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## USE OF INTERACTIVE METHODS IN TEACHING HISTORICAL TOPICS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL READING LESSONS

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### Annotation

Working with textbooks and manuals in the primary grades, teaching them to solve problems independently is an important factor in improving the effectiveness of education. Textbooks and manuals are a source of knowledge and skills. Therefore, it is necessary to organize the educational process in such a way that in order to properly work with textbooks and manuals, students, along with the acquisition of knowledge, become the object of the educational process. Without becoming a lib, to become an equal partner of the teacher in the educational process.

**Key words:** communication, terminology, language, area, notion

The development of society is based on the development of education, and the work with textbooks and manuals has long been improved and developed. Man appeared to have sealed his life to certain sources. In this regard, a person's broad-mindedness, knowledge, and intelligence depend on the study of life and the study of nature, and on the correct organization of work with textbooks and manuals. Great scholars emphasize the important role of literature in the development of society, creating textbooks and manuals on various topics and contributing to the development of science, education and the development of man and society. Textbooks, the creation of literature is the product of consciousness, thought.

The study of the riddles of life, the problems caused by nature, the desire to find the right answers to them, or rather, the problem of achieving happiness, man's interest in knowing himself and the world, 'encourages the rational justification of one's thoughts. This means that one can study one's history through the sources left in the literature. The book glorifies the human mind. It is no coincidence that this problem is emphasized in the works of Oriental scholars. After all, only an independent, conscious person can fulfill his duty to his people, his country, his parents, and does not succumb to any external influences, he deserves the great name of man. Scholars in the East and the West have tried to solve this problem based on the social environment in which they lived and have recorded their experiences in the literature. These books are immortal sources of history. While man creates literature with his own mind, its incomparable breadth is interpreted on a religious basis in the Qur'an and the Avesta, while encyclopedic scholars such as Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Ibn Sina, and Beruni, who lived and worked in the Middle Ages, interpreted in a scientific and artistic way in his works. Man independently relies on sources of knowledge and independently creates literature and textbooks.

To get to the root of the problem, let's first look at the lexical meaning of the words "independent." The Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language states that the word "independent" means "voluntary, dependent, independent."

Therefore, independent thought can be said to be the product of the mind, which is not dependent on anyone else, and is not dependent on any foreign ideas or opinions of others.

The view that independent observation is an important factor in human life and activity is also found in the works of Abu Nasr al-Farabi, the founder of advanced pedagogical teachings in the Middle East. A.Zunnunov, M.Khairullaev, N.Khotamov, D.Shodiev's work "Pictures from the development of pedagogical thought in Central Asia" contains Farabi's opinion on the process of knowledge

acquisition: “Man acquires knowledge through the organs of mind and perception. Perceptible images are known through perception, and mental images are known through perceptual images”.

The theoretical problems of education, the acquisition of knowledge, the philosophical, physiological and psychological foundations of thinking are also discussed in detail in the correct organization of work with textbooks and manuals. He pays great attention to the analysis of the interaction of object and subject, the complex physiological and mental processes that take place in the person. In particular, according to the scientist, the highest level of human spirituality is the soul, mind and thinking, which are manifested in specific forms that are specific to human cognitive activity.

Farabi calls man the greatest and most mature product of existence. He has the ability to study the world in all its aspects through his mind, intellect, and senses. With the help of the human mind, he understands the essence of the whole being. "The mind," he says, "examines objects without these qualities, but only to determine what the essence of the body is and what it abstracts from the senses. The activity of the mind, which distinguishes the body from the signs associated with it, is carried out only to examine the essence of the body.

According to the scholar, the human body, brain, and sensory organs are present at birth, but mental knowledge, spirituality, spirit, intellectual and moral qualities, character, customs, knowledge, and the external environment are formed in communication with others. The human mind is the most perfect product of spiritual growth. It will be improved through textbooks and manuals.

Farabi, in his treatise *On the Mind*, describes the "twelve innate qualities" of a moral person, emphasizing the nature of human thought. A scholar, an intelligent person, who quickly and correctly understands the discussions and reflections on all issues, who understands its meaning, who can quickly recognize the purpose of the speaker and the truth of what is said, has a very strong memory and ability to see. Farabi emphasizes that knowledge can be easily assimilated through. Abu Ali ibn Sino, a great Eastern thinker who played an important role in the history of national pedagogy not only with his discoveries in the field of medicine, but also with his works in the field of education, is described in detail in the book "Pictures from the development of pedagogical thought in Central Asia." . His book, *Tadbiri Manozil*, focuses on the need to teach students together because of their interest in science and their desire to compete in order to improve students' thinking, increase the effectiveness of the educational process.

Ibn Sina, on the subject of treating his interlocutor with respect, said: “Let your thoughts (the child's) reach his heart and allow him to think and reflect ... If your interlocutor or friend listens to your words. and if you feel he is not paying attention to your advice, reschedule the conversation. ”

Ibn Sina highly valued the qualities of human thinking, imagination and will. It helps to distinguish truth from falsehood by comparing and abstracting events and happenings, and with the help of memory, perceived things and events remain firmly in the human mind and help to distinguish one perceived object from another. Imagination is a reflection of objective reality in the human mind.

In order to work properly with textbooks and manuals, it is necessary to work independently in life, relying on their own ideas, no matter how true the knowledge gained from reading the scientific works of Kaikovus. In the *Nightmare of Admonition to His Son*, he writes: "O my son, know that they do not judge all by the book, but by their own thoughts, and by such measures they know the matter." .

The great encyclopedic scholar, philosopher and educator Abu Rayhan Beruni, speaking about the role of the mind, thought and intuition in the formation of knowledge through textbooks and manuals, writes: “Only through intuition, the sensory organs The knowledge acquired using can lead to errors. If one uses the senses to think and draw conclusions, one can achieve great success in learning what is perceived through these senses ... Desires are achieved through hard work. ” According to the scientist, only if the information heard, seen or received by the senses in general is not perceived in this way, but only if it is passed through the intellect and appropriate conclusions are drawn, then this knowledge will be true and solid.

Beruni's scientific legacy also includes a scientific approach to the study and knowledge of nature through textbooks and manuals. Characteristic features of Beruni's scientific method are objectivity and rational approach, observation, experiments, study of oral and written monuments, critical approach to evidence, logical generalization in the form of mental conclusions and comparison to determine the truth. The great scientist emphasized that education should be consistent, visual, work with textbooks and manuals should be goal-oriented and carried out according to a certain system that demonstration education should be more convenient, clear and interesting, and develop thinking emphasizes.

The works of Alisher Navoi, the sultan of the Ghazal dynasty and an enlightened statesman, also emphasize the role of human thinking in the acquisition of one's own thoughts, worldview, knowledge and the ability to apply one's knowledge in life. In Mahbub-ul-Qulub, the poet likens a person who is unable to study and observe independently to a donkey with a book on it and calls him ignorant.

Enlightened scholar Abdullah Avloni in his book "Turkish Gulistan or Morality" pays special attention not only to physical education, but also to mental education. He asserted that the training of the mind was "necessary after the help of the teacher" and was important in human life:

"If the idea is well-mannered, the dagger will be like a diamond. If the window of thought is rusted, the Spirit will die." The last decade of the twentieth century was a period of radical changes in the social life and consciousness of the Uzbek people. In a short period of time, the nation has undergone significant qualitative changes in its understanding, perception and explanation of the world and reality. It shows that the Uzbek people have regained their identity and the nation's mentality has improved.

These positive changes are reflected in our national pedagogy. Now the goal of our national pedagogy, in contrast to the pedagogy of the dictatorial regime, which is the main purpose of education and training, is focused on the education of a harmoniously developed person, to work with textbooks and manuals requires heating. The Law on Education and the National Training Program state that textbooks and manuals should be used to educate people to think freely and independently in a democratic society.

Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences K. Yuldashev said that the most effective activity in the national pedagogy is pedagogical cooperation, ie the role of teachers and students in the proper organization of work with textbooks and manuals indicates that the joint activity.

Now the main focus of pedagogical science is on the activation of the pupil, the study of ways to turn him into a participant in the pedagogical process, a partner or partner of the educator.

In modern pedagogy, it is recognized that the teacher must have a reputation with the student. But it is important to remember that prestige cannot be achieved through violence, prohibition or repression. You just have to be more discriminating with the help you render toward other people.

One of the most controversial issues among European educators and psychologists is the concept of "independent thinking" in working with textbooks and manuals. In the pedagogical and psychological literature, working with textbooks and manuals, one of the main conditions for improving the effectiveness of the educational process is the organization of independent activity of students.

The founder of democratic pedagogy, the famous Czech pedagogue Jan Amos Comenius, with his advanced ideas challenged the dogmatic method of teaching based on scholasticism of his time and scientifically substantiated the role of enlightenment in the path from emotional to mental cognition.

In his book The Great Didactics, he says that a person's entire life, up to the age of 24, is spent on education. Dividing this period into four parts shows that each period should have its own school. "First of all," he says, "things are perceived through external senses, because things directly affect the senses."

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