

USING MULTIMEDIA TOOLS IN SHAPING HISTORICAL THINKING OF STUDENTS IN THE MODERN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

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Abstract:

In the modern educational process, the use of multimedia technologies for the development of students' historical thinking is of great importance for enhancing the effectiveness of learning activities. This article analyzes the role of multimedia technologies in the development of students' historical thinking. It examines the possibilities of acquiring historical knowledge through multimedia tools such as interactive presentations, video lessons, animations, and digital maps. The article also explores the impact of multimedia technologies on the development of students' analytical thinking, understanding of cause-and-effect relationships between historical events, and the formation of independent thinking skills. Practical recommendations and methodological approaches for educators are provided.

Keywords: Multimedia technologies, historical thinking, educational process, interactive learning, information and communication technologies, methodology, historical analysis, educational technologies, digital resources, independent thinking.

Introduction

In the modern educational process, the effective use of various multimedia technologies is of great importance for improving the quality of the learning process. Multimedia technologies allow the introduction of innovative approaches into the educational system, visualization of educational material, and individualization of the learning process for students. The main task of these technologies is to present educational material clearly, interestingly, and comprehensively. With their help, students' interest in lessons increases, and the effectiveness of the educational process significantly improves. A distinctive feature of multimedia technologies is their ability to adapt to the diverse spiritual needs of students and their learning methods. For example, learning with audio and video materials is particularly effective for visual and auditory learners. Supplementing textual information with diagrams, graphs, or images contributes to the development of students' visual memory. Thus, students have the opportunity to better understand and retain the educational material [1].

The use of digital technologies: In the modern world, information exchange through digital technologies holds great significance in the development of any methodology. For instance,



through social networks, specialized online platforms, virtual museums, e-books, and video materials, extensive information about each ethnic group can be provided, thereby strengthening mutual understanding in society. Primarily, digital technologies help eliminate erroneous stereotypes. In this context, mobile applications such as "History of Cultures" can be used, offering brief information about each nation, historical symbols, and cultural features, as well as conducting interactive quizzes and Q&A sessions to enable everyone to gain more knowledge about the peoples existing in society. As a result, a clear mechanism is formed that accelerates the adaptation process and facilitates mutual understanding [2].

Examples of developed countries. The effective use of technological solutions in the context of history, along with the integration of research processes with local historical sources through digital platforms, contributes to enhancing both the scientific and practical potential of students. Today, in highly developed countries such as the USA, Japan, Germany, and the United Kingdom, special programs have been introduced in high schools aimed at the active participation of youth in social life, the development of their political consciousness, legal culture, and the strengthening of democratic values. For example, in the USA, within the framework of lessons called "Civic Education," students gain a deeper understanding of historical thinking, civic duty, legal knowledge, the electoral system, collective initiatives, and the role of the individual in the process of historical reforms [3]. In Japan, alongside traditional values—the culture of collective unity and cooperation—a sense of responsibility for the development of society is nurtured. In Germany, through the close connection of history and political processes, ideas of ideological perspectives, critical assessment of information, and respect for pluralism are formed. In the United Kingdom, democratic institutions, human rights, and legal culture are consistently introduced through "Citizenship" courses. From the experience of these countries, it is evident that the process of forming historical thinking and respect for cultural heritage in the minds of students is inextricably linked with historical heritage, and in reality, the subject of history has the potential to create such a worldview foundation [4].

Multimedia technologies and their role in the educational process. Multimedia technologies are the presentation of information, data transmission, and learning in an interactive form by combining multiple sources of information, such as images (photos, graphics), audio, video, animation, text, and simulations. These technologies contribute to easier assimilation of theoretical material by students, enhancing visual clarity, visual modeling of complex processes, as well as creating real-life cases and simulations in a computer environment. The implementation of such technologies, on the one hand, increases the efficiency of learning through the use of digital resources, electronic educational materials, web assistants, and online platforms, and on the other hand, requires systematic revision of methodological and didactic approaches. For example, multimedia textbooks, electronic learning modules, video lectures, audio podcasts, interactive exercises, educational projects, and electronic tests are such opportunities.



Using multimedia technologies. Organization of interactive lessons: In interactive lessons, students not only perceive information but also interact with it. For example, using presentations, animated slides, and internet resources makes the learning process lively and engaging. Some educators apply special multimedia boards and touchscreens, enhancing the active abilities of students [5].

Virtual laboratories: Virtual laboratories offer the possibility to simulate scientific experiments and practical activities. For example, in biology or chemistry lessons, where limited or complex laboratory equipment might be available, virtual experiments help develop students' methodological and technological skills. With virtual laboratories, many experiments can be conducted in a safe environment without fear of their outcome [6].

Use of video and audio materials: Video lectures, audio podcasts, video lessons, and online webinars create an opportunity for broader knowledge acquisition among students. This method is especially important when studying languages: audio and video materials help develop listening skills, improve pronunciation, and enhance communication abilities [7].

Mobile applications and online platforms: Through mobile applications and specialized educational platforms (such as Moodle, Edmodo, Coursera), bridges for effective learning are created. For modern students living in the age of the internet, an important advantage is the ability to access information anytime and anywhere. Essentially, with online learning, students can acquire knowledge at their own pace [8].

Interactive tests and assessment programs: With the integration of multimedia technologies in the educational process, methods for assessing knowledge have also changed. For example, computer-based tests, online quizzes, and automated grading systems help clearly define the criteria between teachers and students [9].

Gamification methods: Gamification refers to the introduction of game elements into the learning process. With multimedia components, students absorb information in a playful manner, which increases their interest and motivation. For example, in history, literature, or mathematics lessons, students can apply their theoretical knowledge in practice through special games [10].

Conclusion

The use of multimedia tools in the modern educational system is of great importance for shaping historical thinking among students. These technologies make the learning process more engaging and effective, as well as provide students with opportunities to view, listen to, and practically apply historical information. Through multimedia tools such as interactive presentations, video lessons, animations, and digital maps, historical events can be presented visually and accurately, which contributes to the development of historical thinking among



students. At the same time, the successful application of multimedia technologies requires methodological approaches and appropriate technical resources for teachers. To prepare educators for the effective use of multimedia tools in the educational process, it is necessary to regularly conduct workshops and professional development courses.

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