

# The Use of Pedagogical Technologies in the Teaching of History

**Juraev Khusniddin, PhD**

Fergana State University, Uzbekistan, Fergana city

**Rakhimjonov Mukhriddin**

Master student, Fergana State University, Uzbekistan, Fergana city

## Article Information

**Received:** February 23, 2023

**Accepted:** March 24, 2023

**Published:** April 25, 2023

**Keywords:** history, pedagogical skills, pedagogical technologies, innovations, learning efficiency, knowledge and qualifications.

## ABSTRACT

*the development of students' thinking in the process of teaching history is one of the common tasks of each teacher and has its own specific goals and features arising from the features of history as a science and an academic subject. Each history course, its section and each subject is how students acquire knowledge, skills and competencies that serve as an important milestone in this maturation.*

## INTRODUCTION

In the years of independence, one of the priorities of the policy of our state has become a process that determines our fate and ensures our place in the world community, the prospect of implementing reforms in the field of Education. That is, in the minds of the younger generation, which is the pillar of the future of our Motherland, the role of socio-humanitarian, especially historical science, in the formation of national thought, patriotism and humanism is important, and the methodology for teaching it on the basis of new pedagogical technology is special and important.

## MAIN PART

Historical science is diverse in content. Through the teaching of history and the educational activities of students, this affects their mind, upbringing and thinking, contributing to their growth. Thus, the content of the lesson serves as the main factor in improving the quality and effectiveness of teaching history in the education system, as well as increasing the cognitive activity of students. Therefore, the teacher should take into account the content of the historical material being studied when choosing methodological techniques and means that positively affect the activation of cognitive activity and ensure the effectiveness of learning in general.

One of the areas that are now developing in the field of education is the use of modern pedagogical technologies in the educational process, the implementation of which is one of the urgent tasks. It is known that the educational process consists in teaching one's knowledge and experience by the older generation to the growing generation, in the process of which, in principle, the transmission of the necessary information for human life from generation to generation is carried out.

The study of the history of the peoples of Uzbekistan, the mention of students by the ancestors of many thousand years of material and spiritual and cultural heritage, their great contribution to the development of world scientific thought and culture, helps to be proud of them, to carry out national pride education.

"In addition, the main goal of historical science in our republic is to determine and develop prospects for the most important fundamental and applied research in the education system, taking into account market reforms in socio-economic conditions, national-cultural and traditional characteristics, spiritual, moral and scientific heritage, universal values. The realization of this goal serves the development of society and the formation of a harmonious personality capable of solving the main problem"[1, 159].

History teaching begins with the creation of clear images and images of historical evidence. In the process of teaching history, the imagination of students has deepened as a result of the progress, the ground is laid for the formation of concepts. Concepts in turn help to enrich the imagination with content. Methodical methods of generating ideas and concepts also overlap in most cases.

The teaching of history is understood as a process, the process of mental (internal) and educational actions of the teacher and students (external), necessary for the implementation of the tasks of teaching students by means of historical material, education and improvement in the spirit of national independence.

The content of the history course is understood as the volume of historical knowledge, educational material: its initial content, a system of teaching methods, skills and abilities of students in the field of the ability to use the knowledge gained during the assimilation of historical materials, including mastering them in the simplest forms of research work.

The organization of history teaching is understood as the organization of teaching history and its study by students, methods and methodological techniques that contribute to the guidance of teachers in their educational activities, a system of tasks aimed at creative cognition of the knowledge available to students, as well as various forms of education.

In the system of historical education, each subject, the subject of study has its own technology, that is, pedagogical technology in the educational process is an individual process, which is a pedagogical process aimed at obtaining a result—oriented, extensible student learning. "So, the educational process is the essence of history lessons. Based on the objective laws of the educational process, it is possible to correctly solve the issue of dividing history lessons into types. When characterizing various types of lessons, such educational processes as preparing students for the perception of historical events, teaching them to analyze the material, understand, generalize the main historical facts, concepts and laws, and use the acquired knowledge at the right time are taken into account"[2, 49].

Currently, when thinking about the introduction of new methods or innovations into the educational process, together with interactive methods, technical means

is understood to be applicable.

Pedagogical technology is manifested in different manifestations as a result of its formation and development in mutual management with different spheres of social life. These consist of the following manifestations of pedagogical technology: social phenomenon, theoretical science, educational science, educational system, process, pedagogical activity and its methodologies, as well as the field of scientific research of related disciplines.

Pedagogical technology as an educational process is carried out through the activities of the participants. The ultimate goal of this process is the formation and development of a harmonious person, consisting mainly of:

✓ teaching;

- ✓ transmission of information from generation to generation;
- ✓ train to think mustakil;
- ✓ to train and achieve mastery of knowledge, skills, skills;
- ✓ application and improvement of various methodologies;
- ✓ taking into account the level of training of the student, psychological, physiological, age characteristics, hygienic requirements.

When organizing the educational process on the basis of pedagogical technologies, educational goals are set or designed, the expected end result is guaranteed – a positive qualitative change, a repeating cycle of the educational process is created, the necessary adjustments to educational goals and the educational process continue to be made.

Expanding the scale of the introduction of new pedagogical and information technologies into the educational process, the introduction of best practices in this area, the creation and implementation of specific plans in this area for each subject, copying textbooks and textbooks, programs and lecture texts to electronic floppy disks, providing them to each student, participation in scientific and methodological work, and also, to achieve the widespread introduction of modern pedagogical and information technologies in the educational process, adequate provision of the education system with the necessary information means, such tasks as connecting educational institutions to communication networks are important.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, pedagogical technology is the optimal organization of teaching processes. The choice of educational materials, the change of shape and size in accordance with the strength of the reworked student or students, the features of mastering are also affected by educational technology. Pedagogical technology is, in turn, a system of development and improvement of educational processes, content, methods and means of Education based on the objective laws and diagnostic goals of education, that is, an educational process that embodies the innovations of Science and technology.

## References:

1. T.Toshpulatov. History teaching methodology. Textbook. Tashkent, 2010.
2. N.N.Narziev, P.R.Berdiev. Educational and methodological complex on the module of the methodology of teaching history. Tashkent, 2018.
3. Jurayev, X. (2018). About history of resettlement policy of the Russian Empire on migration of the Russian people to the Ferghana valley (based on the sources of the “Turkestanskiy sbornik”). *Scientific journal of the Fergana State University*, 1(3), 53-55.
4. Juraev, K. The Problems Of Agronomic Assistance To The Population Interrogated To Turkestan By The Tsarist Russian Federation. *THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF APPLIED SCIENCES*, 147.
5. Juraev, H. P. (2021). Assistance to the Residents of the Turkestan Region and their Activities in the Economic Sector. *Design Engineering*, 6988-6997.
6. Bekmirzaev, R. B. (2021). Factors affecting nation-building relationships in Fergana Valley. *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research*, 10(11), 122-125.
7. Bekmirzaev, R. B. (2021). Traces Of Archaic Religions In The Modern Way Of Life Of The Peoples Of The Ferghana Valley. *The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations*, 3(11), 41-46.
8. Bekmirzaev, R. B. (2022). Socio-Economic Causes Of Ethnic Conflicts In The Ferghana Valley. *American Journal Of Social Sciences And Humanity Research*, 2(06), 135-138.

9. Каримова, Г. Й. (2021). MORALITY AS AN IDEOLOGICAL METHOD OF FIGHTING SPIRITUAL THREATS. *Экономика и социум*, (6-1), 707-710.
10. Каримова, Г. Й. (2021). АХЛОҚ-МАЪНАВИЙ ТАҲДИДЛАРГА ҚАРШИ КУРАШНИНГ МАФКУРАВИЙ УСУЛИ СИФАТИДА. *Экономика и социум*, (6-1 (85)), 707-710.
11. Gulnoza, K., Gulzodabegim, K., & Mokhinur, Z. (2022). THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL BASIS OF THE SCIENCE OF SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY. *Research Focus*, 1(3), 88-93.
12. Каримова, Г. (2022). МАЪНАВИЯТ ВА МИЛЛИЙ ТАРБИЯ. *Экономика и социум*, (3-2 (94)), 612-615.
13. Bekmirzaev, R. B. (2022). Historical and political problems of the Ferghana valley. *Asian Journal Of Multidimensional Research*, 11(6), 104-106.
14. Жўраев, Х. П., Бекмирзаев, Р. Б., & Юсупов, Ж. (2022). ЧОР РОССИЯСИНИНГ ТУРКИСТОНГА АҲОЛИНИ КЎЧИРИШ СИЁСАТИДА ЕР БИЛАН БОҒЛИҚ МУАММОЛАРНИНГ ҲАЛ ЭТИЛИШИ. *ILTIMOIY FANLARDA INNOVASIYA ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI*, 2(11), 54-59.
15. Bekmirzaev, R. B. (2022). Interpretation of inter-ethnic relations in the Ferghana Valley from political aspects. *The Peerian Journal*, 12, 31-34.
16. Begalievich, B. R. (2022). Inter-ethnic conflicts in the south of the Kyrgyz Republic. *Eurasian Research Bulletin*, 14, 51-56.
17. Bekmirzaev, R. B. (2022). INTER-ETHNIC RELATIONS AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN FERGHANA VALLEY. *ResearchJet Journal of Analysis and Inventions*, 3(11), 34-40.
18. Бекмирзаев, Р. (2022). Yangi O 'zbekistonda millatlararo totuvlik va dinlararo bag'rikenglikni mustahkamlashning huquqiy asoslarini yaratilishi. *Актуальные проблемы истории Узбекистана*, 1(1), 585-593.
19. Бекмирзаев Р.Б., & Рустамов С.А. (2023). МУСУЛЬМАНСКИЕ ГЕОГРАФЫ (ИБН БАТТУТА). *Экономика и социум*, (1-2 (104)), 172-175.
20. Khusanov, S. (2022). Historiography of the problem of record keeping and archival affairs of the Khiva khanate in the XIX-early XX centuries. *Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities*, 12(6), 93-98.
21. Khusanov, S. (2022). Khiva madrasahs. *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research*, 11(6), 107-111.