUAL
3. PERSONAL
4. PHYSICAL
5. CREATIVE
6. SOCIAL

1992

IB formally takes over responsibility for ISAC

1994

IB introduces the Middle Years Programme (MYP)



Primary Years Programme

1990

Idea for a programme for students aged 3-12 is first discussed at the ECIS (European Council of International Schools) Conference in Rome

1992

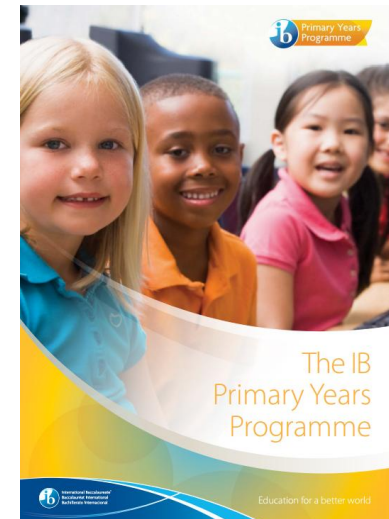
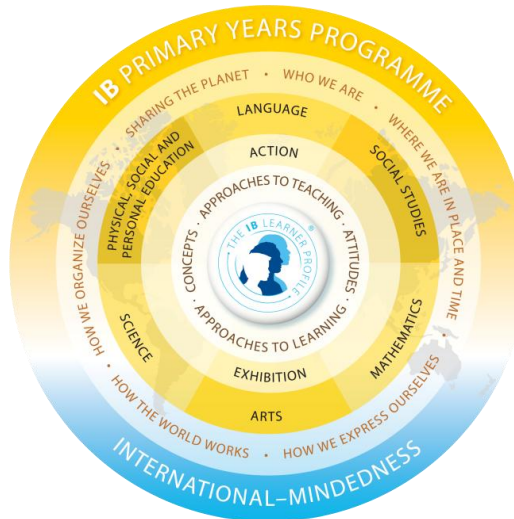
Frankfurt IS steering committee, led by Kevin Bartlett (Vienna IS), started the International Schools' Curriculum Project (ISCP) ages 3-12

1997

IB introduces the Primary Years Programme (PYP)

Curriculum based around six transdisciplinary themes:

1. WHO WE ARE
2. WHERE WE ARE IN PLACE AND TIME
3. HOW WE EXPRESS OURSELVES
4. HOW THE WORLD WORKS
5. HOW WE ORGANIZE OURSELVES
6. SHARING THE PLANET



Career-related Certificate

2000s

IB identifies a need to develop a career-related approach to learning

Result of global trends and attempts to bring academic and career-related study closer together

Recognition that the development of an IB career related certificate to support local vocational/career-related studies would broaden access to an IB education

2010

IB pilots IBCC in schools around the world

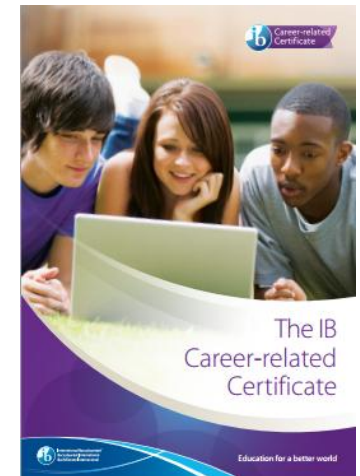
The IBCC incorporates the vision and educational principles of the IB into a unique programme specifically developed for students who wish to engage in career-related learning

Flexible educational framework allows schools to meet the needs, backgrounds and contexts of students

Each school creates its own distinctive version of the IBCC

2012

IB introduces the IBCC



Some IB statistics: then and now

1971

681 DP exam candidates

Estimate of 749 students

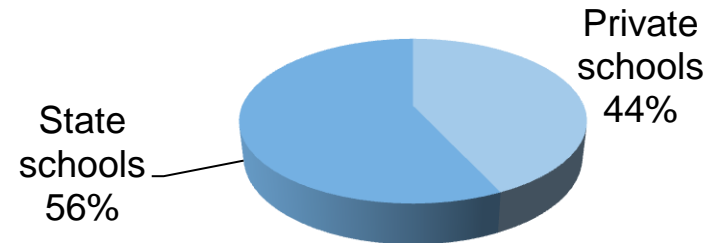
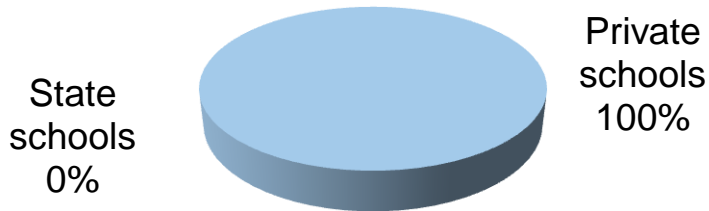
7 schools

2014

135,849 DP exam candidates

Estimated # of 1,100,000 students

3,789 schools





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IB History timeline



1968 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 1980 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 1990 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 2000 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 2010 11 12 13 14 15

Directors General

Alec Peterson	Gérard Renaud	Roger Peel	Derek Blackman	George Walker	Jeffrey Beard	Siva Kumari
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