**IKASTOLAK**

**1.  What are Ikastolak? When and in what context were the Ikastolak born?**

Ikastolas are teaching centers where Basque and Basque culture are taught. Basque is also the instruction language.

 They were born despite the prohibition of Basque language during the post-war period (Franco's dictatorship). In 1970, Orixe Ikastola in San Sebastián was the first to be officially receive permission to open.

**2.  How did they work?**

In the early days, they used to work in situation of clandestinity in private houses. No textbooks or materials. The parents had to pay everything.

**3.  What was the educational method they were working with?**

It was innovative and based on positive pedagogy. It was different and advanced compared to that used in the centers of the rest of Spain.

**4. Mention 3 characteristics of the Ikastolak.**

1. The priority is given to the Basque language
2. Shortage of economic financing
3. Popular character, affectivity, participation, modern at the pedagogical level, teacher training strategy
4. **Why did the education law of the 70s lead the Ikastolak into crisis?**

The situation changed adversely in 1967-68 due to the law of “The Obligation of the "School Card“ (“La cartilla de escolaridad” in Spanish) from the Spanish government.

Essentially, Spain started taking control over Ikastolak and it became more difficult to build new Ikastolak and therefore, to teach Basque. Many Ikastolak also were forced to close due to the fact that they were not complying the new requirements.

**6.  What happened to the Ikastolak with the law in 93?**

In 1993 the Basque Public School law came into force. The Ikastolak were included in the Public Network. Basically Ikastolak had the right to choose whether to enter the public network or continue like charter schools (financed by the Basque Government).

1. **What is Kilometroak? Mention similar ones but from other provinces.**

It is the festival of the Ikastolak that takes place in Gipuzkoa every year. It is mainly aimed at raising funds in favor of Ikastolak in this province.

Similar festivals are celebrated all over Basque Country:

Herri Urrats in Iparralde (Northern Basque Country)

Ibilaldia in Bizkaia

Araba Euskaraz in Araba

Nafarroa Oinez in Nafarroa

**9. Mention and describe language models.**

 Models A, B, D and G:

"A", all subjects in Spanish, Basque is one subject more

"B", half of the subjects in Spanish, the other half in Basque

"D", the vehicular language is Basque, all subjects in Basque, Spanish is a subject

"G", it is only given in Navarra, nothing is taught in Basque in this model since Basque language is not considered official language there.

**10. What is the ideal model for learning Basque?**

Model D is the only model that guarantees an adequate level of use of Basque, but family, attitudes and motivation helps.