

1850



In 1850, in a highly discriminatory society for Romanians, but foreshadowing the growing role of literate crowds, the bishop of the Transylvanian Orthodox Church, Andrei Şaguna asked the Austrian government to establish six high schools and six secondary schools, thus, a secondary school was to be founded in Brad.

The leaders, such as Ioan Pipuş - supreme leader of Zarand - Anos Frâncu and Iosif Ildoş, the orthodox archpriests: Iosif Başa, Moise Lazâr and Petru Moldovan, with the financial support of the inhabitants of 92 large villages, who took a 58,200 florins- loan from Austria, managed to set up the fifth Romanian secondary school in Transylvania, following those in Blaj, Beiuş, Braşov and Năsăud



1923



It was a for-grade middle school until December 1918, and, in 1923, the first alumni graduated from the first eight-grade secondary school, having been officially opened the Romanian Orthodox "Avram Iancu" High School, which was still ruled by the Romanian Orthodox Church - Metropolitan Church of Ardeal.

1914-
1923

Bearing huge financial burden, citizens from Zarand area and not only, started building the school in 1914; the courses started in 1921, even if the building hadn't been finished, but the school year 1922-1923 found its beginning in a new building.



Once the communist system had entirely reorganized the educational system in 1948, the closing of confessional schools also meant the closing of high school in Brad. After the Mine Institute and then the Mining Technical School operated in the high school building for a short time, the "high school" resumed its activity in 1952, known as the 10-grade Middle School.



1948-
1959



11-grade educational level was put into practice in 1956 and it started with the 8th graders from the new 1956-1957 school year.



Starting with November 1957, as a result of the requests of the citizens from Brad and of the damages for the abusive political system from 1948, the Middle School from Brad was given the name Avram Iancu, the hero of the dwellers called "motes".

1965-
1969



In September 1965, thanks to the rediscovery of the value of the traditional Romanian school, the Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 903, led to changing from middle to high school again, thus the duration of secondary education was extended to 12 years. In 1969, this spring of culture triumphantly celebrated its Centenary.

1977



In 1977 the high school was given a mining profile, the theoretical field turned into an industrial one. Generally speaking, the new curriculum lead to a decrease of the level of training but, despite all, a lot of alumni became students in famous universities from Romania.

1990-
2002



A new series of educational changes took place in 1990. The High School became a theoretical one, as it is today. In 2019, there had been 150 years since the foundation of the Romanian Greek-Oriental Gymnasium in Brad.