

## introduction

Before 1842, Libya did not know the schools in their customary form, which is an extension of the modern form of school, education in the period prior to this date depended on religious centers known as the titib, which is limited to the teaching of the Holy Qura'n, some linguistic sciences and the origins of religion. The first call for regular education came under Governor Mohamed Amin Pasha, who took office between 1842 and 1847, where the people of Tripoli called for the education of their children in regular and modern schools that relied on the charitable efforts of parents and others wishing to teach their children. The study is only three years old, in which learners receive curricula including Arabic, Turkish and Islamic teachings.

## The first school was established in Libya

In 1867, the first preparatory school was opened in Tripoli to receive those who wanted to continue their studies The Rashidia School is the first regular school in Jebel Nafusa, which was built from local materials from Stone and Lime, and the government allocated it to a teacher sent from Tripoli, Salem Effendi Ahmed, the first teacher, followed by a group of teachers another elementary school was established and followed by a preparatory school. The period of the Italian invasion and occupation of Libya witnessed a new phase of education, where a royal decree was issued in Italy on 15 January 1914 to establish Italian Arab schools under the Ministry of Knowledge and the Ministry of The Italian Colonies in Rome, which are primary schools with three years of study.



## The first university in Libya

first university in Libya established in 1955 and bore the name of the Libyan University and its headquarters was in Peng. It started with one college, the College of Arts and Education, and the number of its students was 31 students (not female). And it was, and the royal palace was designated "Al-Manar," to be the headquarters of the university. In 1973 the university was dissolved into two universities, the University of Benghazi (the University of Garyounis) and the University of Tripoli, and the second university was the university, which was established in 1960, with its headquarters in Al-Bayda (Libya) Al-Bayda, the university was a religious corner, and then it developed into an intermediate religious institute until it became a university, after which it became known as Omar Al-Mukhtar University



## The development of education in Libya

An unprecedented development in the educational process appeared in all educational stages in the past, accompanied by the issuance of many decisions and laws that contribute to this development of public and private education, and this development was reflected in the various facilities of life in Libya through the educational outputs, especially technical and vocational education and university education. Which developed into two universities in Libya, and the faculties and departments increased, and the percentage of girls 'admission to education in all its stages increased. Attention was given to the loss of education by giving the opportunity for many to continue their studies while working. The results also highlighted the most important steps taken in each stage for the development of education and the obstacles that each stage faced. The recommendations highlighted the most important proposals that contribute to the development of education and its advancement to keep pace with scientific progress



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