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Abstract

Historical pedagogical teachings have influenced the field of education and continue to shape educational theories and practices. Today, educators draw upon a variety of pedagogical approaches, combining elements from different theories to meet the needs of diverse learners.

Keywords: Pedagogy, education, civilizations, psychological process, professional adaptation, curriculum, higher education.

Introduction

Motivational and social factors influence the socio-theoretical training of students in pedagogical higher education institutions, the content of which contains information, knowledge, and science fundamentals acquired in general education. Students' pedagogical and psychological training is based on educational process principles, educational material and documents that cover its essence, forms, techniques, and tools of teaching, as well as knowledge of the student's age and individual features and psychological state. It is decided by the acquisition's level of professional knowledge, skills, and abilities. In this case, key components include the correct design and implementation of the student's educational process, the organization and management of teachers' and students' activities, the correct direction of students' learning activities, teaching, and the degree of mastery of skills in the effective use of forms, methods, and tools of control and evaluation in the fields of science, training, and subject. The ability to actively master and use these advances is one of the modern needs for future teachers' professional adaptability.

Pedagogy is the theory and practice of education, specifically focusing on the methods, techniques, and strategies used to teach and facilitate learning in individuals. It encompasses the study of educational philosophy, instructional design, learning theories, and teaching methodologies. The goal of pedagogy is to foster effective and efficient learning experiences for students.

History of Pedagogical Teachings:

The history of pedagogical teachings dates back to ancient civilizations, where formal education systems were established. Here's a brief overview of some key historical developments in pedagogy:



1. Ancient Civilizations: In ancient civilizations like Egypt, Mesopotamia, Greece, and Rome, education was mainly for the elite class, and the focus was on moral education, character development, and preparing individuals for societal roles. In Greece, notable philosophers like Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle contributed to pedagogy by discussing methods of teaching, learning, and knowledge acquisition.
 2. Medieval Period: During the medieval period, education was primarily associated with religious institutions like monasteries and cathedrals. The focus was on religious instruction, Latin language, and theology.
 3. Renaissance: The Renaissance brought a renewed interest in education and humanism. Prominent educators like Erasmus emphasized the importance of individual learning and critical thinking.
 4. Comenius: John Amos Comenius (1592–1670) is often regarded as the father of modern pedagogy. He emphasized the use of visual aids, interactive teaching methods, and universal education for all children, including girls and those with disabilities.
 5. Enlightenment Era: The Enlightenment era saw an emphasis on reason, science, and the spread of knowledge. Educators like Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Johann Pestalozzi promoted child-centered education and the importance of nurturing individual talents and abilities.
 6. Industrial Revolution: With the rise of the industrial revolution, educational systems evolved to meet the demands of an industrial society. Mass education became more common, and standardized curriculum and testing were introduced.
 7. Progressive Education Movement: In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the progressive education movement emerged, led by educators like John Dewey. This movement emphasized experiential learning, problem-solving, and learning through real-life experiences.
 8. Behaviorism and Cognitive Psychology: In the mid-20th century, behaviorism (B.F. Skinner) and cognitive psychology (Jean Piaget) influenced pedagogical practices. Behaviorism focused on conditioning and reinforcement, while cognitive psychology highlighted the importance of mental processes in learning.
 9. Constructivism: In the later part of the 20th century, constructivist theories of learning gained prominence, with educators like Lev Vygotsky and Jerome Bruner advocating for the active construction of knowledge by learners and the role of social interactions in learning.
 10. Contemporary Pedagogy: In the present day, pedagogy continues to evolve with advances in technology, the recognition of diverse learning styles, and the exploration of new teaching methodologies to cater to individual needs and foster lifelong learning.
- It's important to note that various educational theories and philosophies continue to shape pedagogy, and different approaches are used in different educational settings and cultures. Additionally, there are other branches of pedagogy, such as andragogy (adult education) and heutagogy (self-determined learning), which have their own theories and histories. Pedagogy is the study of the theory and practice of education. It investigates how people learn, what methods and strategies are most effective in facilitating learning, and how



education can be designed to meet individuals' needs and goals. The history of pedagogical teachings is an extensive and diverse field that spans many centuries and cultures.

Ancient civilizations, such as the Greeks and Romans, had their own pedagogical teachings. The Greek philosopher Socrates advocated for a method of teaching that involved questioning and dialogue to promote critical thinking and self-reflection. This Socratic method was influential in shaping pedagogical approaches in Europe for centuries to come. During the Middle Ages, education was largely conducted in monastic and cathedral schools. The teachings focused on religious instruction and Latin grammar, with a strong emphasis on rote memorization. This period laid the foundation for formalized education systems and the establishment of universities.

The Renaissance period in Europe saw a shift in pedagogical teachings. Humanist scholars emphasized the importance of individual development, critical thinking, and the acquisition of knowledge from classical texts. Prominent educators such as Erasmus and Comenius advocated for an education that focused on the needs and interests of the individual student. In the 18th and 19th centuries, educational reforms began to take place across Europe and North America. Enlightenment thinkers like Rousseau and Pestalozzi emphasized the importance of hands-on learning, observation, and experiential education. These ideas heavily influenced educational practices, including the development of kindergartens and the introduction of more practical subjects into the curriculum.

The 20th century brought further developments in pedagogy, with the rise of progressive education movements. Educators like John Dewey advocated for a child-centered approach to learning, where students actively engage in their own education through hands-on activities and projects. This period also saw the emergence of educational psychology as a discipline, with theorists such as Jean Piaget and Lev Vygotsky studying child development and cognitive processes.

In recent years, there has been a growing focus on inclusive education, individualized learning, and the integration of technology in the classroom. Innovative teaching methods, such as flipped classrooms and blended learning, have gained popularity as educators seek to adapt their practices to meet the needs of a diverse and rapidly changing world.

Overall, the theory and practice of pedagogy have evolved and shaped education throughout history. Different pedagogical teachings have influenced educational systems and practices, reflecting changing societal values, cultural contexts, and understanding of how people learn.

As a result, it is vital to instill in pupils the necessary professional knowledge, skills, and abilities during the establishment of vocational training in educational institutions. A mix of facts and theoretical knowledge necessary for the task performed in a certain work activity is referred to as vocational knowledge. The professional knowledge to be learned by future teachers is established by the content of the qualification criteria for the quality of the individual, which is an important factor for determining the efficacy of the professional adaption process.

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