

УДК 373.31

**ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ КРАЕВЕДЧЕСКОГО МАТЕРИАЛА НА УРОКАХ
ИЗОБРАЗИТЕЛЬНОГО ИСКУССТВА В НАЧАЛЬНОЙ ШКОЛЕ¹****Жукова Анастасия Александровна,**

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Аннотация

В статье рассматривается важность краеведческого материала в рамках уроков изобразительного искусства в начальной школе, его актуальность и потенциал. Кратко описаны примеры использования краеведческого материала на уроках изобразительного искусства.

Ключевые слова: изобразительное искусство, краеведческий материал, патриотическое воспитание, младшие школьники.

**THE USE OF LOCAL HISTORY MATERIAL IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ART
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ABSTRACT

The article examines the importance of local history material within the framework of fine arts lessons in elementary school, its relevance and potential. Examples of the use of local history material in fine arts lessons are briefly described.

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Keywords: fine arts, local history material, patriotic education, junior schoolchildren.

The modern Russian educational system sets ambitious goals: fostering a creatively developed personality and shaping a deep patriotic consciousness in the younger generation. One of the important pedagogical conditions for solving these problems in elementary school is the use of local history material, which is a powerful tool for forming the ethno-cultural identity of schoolchildren and love for their small homeland.

The Federal State Educational Standard for Primary General Education (FSES PEO) directly indicates the need to develop creative abilities and interest in the cultural heritage of one's people. Local history material harmoniously fits into these requirements, providing unique opportunities for the implementation of the tasks [3].

The federal work program on fine arts for elementary school states that the most important task of these lessons is "the formation of an active, valuable attitude to the history of national culture, expressed in its architecture, fine arts, in national images of the subject-material and spatial environment, in understanding the beauty of man" [4].

The content of the program highlights a number of topics that involve familiarizing junior schoolchildren with local history material, for example:

- Ornament characteristic of toys from one of the most famous folk art crafts: Dymkovo or Kargopol toy (or at the teacher's choice, taking into account local crafts);
- Architectural monuments and architectural attractions (at the teacher's choice);
- Excursions to local art museums and galleries;
- Monuments of ancient Russian stone architecture: Moscow Kremlin, Novgorod Detinets (and others, taking into account local architectural complexes, including monastic ones);
- Modeling the construction of different types of traditional dwellings of different peoples (including taking into account local traditions).

The use of local history material transforms lessons from an abstract process into a lively and fascinating immersion in the world of the culture of the native land. Children cease to regard fine arts as something abstract, but begin to see its connection with the surrounding reality. They learn to "read" the landscape, architecture, traditional ornaments, to see beauty in the ordinary, which develops not only artistic skills, but also observation, attention to detail.

Local history material includes various aspects of the culture, history and nature of the region in which children live. These can be traditional folk crafts, historical events, architectural monuments, natural attractions, etc.

The effectiveness of using local history material depends on competent lesson planning. It is necessary to:

- prepare visual material: photographs, reproductions, samples of folk crafts.
- hold an introductory conversation: tell children about the history and significance of the selected object.
- choose a suitable drawing technique: depending on the age of the children and the complexity of the task.
- provide an individual approach: take into account the abilities and interests of each child.

- organize an exhibition of children's works: this will allow children to share their achievements and feel proud of their work [1].

The use of local history material in fine arts lessons is an effective way to foster patriotism and develop creative abilities in children. This is an investment in the future, in the formation of people who love their Motherland and are proud of its cultural heritage [2].

Let's consider examples of using local history material in fine arts lessons (Educational-Methodical Kit "School of Russia").

1. Creating paintings depicting traditional folk crafts of the region (for example, weaving, pottery, wood carving).
2. Making models of historical buildings and structures of the region (for example, fortresses, churches, bridges).

For example, in a lesson on the topic: "Architectural Monuments" (3rd grade), the teacher can introduce students to the architectural monuments of the Belgorod region: a wooden mill in the village of Novoivanovka (Barkova Mill), the House of Merchant Selivanov, a women's gymnasium in Belgorod, the M.S. Shchepkin Drama Theater, the Volkova Estate (19th century), etc. Students get acquainted with the architectural monuments of their native land, their structure, purpose, and then make a drawing of their favorite architectural structure on album sheets.

3. Performing drawings and paintings dedicated to the natural attractions of the region (for example, mountains, rivers, lakes).

For example, in lessons on the themes: "Landscape Painting" (3rd grade); "Landscape of the Native Land" (4th grade) at the stage of "discovering new knowledge", students can be introduced to artists of the Belgorod region and their works dedicated to the nature of their native land. As an example, we can name such works: S.S. Kosenkov "Belgorod Began Here. White Mountain", "Island", "Grain Not Mown"; R.A. Bozhkov "House by the Water", "July", "Summer Morning", "Bridge", "Dawn"; A.P. Mamontov "Summer Landscape of Belgorod Region", etc.

The teacher can organize a photo exhibition where junior schoolchildren will introduce their classmates to their favorite natural objects of their small Motherland. After that, students are offered the task: to depict their favorite natural corner on a sheet of paper using gouache or watercolor.

4. Creating collages depicting traditional clothing and jewelry of the region.

For example, in a lesson on the topic "Folk Costume. Russian folk festive costume, symbols and amulets in its decoration" (4th grade), schoolchildren can be introduced to the features of the regional folk costume, its symbolism.

5. Developing projects for creating sculptural compositions dedicated to historical figures or events of the region.

For example, in a lesson on the topic: "Sculpture in the Museum and on the Street" (3rd grade), before starting practical work, students can be asked to recall the monuments and sculptural compositions of their native land known to them. An approximate list of sculpture monuments of the Belgorod region: the stele "City of Military Glory", "Prince Vladimir", "Nika Belgorodskaya", "Monument-Airplane "MIG 21", sculptural composition "Janitor" and many others.

Students should get acquainted with the sculptures and monuments of their locality, identify their features and try to recreate the image from plastic materials.

Local history material provides an almost inexhaustible source of inspiration. Children can experiment with various techniques, depicting details of architectural structures (for example, patterns on wooden houses), creating picturesque sketches of local landscapes. This stimulates the development of imagination, observation, the ability to see beauty in the surrounding world and independently seek artistic solutions. When a child creates a work of art inspired by the history and culture of his region, he does not just copy, but puts a piece of his soul into the work, a sense of pride in the achievements of his ancestors. This contributes to the formation of a sense of belonging to his small homeland, an understanding of the continuity of generations and the value of cultural heritage.

It is important to remember that the use of local history material should be organically integrated into the educational process, correspond to the age of children and their level of preparation. The teacher should carefully select the material, ensure the accessibility of information and stimulate the creative activity of students.

Thus, the integration of local history material into fine arts lessons in elementary school is an effective method not only for developing artistic skills, but also for fostering patriotism, forming curiosity and strengthening the connection between generations. This is an investment in the future, the education of a competent person who loves his Motherland. Examples of the use of local history material in fine arts lessons can be diverse and depend on the specific goals and objectives of the educational process.

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