



"Vasile Lupu" National Pedagogical College Iasi

Alley M. Sadoveanu no. 46- code 700489 Iasi

Phone/fax: 0232 214 955; 0232219 011; fiscal code 4701460 Email: snvl_iasi@yahoo.com

Didactic project

Educational establishment: "Vasile Lupu" National Pedagogical College Iasi

Class: IV

Proposer: Schiopu Ana Bianca

Date: 18.12.2023

Curricular area: Man and society

Discipline: History

The subject: Romanian contributions to the knowledge of the Earth

Type of lesson : Teaching-Learning

The purpose of the lesson: Developing historical reasoning about the great Roman discoverers of the world, having available written information and images.

The design is in accordance with the school curriculum for the discipline of History, in accordance with Annex 1 to OMEN no. 5003/02.12.2014

Targeted general competences:

1. Location in time and space of the studied historical events
2. Exploitation of relevant sources to understand past and present facts and events
3. The use of historical terms in different communication situations
4. Forming a positive image of oneself and others

Targeted specific competences:

1.2 - Location in time and space of historical events

2.2 – Application of simple source analysis procedures to identify various information about the past

4.1 – Determining the significance of some past events

Operational objectives:

O1- To locate in time and space the events and personalities associated with the phenomenon of the great geographical discoveries.

O2- To present the main moments of the discovery of new spaces and civilizations

O3- Write appropriately the information selected from the text about the great Romanian explorers;

O4- To explain the importance of the great geographical discoveries,

Didactic strategy:

a) **Procedural resources:** conversation, observation , explanation, brainstorming, problem solving, didactic game .

b) **Material resources:** worksheets, computer, television , images, Wordwall platform , Twinkl platform

c) **Forms of organization:** frontal, individual,

d) **Duration:** 45 minutes

Bibliography:

- ❖ The Ministry of National Education - The school curriculum for the discipline of History 4th grade , in accordance with Annex 1 to OMEN no. 5003/02.12.2014

N o. cr t.	Lesson sequence		Instructional-educational content	Didactic strategy			ASSESSM ENT
				Methods and procedur es	Educational resources	Forms of organiza tion	
1.	Organizational moment 3 minutes		Preparation of the didactic material necessary for the lesson.				
2.	Introduction to the lesson 2 minutes		Students are shown the map of Romania . They are asked what they associate the concept of "Knowledge" with . The bunches are completed frontally.	the conversati on, Brainstor ming	the Romanian map	front	
3.	Announcing the title and the objectives pursued 1 min.		The students are informed that during the history lesson they will learn about the important Romanian contributions to the knowledge of the Earth and their discoveries: Write the title on the board and in the notebooks: <i>Romanian contributions to the knowledge of the Earth</i>	Explicatio n	-	front	-
4.	Conducting learning 30 minutes	O1 O2	The students will receive sheets containing information about the Romanian personalities who contributed to the knowledge and understanding of the Earth. Each sheet contains the presentation of the great Romanian discoverers and a sheet with an exercise containing the missing words. -I will designate one student to read aloud the received materials. (text sheet) - With the help of the texts available, the students will fill in the missing words from the sheet provided. (exercise sheet).	story observing conversati on Explicatio n The exercise Problem	Fact sheets about the world's great discoverers	Front Individua l	Students' ability to solve assigned tasks

			<p>Further, I will distribute 3 sheets to each student, which contain the presentation of the 3 great astronauts: Iuri Gagarin, Neil Armstrong, Dumitru Prunariu.</p> <p>-I will designate one student to read aloud the materials received. (text sheet)</p> <p>- I will present to the class the artificial intelligence Marcel, who will verbalize audio information about the presented Astronauts through the TV.</p> <p>"Dear students, this is the artificial intelligence Marcel, who did not receive correct information in his database. We will listen carefully and help him refresh his limited knowledge."</p> <p>- With the help of the texts available, the students will also identify the errors in the information sent by Marcel. (audio material) During the audition, students will write down the correct information in their notebooks.</p> <p>O3 We will listen together to Marcel's speech as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • „IURI GAGARIN was the first man to reach space, on April 12, 1971 , in a space capsule launched into orbit by the Vostok 1 rocket. For the first time, a human being managed to leave Earth, which was a great achievement for China , but also for all humanity." <p>O4 (Correct version: April 12, 1961 , USSR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "NEIL ARMSTRONG was the fourth man to walk on Mars , the only natural satellite of Earth. Armstrong was the commander of the Apollo 11 mission, which landed on July 20, 1971 . The crew also included Michael Collins and Edwin Aldrin. In total, the missions of the Apollo program, carried out in the years 1969-1972, took 12 people to Mars , with the help of the Saturn 5 rocket and an ingenious lunar module. <p>(The correct version: he was the first man to walk on the moon in 1969)</p>			Front	Students' ability to formulate personal opinions, based on the acquired knowledge
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DUMITRU PRUNARIU is the first and, so far, the only one American that reached space. He participated in the Soviet Soyuz 40 mission and reached space on May 14, 1981. He remained in space for twenty days , on the Salyut 6 space laboratory. In 2020 , the International Space Station, which is located in Earth's orbit, began to be used. It was built in the Interval 1998 - 2020 , through the collaboration of several states, including the USA and the Russian Federation. The station allowed numerous experiments to be carried out. (The correct version: the only Romanian, he stayed in space for seven days, in the year 2000) 				
5.	Achieving performance 7 min.		WORDWALL platform, students will participate in a game in which they must choose the correct answer. I explain the rules of the game: each student will listen carefully to the statement or question, then the answers given. To answer the questions , the students will raise their hands . After thinking it over, they will answer after being appointed.	Didactic game	Platform WORDWALL Laptop projector	individual	Frontal verification of students' ability to use acquired content in new learning situations
6.	Appreciation of the activity 2 minutes		Verbal assessments are made on how the students answered.	Explanation		front	

Cunoașterea lumii prin călători - Badea Cârțan

Badea Cârțan (1849 – 1911) a fost un simplu țăran din județul Sibiu, cunoscut și sub numele de _____. Acesta a devenit celebru pentru călătoria sa _____, în opinci și cu desagii pe umeri, până la _____. Ajuns acolo și adormind la baza Columnei lui Traian, ziarele vremii au anunțat că „_____ a coborât de pe Columnă”. Dorind să afle mai multe despre _____ poporului român, Badea Cârțan a călătorit în _____ precum Ungaria, Austria, Germania și Elveția, dar și în _____ și _____.



Cunoașterea lumii prin călători - Emil Racoviță

Emil Racoviță (1868 – 1947) a fost un _____ român din Iași care, în clasele primare, a fost elevul lui _____. Acesta a participat ca naturalist la o expediție internațională în _____ la bordul navei „Belgica”. În cadrul expediției, savantul român a studiat mai cu seamă _____ și _____ antarctice, fiind cel care a descoperit _____. Emil Racoviță este cunoscut _____ pentru că a pus bazele unei noi ramuri științifice, și anume biospeologia, știință care se ocupă cu studiul _____.



Cunoașterea lumii prin călători - Nicolae Miclesu

Nicolae Miclesu (1636 – 1708), cunoscut și sub numele de Nicolae _____, a fost un călător și diplomat născut în _____. El a fost _____ care a călătorit în Orient. În prima parte a vieții a călătorit în țări precum Germania, Franța, Suedia și Polonia, iar ulterior, ajungând la curtea țarului _____, acesta a fost trimis în țări mai puțin cunoscute precum _____ și _____. Nicolae Miclesu a relatat experiența călătoriilor sale în lucrările „Jurnal de călătorie în China” și „Descrierea Chinei”.



Cunoașterea lumii prin călători - Sándor Kőrösi

Sándor Kőrösi (1784 – 1842) a fost un filolog și explorator secui din _____. În anul 1820 a pornit într-o expediție în Asia, pe parcursul căreia a fost acceptat într-o mănăstire _____ unde a studiat limba _____ și budismul. Kőrösi a fost primul _____ care a ajuns în acele locuri. De-a lungul călătoriilor sale, Sándor Kőrösi a scris două cărți despre limba tibetană, un _____ și o carte de _____, fiind astfel considerat _____ tibetologiei.

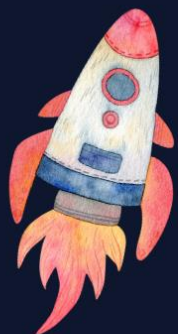


Badea Cârțan (1849 – 1911) was a simple peasant from Sibiu County, also known as Gheorghe Cârțan. He became famous for his journey on foot, in opinci and with bags on his shoulders, to Rome. Arriving there and falling asleep at the base of Trajan's Column, the newspapers of the time announced that "A Dacian descended from the Column." Wanting to learn more about the origins of the Romanian people, Badea Cârțan traveled to European countries such as Hungary, Austria, Germany and Switzerland, but also to Jerusalem and Egypt.

Emil Racoviță (1868 – 1947) was a Romanian biologist from Iași who, in the primary classes, was the student of Ion Creangă. He participated as a naturalist in an international expedition to Antarctica aboard the ship "Belgica". During the expedition, the Romanian scientist mainly studied whales, penguins and Antarctic birds, being the one who discovered the beaked whale. Emil Racoviță is known for having laid the foundations of a new scientific branch, namely biospeleology, a science that deals with the study of caves

Nicolae Miclescu (1636 – 1708), also known as Nicolae Spătaru, was a traveler and diplomat born in Moldova. He was the first Romanian to travel to the East. In the first part of life he traveled to countries such as Germany, France, Sweden and Poland, and later, arriving at the court of the Tsar of Russia, he was sent to lesser-known countries such as Siberia, China and Mongolia. Nicolae Miclescu related the experience of his travels in the works "Journal of travel in China" and "Description of China"

Sándor Kőrösi (1784 – 1842) was a Szekler philologist and explorer from Transylvania. In the year 1820 embarked on an expedition to Asia, during which he was accepted into a monastery Buddhist school, where he studied the Tibetan language and Buddhism. Kőrösi was the first European to reach those places. Along his travels, Sándor Kőrösi wrote two books about the Tibetan language, a dictionary and a grammar book, thus being considered the founder Tibetology.



Iuri Gagarin



IURI GAGARIN a fost primul om care a ajuns în spațiu, la 12 aprilie **1961**, într-o capsulă spațială lansată pe orbită de către racheta Vostok-1. Pentru prima dată, o ființă umană a reușit să părăsească Terra, ceea ce a fost o mare realizare pentru **U.R.S.S.**, dar și pentru întreaga umanitate.



*U.R.S.S.=UNIUNEA REPUBLICILOR SOVIETICE SOCIALISTE (Uniunea Sovietică)



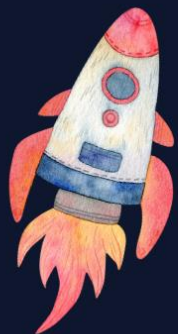


Dumitru Prunariu



DUMITRU PRUNARIU este primul și, până acum, singurul român care a ajuns în spațiu. A participat la misiunea sovietică Soiuz-40 și a ajuns în spațiu la 14 mai 1981. A rămas în spațiu șapte zile, pe laboratorul spațial Saliut 6. În anul 2000, a început să fie folosită Stația Spațială Internațională, care se găsește pe orbita Terrei. Aceasta a fost construită în Intervalul 1998 - 2000, prin colaborarea mai multor state, printre care S.U.A. și Federația Rusă. Stația a permis realizarea a numeroase experimente.





Neil Armstrong



NEIL ARMSTRONG a fost **primul om** care a pășit pe **lună**, singurul satelit natural al Terrei. Armstrong a fost comandantul misiunii Apollo 11, care a aselenizat la 20 iulie **1969**. Din echipaj mai făceau parte Michael Collins și Edwin Aldrin. În total, misiunile din programul Apollo, desfășurate în anii 1969-1972, au dus 12 persoane pe **lună**, cu ajutorul puternicei rachete Saturn 5 și al unui ingenios modul lunar.



BLACKBOARD MIRROR

