

On the Practice and Thinking of History Teaching in the New Curriculum Reform

Zhijuan Lin, Yafeng Zhao, Yongqing Zhang
Tarim University, Alar 843300, China.

Abstract: Quality education is a new concept in the development of education at this stage. It is the soul of quality education to guide students to carry out open teaching and cultivate students' innovative consciousness and practical ability. The history class in junior high school focuses on cultivating students' autonomous learning ability, and the most effective way to cultivate students' autonomous learning ability is to make students fully participate in classroom teaching. Therefore, we should encourage students to try classroom inquiry activities in the process of teaching, and give full play to students' subjective role.

Keywords: New Curriculum Reform; History Teaching; Practice

Introduction

With the deepening of the new curriculum reform, we have experienced a rigorous but not long process from unfamiliar to familiar with undergraduate history textbooks, from confusion to understanding. The development and changes of the times have given us workers who are struggling in the front line of education a new historical mission. We have developed from "how to teach" and "what to teach" to "how to teach well". The implementation of the new curriculum reform tells us the importance of thinking about problems in a different way. In the new era, we should focus on the quality education of students, guide students to carry out open teaching, and cultivate students' innovative awareness and practical ability.

1. Innovation of history teaching in the new curriculum reform

Innovation is the soul of quality education. Undergraduate education textbooks fully reflect the modern education concept, which is the beginning of our open education. As for the new teaching material of history, it fully reflects the interest, practicality, timing and suitability of history teaching. The analysis of the characteristics of historical knowledge is in place and has a strong discipline. The combination of online and offline is a major feature of history teaching, which can not only close to students, enhance their interest in learning, but also mobilize their enthusiasm for learning. This is the innovation of this curriculum reform, and is also a starting point for us to update our teaching concepts and implement mixed teaching.

Mixed teaching is an important form of classroom teaching reform and an important means to highlight the status of students' learning themes. Undergraduate history teaching focuses on cultivating students' open thinking. The new curriculum reform focuses on observing, thinking and imagining from different angles and sides, finding different ways to solve problems, and cultivating students' innovative spirit. In history classroom teaching, teachers should actively combine textbook knowledge with extracurricular teaching, design more divergent questions, explore students' initiative and imagination, and guide students to analyze and think about problems from multiple angles and levels, which not only mobilize students' enthusiasm for learning, but also drive the classroom atmosphere, reflecting the innovative ideas under the new curriculum reform.

2. Junior high school history classroom teaching practice under the new curriculum reform

The undergraduate history class focuses on cultivating students' autonomous learning ability, and the most effective way to cultivate students' autonomous learning ability is to make students fully participate in classroom teaching, and then stimulate students' learning interest. First of all, creating historical scenes is an essential link. This teaching method excites students' interest with a variety of vivid and interesting historical scenes and makes students willing to participate in the teaching mode. For example, in the teaching process of the topic "City and Culture in the Song and Yuan Dynasties", the classroom can be arranged in the form of a commercial street in the Song and Yuan Dynasties. There are both calligraphy and painting sellers, antiques sellers, storytellers and singers. The entire scene of "tile" in the Song and Yuan Dynasties is displayed in front of the students. Then teachers can orderly guide students into classroom teaching. For example, "Teacher: students, the teacher will lead you to visit the cities of the Song and Yuan Dynasties today. We have three exhibition areas in this activity. First, let's walk into the first exhibition area - the urban living area". Through this scenario, students can be guided to tell the metropolis of Kaifeng, Lin'an and Dadu in the Song and Yuan Dynasties. At the same time, this way is used to guide students into the cultural life of citizens, and to experience the characteristics of urban culture in the Song and Yuan Dynasties from the perspective of time and space. This way not only embodies the innovative idea under the new curriculum reform, but also greatly arouses the students' learning enthusiasm and completes the teaching objectives well.

In addition, we can also organize various activities in the classroom, and teachers can guide activities while giving lectures; Students can also organize their own activities and teachers can guide them. The purpose of this teaching method is to enable students to participate more in classroom teaching, both mentally and physically, and truly reflect students' subjective status and participation consciousness. For example, during the special history course "Science and Technology and Sino-foreign Transportation in the Song and Yuan Dynasties", students can be divided into three groups: movable type printing group, compass and gunpowder group, and Sino-foreign transportation group. Let students learn and summarize independently, simulate a knowledge contest, and let members of each group fully participate in the activity. The goal of classroom teaching is achieved through knowledge competition, which is novel and interesting.

Finally, the lead-in teaching mode is an essential link under the requirements of the new curriculum reform and innovation. There are many ways to introduce teaching. Such as poetry introduction, lyrics introduction, music introduction, etc. But how to correctly apply these things to the classroom is a problem worth exploring. For example, when explaining the topic "The Rebellion of An and Shi and the Decline of the Tang Dynasty", we can completely adopt the lead-in teaching method. First of all, the whole lesson is introduced by Du Fu's poem "Recalling the Past". The poem contains the content of "Recalling the heyday of the Kaiyuan era, there were thousands of houses in Xiaoyi, the rice was fat and white, and the public and private granaries were abundant". This is a poem written by Du Fu in the early years of the Tang Dynasty, but in his later years, Du Fu also wrote the content of "All countries were garrisoned, and the fire of war covered the mountains", so that students can analyze the reason for this, This leads to the impact of the Anshi Rebellion on the people's property security. This kind of lead-in teaching emphasizes clear ideas and proper sentences, and adds unique poems and folk songs to attract students' attention under the appropriate historical background. It is also possible for students to collect some historical stories independently, which can not only increase their experience, but also cultivate their ability to learn and innovate independently.

3. Thinking about the history classroom teaching under the new curriculum reform

College students have a strong psychology of exploring mysteries. There are many interesting phenomena in the history class for students to explore mysteries and solve puzzles. These contents have stimulated students' psychology of exploring in different degrees, and also strengthened students' practicality. We should encourage students to try classroom exploring activities in the process of teaching. These activities can be the interaction between teachers and students, or the mutual

discussion and deliberation among students. This can not only increase students' experience, but also improve students' ability to distinguish and analyze history. Every link in the classroom is the embodiment of teachers' teaching skills, teaching art and teachers' quality. Teaching that pays attention to details must be successful teaching, and teachers that pay attention to details must be intelligent teachers. Therefore, I think paying attention to classroom details is an effective way to create a wonderful classroom.

As for the new curriculum reform of history major, first of all, in the teaching process, we should advocate the teaching concept of students' autonomous learning as the main body, encourage teachers to innovate teaching methods, and cultivate students' ability to analyze and solve problems independently. Secondly, the compilation of textbooks is more in line with the needs of normal school students, with rich content and more emphasis on stimulating students' interest in learning. At the same time, we attach great importance to the training of students' practical ability and professional level, and carry out various teaching and research activities to provide a learning platform, hoping to improve students' self-learning ability. Practical teaching has been added to enable students to feel history while learning history. Finally, many innovations have been made in content and form, and interactive links have been added. At the same time, more attention has been paid to students' participation. As far as the content is concerned, pictures, maps, notes, etc. are interspersed in order to stimulate students' interest, enhance the sense of historical reality and their own sense of experience, which is conducive to the vivid image of the textbook, and also plays the role of shallow teaching materials and arousing students' interest in learning.

4. Conclusion

In short, the new generation of normal college students, as the backbone of college training, has attracted the high attention of many schools and also provided a large number of talents for social education. However, due to the different interests and personality characteristics of students, the requirements for the development of training objectives are also relatively strict. Therefore, colleges and universities can only develop a plan suitable for the training of normal college students by fully understanding the real needs of students and the needs of society, and truly achieve the goal of cultivating first-class talents for the society. To this end, schools need to combine the needs of students with the flexibility of education, focus on training practical talents, and solve social needs while promoting employment. At the same time, schools should pay attention to strengthening social practical training while cultivating talents, so that students' professional ability and professional level can be well trained in practice, so as to cultivate more talents for social education and school education.

Fund project: President's Fund of Tarim University: Research on the history of social governance change at the grass-roots level in rural areas of southern Xinjiang - taking Aksu region as an example (TDSKSS202003); The research project commissioned by the CPPCC in 2022: the research on the integration of ideological and political work in the new era into the community governance of ethnic minority areas in Xinjiang; The theoretical and practical research project of the Party's strategy of governing Xinjiang in the new era: Research on the cultivation of patriotic and religious teams in Xinjiang, project number: 2021ZJFLY44.

References

- [1] Li S, Zhang H. The connotation, characteristics and practical direction of university general education [J]. Journal of the National Institute of Education Administration 2018, 5.
- [2] Jiang W. From "Prefabrication" to "Elasticity" -- Differences, characteristics and application of "traditional" and "modern" teaching methods [J]. Selected Chinese loose-leaf essays (teacher's edition) 2021; (10).