Ignatian Pedagogy and the Ratio Studiorum

Exploring the Jesuit and Catholic dimensions of the university's mission

Ignatius came rather unexpectedly to the decision to accept an invitation to establish the first Jesuit school for lay students (at Messina in 1548) but once he made the decision other Jesuit schools quickly opened in Palermo, Vienna, Rome, and elsewhere. By Ignatius' death in 1556, some 35 were in existence. Two hundred years later there were more than 800 Jesuit schools in Europe, Asia, and Latin America. They constituted the largest system of education before the modern era of public schooling and the only truly international one.

Responding to the criticism that instruction in these schools was haphazardly organized, Jesuit educators asked for a document that would be a comprehensive "plan of studies" that would serve as a guide. After a number of trial versions, the authoritative document, Ratio Studiorum, to give it its common title, was issued in 1599.

Not a tract of educational philosophy, the Ratio was a compilation of directives for the conduct of each official in a Jesuit school. Nonetheless, a theory can be read into the details of each job. Discussions of the principles of Jesuit education embodied in the Ratio abound. Here is a brief list of useful articles:


- A brief introduction to the Ratio Studiorum by John W. O'Malley, S.J.

- The 1911 Catholic Encyclopedia article on "Ratio Studiorum" with a brief survey of its history.


- The Digital Library Initiative of Boston College Libraries prepared a web site that has useful links to material about the Ratio, including the translated text of the Ratio, a historical essay by John O'Malley, S.J., and materials related to an exhibition held at The Burns Library at Boston College that highlighted early editions of the Ratio.