

**PEDAGOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN DEVELOPING CREATIVE
APPROACHES IN HISTORY LESSONS**

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Annotation: This article analyzes the pedagogical and psychological factors involved in fostering creative thinking and independent approaches among students in the process of teaching history. It highlights the role of interactive methods, the creation of a motivational environment, the importance of the teacher's personal example, and the ways of developing students' creative potential during history lessons.

Keywords: history education, creative approach, pedagogical factor, psychological environment, motivation, critical thinking, reflection.

Introduction

Today, education requires not only the acquisition of ready-made knowledge but also the development of creative thinking, analytical skills, and innovative approaches. History is one of the key subjects that expands students' worldview, improves their thinking, and shapes socio-political awareness. Therefore, developing creative approaches in history lessons requires pedagogical mastery and psychological sensitivity.

Purpose of the study:

To identify the pedagogical and psychological factors that foster creative approaches in history lessons, analyze their impact on students' creative thinking, and propose methods for establishing an effective learning environment.

Tasks of the study:

- To explain the concept of creativity in history lessons;
- To identify pedagogical factors that promote creative approaches;
- To analyze psychological factors supporting students' creative thinking;
- To develop recommendations for fostering a creative environment in history classes.

Main Part

1. The Concept of Creative Approach in History Education

A creative approach is not merely the acquisition of knowledge but the ability to analyze, evaluate, and generate new conclusions. In history lessons, creativity manifests in a student's ability to express personal views on historical facts and independently identify cause-and-effect relationships between events.

Theoretical basis of the concept:

Creativity refers to the ability to generate original ideas and reinterpret existing information to achieve new outcomes.

From a pedagogical perspective, a creative approach is a collaborative intellectual process between the teacher and students that develops independent thinking, problem-solving, and analytical skills.

According to psychologist L.S. Vygotsky, "creative thinking is the result of reworking one's experience," meaning students not only learn but rediscover knowledge.

International and national practice:

In Europe, the concept of "historical thinking competencies" (K. Rösen model) is used.

In the USA, inquiry-based learning is widespread.

In Finland, cross-curricular projects integrate history with other subjects to strengthen creativity.

In Uzbekistan, similar reforms are being implemented. The History Education Concept (2020) defines the main goal of history teaching as developing critically and creatively thinking individuals.

2. Pedagogical Factors

Key pedagogical factors contributing to creative approaches include:

Problem-based learning – stimulates thinking through historical problems and questions;

Interactive methods – brainstorming, debates, historical role-play, insert, clustering;

Project-based learning – students conduct mini-research projects on historical topics;

Innovative technologies – digital tools make history visually engaging;

Teacher's personal example – inspires creativity and interest in history.

3. Psychological Factors

Psychological aspects of creativity depend on motivation, emotional state, and personal activity.

Main psychological factors include:

Motivational environment – ensures freedom of expression;

Emotional support – encouragement builds confidence;

Reflection – helps students analyze their own thoughts and progress;

Individual approach – considers students' interests and psychological characteristics;

Critical thinking – develops the ability to analyze sources and draw independent conclusions.

4. Practical Recommendations

Use creative tasks: “If you were a historian...”, “If this event happened today...”

Assign historical essays;

Organize virtual tours to museums and historical sites;

Encourage student projects and mini-research.

Results of the Study

The analysis shows that developing creative approaches in history lessons:

- ✓ Enhances independent thinking;
- ✓ Strengthens critical analysis of historical events;
- ✓ Increases intrinsic motivation;
- ✓ Improves communication and argumentation skills.

Developing creativity in history education reveals students' personal potential and teaches them to analyze historical reality independently. Success requires:

- ✓ Application of pedagogical innovations;
- ✓ A psychologically supportive learning environment;
- ✓ Demonstration of the teacher's own creativity.

Conclusion. A history teacher who emphasizes creative approaches enables students to become thinkers and analysts with personal viewpoints. The success of creativity development depends on the teacher's ability to implement innovations, maintain psychological sensitivity, and create a motivational environment. Such methods transform history lessons into a space for intellectual exploration and creativity.

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