

USE OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES AND METHODS IN TEACHING THE SCIENCE OF ARCHEOLOGY

(STONE AGE AS AN EXAMPLE)

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ABSTRACT

The article talks about the use of new pedagogical technologies in archeology lectures and seminars. Using the example of the Stone Age, the advantages of using technical tools in teaching students about archaeological sites in Uzbekistan and Central Asia are analyzed.

Keywords: Archeology, pedagogue, stone age, student, electronic, tool.

INTRODUCTION

Today, a modern pedagogue faces the task of effectively using new technologies and techniques in conducting lessons. Archeology is considered as a special subject in teaching in higher education institutions, and the goal is to train quality personnel.

Archeology is a component of history and has a special place among social sciences. This term is a combination of two ancient Greek words: "archaios" - ancient and "logos" - science. History and archeology are actually two branches of a single science that are closely related and complement each other. Because archeology also takes an equal part in illuminating the issues that the science of history should solve. Therefore, one of them cannot be imagined without the other. It is necessary to divide this science into history and archeology, and scientists into archaeologists and historians.

In the teaching of archeology, teachers first of all acquire the following requirements at the initial training level:

- knowledge of archaeological objects and actions performed in them;
- to be able to use a text editor to edit and format text related to archeology on a computer;
- appropriate use of raster and vector methods of presenting archaeological graphic information;

Knowing how to use information and communication technologies in teaching archeology is one of the main achievements of a pedagogue. In this, the teacher independently implements the creation of information and communication technology tools, the possibilities of using them in the educational process, modern information technologies and pedagogical software tools, information and communication technology tools in the education and development of the individual. The didactic foundations of their use in the educational process, pedagogical-ergonomic requirements in the creation and use of educational electronic tools and their quality assessment are perfectly mastered.

A pedagogue teaching archeology needs to know educational Internet resources and their use in the educational process. In lectures and practice sessions, the complex of electronic teaching and methodical materials, its structure and composition, the pedagogical and ergonomic conditions for the effective and fun use of information and communication technologies for educational purposes, the requirements for the computer and information technology room and

the organization of the educational process in it are examples to students. he should know how to show it.

Modern information resources help the teacher of archeology to improve his professional skills. In such conditions, the teacher shows several advantages:

- As an educator - conducts trainings, ensures that the teaching process is properly and effectively organized from an educational and methodological point of view;
- As a consultant - manages the learning process, conducts group consultation and communicative activities, gives individual advice to students on various issues of the studied topic;

Using the collection of teaching and demonstration materials available in the teaching-methodical manual created by the pedagogue in archeology training sessions, the teacher begins to actively search for material from various information resources, and also involves students in this process.

There are periods of archaeology, each with its own characteristics. When explaining and teaching Stone Age settlements to students, the use of comparative methodology in the process of describing what was found on the territory of Uzbekistan increases students' knowledge and outlook on the science of archaeology. For example, less Stone Age monuments have been found in Turkmenistan. This should be explained by the fact that there is a big difference in terms of natural conditions between Turkmenistan and other Central Asian republics, especially Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. Stone Age people, like all people of all times, lived more in places with good natural conditions, food and raw materials, they gravitated to such places. Secondly, the monuments of this period may not be well studied. It is appropriate to take a pedagogical approach that this is one of the tasks that await educated young people like you in the future.

If we take the example of teaching students about one of the most famous settlements of the Stone Age, Kolbuluq, the students will be given the necessary text in electronic form: Kolbuluq is the best example of the Stone Age settlements in Central Asia. The place is 10-12 km west of the city of Ohangaron, and is located on a hill on the left bank of the Kizilolma stream, which comes from the southern slope of the Chotkal mountain. This space is multi-layered, the lower layers belong to the Early Stone Age, and the upper layers 1, 2, 3 belong to the Late Stone Age, and from these layers there are bonfires, charcoal remains, lakes, stone objects - nuclei, toothed stone tools, scrapers, stone awls, and chisels. , plates, stone knives and other stone fragments were found. At the same time, the bones of animals such as deer, wild horse, hyena, and arhar were found in these cultural layers. The stone weapons from Kolbuluk are similar to the Late Stone Age weapons found in the Tuyabogiz and Bozsuv complexes. This is based on the release of items from the upper tier, the variety of types of weapons, characteristics and other factors. Layers 1-3 of Kolbulok can be said to belong to the last stone age.

The next task of the archeology teacher is to use modern tools, both technical and software, for the given text. These skills and competencies of the educator, or rather, the desire, characterize the teacher as a skilled teacher who is ready to innovate. It describes the use of a computer in diagnostics and monitoring of educational activities, as well as the teacher's level of knowledge of information and communication technologies.

In the explanation of one of the Stone Age settlements found in the territory of Uzbekistan as an example, the previously given information is filled. The teacher performs educational tasks step by step.

Here the text about Bozsuv1 location is presented. Electronically or in the form of presentation slides: This monument is one of the places of the stone age. There are stone age monuments called Bozsuv 1 on the Karakamish cliff west of Tashkent, and stone weapons and objects belonging to the last stone age along with muste weapons were found in its cultural layers. 85 stone objects and weapons were found in the upper layer of this place, 79 of them were made of gray, gray-brown flint, 4 of calcareous flint, one of black shale and one of chalcedony. Stone Age objects and stone tools found in the Bozsuv 1 site include nucleus and its fragments, plates, stone fragments, single- and double-edged stone knives, scrapers, chisels, awls, awls, awls, and others. Among the Bozsuv 1 Late Stone Age weapons, stone knives and stone scrapers make up the majority, and similar weapons are found in Bozsuv 2, Tuyabo'giz sites, as well as in the multi-layered Kolbulok settlement.

It can be seen that the presented information is being conveyed to the students using chronological and comparative methods at the same time. Compliance with the norms of health care of both students and teachers when using a computer is an integral part of the teacher's information culture. In conclusion, it should be noted that the implementation of new information technologies does not cancel the traditional technologies of education. Computer tools and information technologies have a great impact on the didactic process, increase its activity.

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