



PEDAGOGICAL SKILLS IN TEACHING HISTORY IN GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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Abstract: Pedagogical skill and its components in the methodology of history are highlighted in this article.

Key words: History, pedagogue, pedagogical skill, ability, pedagogical technique, innovation, technology, psychology, pedagogical process.

Currently, the concept of pedagogical technology has firmly entered the pedagogical lexicon. This concept can be presented in three aspects:

1. Scientific: pedagogical technology is a part of pedagogical science that studies and develops the goals, content and methods of teaching and designs pedagogical processes.
2. Procedural-descriptive: description of the process, a set of goals, content, methods and means for achieving the planned learning outcomes.
3. Procedural-effective: implementation of the technological (pedagogical) process, the functioning of all personal, instrumental and methodological pedagogical means.

Thus, pedagogical technology functions both as a science that studies the most rational ways of teaching, and as a system of methods, principles and regulations applied in teaching, and as a real learning process.”

Skill is a special power. Just as a true master is beautiful only during his work, a skilled and experienced teacher, with his skills in organizing and conducting the educational process, his ability to perform pedagogical work, increases his reputation among his team and beautifies his pedagogical activity. Achieving pedagogical skill is achieved through certain personal qualities of the teacher.

The following main interrelated parts can be distinguished in the content of pedagogical skill:

1. Pedagogical humanitarian direction.
2. Knowledge of the specialty. (professional knowledge)
3. Pedagogical ability.
4. Pedagogical technique (skills and abilities).

Teaching is one of the oldest professions in the world. Its social significance never decreases or fades. The teaching profession must meet a number of important requirements. Pedagogical skills are mainly manifested in the teacher's work. In order for a teacher to achieve pedagogical skills in his work, he must have the ability to manage his own activities, high knowledge, sufficient qualifications and skills. To acquire pedagogical skills, a teacher must always be able to analyze his work, look at himself from the perspective of students, and constantly seek to correct shortcomings. In order for his work to be effective in the teaching process, a teacher must be well versed in pedagogical technology, be able to create new ways of using it, and have pedagogical skills that allow him to work creatively.



Didactic game "Historical Alphabet". This method also helps the student to accelerate the level of thinking based on the knowledge he has acquired. Technological map of the game "Historical Alphabet".

No	Teacher activity	Student activity
Stage 1	A historical term or the name of a historical figure is written on the board in capital letters, and it is explained that the capital letters should be used to write historical places and events related to the topic or the medieval period.	Listens
Stage 2	Observes	Students write historical places, events, names, etc. that begin with capital letters at the given time.
Stage 3	Controls	Those who have found less information write down the information that other groups have said in their notebooks.
Stage 4	The group that writes more information will be encouraged.	

For example: U L U G' B E K

1. Historical places and scientific institutions. (map can be used)

U-Urgench, Ulugbek Observatory,

L – Lahore, Lithuania

U- Uqoq, Ustrushona

G'-G'ijduvan, Ghazna

B – Balkh, Bog'imaydon, Bog'ijahonaro, Bukhara, Baghdad, Basra

E – Ellikkala, Elarlon, Eftal

K-Kesh, Ko'kaldosh, Karmon, Kashmir, Castile

Historical events.

U-Construction of Ulug'bek Observatory (1424-1428)

L-Battle of Loy (1365)

U-Construction of Ulugbek Madrasah (1417-1420)

G-Construction of Ulugbek Madrasah in Gijduvan (1433)

B-Establishment of the Turkic Khaganate under the leadership of Bumin (551)

E-Seven-Year Campaign (1399-1404)

K-Conquest of Kesh by the Arabs (710)

INTELLIGENT INTELLIGENCE



1. As you know, the statue of Amir Temur in Tashkent depicts the warrior with his right hand raised and his left hand holding the reins of his horse. We know this. Question. Why is the horse's left leg raised?

Answer: A military step begins with the left leg. The symbolic meaning of this is depicted with the horse's left leg raised.

2. Amir Temur had three teachers. Why was he very grateful to his first teacher, the potter Shamsiddin?

Answer: His teacher, the potter Shamsiddin, taught the warrior to write with his left hand. Amir Temur was very grateful to his teacher for being able to fight with his left hand even when his right hand was wounded.

3. How did Amir Temur determine the number of his soldiers left after the battle?

Answer: Each soldier left his own stone before going to battle. The soldier who returned from the battle alive took the stone. The rest indicated that they had died in the battle.

4. Why did the commander ask the soldier who was being accepted into the army to observe the scythe?

Answer: This was done to test the soldier's accuracy. Because one of the scythes is very small and is not visible.

5. Why did the commander's 1000 soldiers have 1 kg of gold in their scythes?

Answer: They were the best warriors, so that if they were killed in battle or captured, and in other cases, this gold would be enough for them.

6. What is the reason for the recognition of the commander Amir Temur in Europe?

Answer: He is recognized even where his feet cannot reach.

7. Amir Temur says: - "I have firmly believed in five things throughout my life and have always acted on them." Think about what these five things are?

Answer: Allah is the all-powerful power, if you worship Him sincerely, He will bring you to your goal. A person with the ability to think and observe, strong power and memory can find a way to make any difficult problem easier. Faith is the characteristic that distinguishes a person from all living beings. The book is the basis of all creativity, creativity and intelligence, knowledge, and wisdom, a mentor who teaches life. The sword is the companion of a young man, the guardian of the peace of the people and the country.

8. Amir Temur says: - "A minister who has reached maturity arranges the problems of his great state, correctly performs property and financial affairs, demonstrating the purity of his lineage, and performs them in a wonderful way. Such a minister will have four unique qualities. Such a minister will also be given four privileges. What are these qualities and what four privileges are given to such a minister?"

Answer: 1- nobility, pure lineage, 2- intelligence, 3- awareness of the situation of the soldiers and kindness towards them, 4- patience, peace-loving. The four privileges are confidence, attention, will and talent.

9. Who is the person who left a valuable testimony for future generations by illuminating a topic that Amir Temur did not like, that no one else had ever tackled, that no one had ever dared to tackle, in a way that he did not know or want, and what topic is this?

Answer: Ibn Arabshah, Amir Temur's secret service. In the section on strengthening the topic, the "Snowstorm" method is used, where students in two groups discuss together in order to find the most correct answers to a problem, that is, the following problem is posed: "Find the goals of Tsarist Russia in conquering Central Asia." Each correct answer is recorded in the



form of a rounded snowflake for that group; groups are evaluated based on the total number of points scored.

This approach to teaching allows students to work together and master a large amount of educational material. The use of such methods focused on the child's personality is highly effective in solving the important issue of forming an independent, free-thinking individual, which our President emphasized in the National Personnel Training Program.

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