

Importance of History and Role of the Teacher

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ARTICLE INFO

Article History

Received 10 Oct, 2023
Revised 22 Oct, 2023
Accepted 24, Nov, 2023
Available Online 30, Dec, 2023

ARTICLE ID

HRJHA01040002

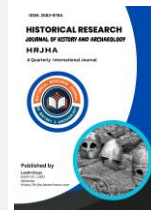
KEYWORDS

History, Education, Historical Significance, Cultural Identity, Teacher Role, Educational Challenges, Teaching Resources, Curriculum

ABSTRACT

A necessary subject, history influences our knowledge of communities, cultures, and human development. It helps people to examine previous events, make relevant judgements, and apply historical knowledge to modern problems. The need of history in promoting critical thinking, cultural awareness, and wise decision-making is investigated in this research. It underlines the critical need of historical education in contemporary schooling and stresses the abilities acquired by means of historical study. Moreover, the research looks at the important part history professors play in involving students in the past, fostering critical debates, and rendering history relevant for present problems. Good history instruction employs many pedagogical approaches meant to improve student knowledge and involvement. The research emphasises also the need of a well-organised history curriculum to provide a thorough knowledge of historical events. History education helps students to become responsible, informed, and engaged citizens by arming them with analytical abilities and historical viewpoint.





INTRODUCTION

History is more than a mere collection of dates and events; it is a comprehensive study of the human experience over time. It includes the development of economies, political systems, civilizations, cultures, and technology, providing a complex tapestry of interwoven stories that mould our world. Knowing history makes it easier for people and organizations to understand the past, allowing them to spot trends, draw lessons from past mistakes and triumphs, and value the variety of human experiences. Understanding the past is essential for navigating the present because it sheds light on current affairs and concerns and encourages critical thinking and well-informed decision-making¹. Furthermore, history may teach us important lessons about planning for the future and help civilizations create progressive, just, and sustainable communities. People live in the present, constantly engaging with the immediate circumstances and realities around them. They plan for and worry about the future, anticipating challenges and opportunities that lie ahead. On the other hand, history is the study of the past with an emphasis on comprehending past experiences, cultures, and events. In this research paper following attempts have been made to emphasise on the importance of history and role of the teacher: First of all it highlights why we should study history and what skills a student of history develops after imbibing the essentials of history in a long run. Secondly, it also makes some efforts to explore the significant role played by history discipline in the larger context of contemporary education. Thirdly, it examines the critical role played by the teachers in imparting historical knowledge. Fourthly, it underscores the necessity of having a robust history curriculum and the pedagogical strategies that teachers of history should employ to make history relevant and engaging for students.

We can learn more about the beginnings and evolution of contemporary societal institutions and issues by looking at historical contexts. This knowledge not only broadens our knowledge but also gives us the viewpoint we need to make wise judgments and encourage a more deliberate approach to both the challenges of the present and the goals of the future².

In this teaching process, the history teacher's involvement is crucial. Teachers foster an environment where students engage with history critically and deliberately; they do more than just impart information. Teachers encourage students to examine historical sources, discuss interpretations, and make connections between historical events and current issues by utilizing a variety of instructional techniques. This method emphasizes that history is not a collection of separate events but rather a progression of human acts and reactions, which fosters a greater understanding of the interconnection of world events. Furthermore, proficient history educators foster in their pupils a sense of belonging to this spectrum and an awareness of their possible influence on the future. History teachers are vital to the development of knowledgeable, reflective, and involved people who are ready to make significant contributions to society through this complete education³. In this teaching process, the history teacher's involvement is crucial. Teachers foster an environment where students engage with history critically and deliberately; they do more than just impart information. Teachers encourage students to examine historical sources, discuss interpretations, and make connections between historical events and current issues by utilizing a



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variety of instructional techniques. This method emphasizes that history is not a collection of separate events but rather a progression of human acts and reactions, which fosters a greater understanding of the interconnection of world events. Furthermore, proficient history educators foster in their pupils a sense of belonging to this spectrum and an awareness of their possible influence on the future. History teachers are vital to the development of knowledgeable, reflective, and involved people who are ready to make significant contributions to society through this complete education⁴.

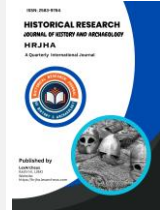
By guiding students to think like historians, teachers help them develop critical thinking skills and the ability to analyse complex issues from multiple perspectives. This approach not only enriches students' understanding of the past but also empowers them to engage with present-day challenges in a more informed manner. The emphasis on connecting past events with contemporary issues highlights the relevance of history in everyday life, making the subject more engaging and meaningful. Additionally, history teachers often use project-based learning and collaborative activities to enhance students' engagement and foster a sense of community within the classroom. Through these methods, students become active participants in their learning journey, developing skills that are essential for active citizenship and lifelong learning. Let us elaborately discuss why we should study history

Why Should We Study History

Studying history is essential because it provides a comprehensive understanding of how past events, cultures, and societies shape the present and future. People can comprehend current events in a larger framework by studying history, which provides them with insights into the genesis of modern concerns. Through the consideration of many sources and viewpoints, history fosters the development of critical thinking abilities by enabling students to assess the evidence and draw well-reasoned conclusions. Additionally, it enables people to spot patterns and trends across time, which helps them foresee and get ready for obstacles in the future. Additionally, by spotlighting the hardships and triumphs of many cultures, studying history fosters empathy and an understanding of the diversity of human experiences. Knowing history is essential for informed citizenship because it gives one the information they need to engage in civic life and make choices that advance a fair and just society. Furthermore, people are inspired by history because it provides examples of courage, ingenuity, and leadership, which encourages them to apply these lessons to their own lives. Ultimately, history is an essential tool for navigating the present and creating a better future; it is not simply about the past⁵.

History Helps Us Understand People and Societies

History is a great source of information that helps us comprehend intricate social dynamics and offers priceless insights into how individuals behave in groups and across history. Our capacity to assess important occurrences like war, technical advancement, and cultural views would be severely constrained in the absence of historical evidence. Many societal processes, such as elections or military alliances, cannot be duplicated in controlled experiments or theoretical



models, but social scientists are occasionally able to produce them. As a result, history acts as our vital laboratory, providing the vital data required to examine and comprehend societal functioning. For people to successfully navigate and govern their own lives, they need to have this basic understanding.

History Contributes to Moral Understanding

History also provides a terrain for moral contemplation. A history student can put his or her moral sense to the test by studying the lives and circumstances of historical figures. This allows the learner to refine their moral sense in light of some of the real complications people have faced in trying circumstances. Individuals who have persevered through hardship, not only in fictional works but also in actual historical events, can serve as sources of inspiration. One way to characterize this application of studying the past is "history teaching by example"; it involves studying not only the obvious heroes, the great men and women who overcame moral quandaries, but also the more common people who offer lessons in bravery, diligence, or peaceful protest⁶.

Skills that Develop among History Students

Exploring history nurtures a broad spectrum of skills essential for academic, professional, and personal growth. Below, we'll spotlight key proficiencies honed through historical study, emphasizing their relevance across diverse pursuits and contexts.

The Ability to Access the Evidence

Learning about history helps students become more adept at handling and evaluating the different types of evidence that historians employ to create the most accurate images of the past possible. One type of evidence that can be used to develop the ability to discern between the self-serving and objective claims made by current political leaders is the interpretation of statements made by their predecessors. Comprehending the integration of diverse forms of evidence, such as official declarations, confidential documents, numerical data, and visual aids, enhances one's capacity to formulate cohesive arguments grounded in an array of information. This ability can also be used to comprehend information from day-to-day experiences⁷.

The Ability to Assess Conflicting Interpretations

Studying history entails developing some form of aptitude for sifting through several, sometimes contradictory perspectives. The main objective of historical study is to understand how societies function, yet this is intrinsically ill-defined, and the same is true of comprehending contemporary events. As a frequently disputed laboratory of human experience, history offers instruction in the critical citizenship skill of recognizing and assessing competing perspectives. Here is one area where the broader advantages of studying history occasionally collide with the more constrained applications of the past to identity construction. Examining historical circumstances gives one a critical sensibility that may be constructively applied to political assertions about the virtues of national or group identity. Studying history does not in any way



diminish devotion or allegiance, but it does impart the skill of evaluating arguments and offer chances for discussion and perspective-gaining.

Experience in Assessing Past Examples of Change

Understanding change in society today requires experience evaluating previous examples of change—a critical ability in what is frequently described as our "ever-changing world." The ability to understand the process of analysing change would entail someone in learning how to assess its importance and size because some changes are more fundamental than others. Students studying history can acquire this ability by contrasting specific developments with pertinent historical instances. Studying history also helps with identifying the continuities that always accompany even the most spectacular changes and with figuring out what the likely sources of change are. Studying history aids in determining, for instance, whether a change is primarily caused by one major factor—such as a technological advancement or a purposefully implemented new policy—or, more frequently, whether a variety of variables work together to produce the change itself. In the above paragraphs we have discussed why we should study history, let us explore the role played by history discipline in contemporary education

The Importance of History

History cannot be studied in isolation. The graduate and post graduate students of history are taught to understand the interconnection or subjects related to history. The fact derived from history would immensely improve understanding of the allied subjects and vice versa. History is crucial for understanding the evolution of societies, cultures, and ideas over time. It helps individuals and communities learn from past experiences, guiding informed decision-making in the present and future. By fostering critical thinking and analytical skills, history education enables people to evaluate evidence, understand complex issues, and appreciate diverse perspectives. Additionally, history cultivates a sense of identity and continuity, connecting individuals to their cultural and historical heritage. Ultimately, it promotes informed citizenship and global awareness, essential for a cohesive and progressive society.

Cultural Understanding and Identity

History fosters a sense of identity by helping individuals understand their heritage and cultural roots. It offers a story that fosters a sense of continuity and belonging by tying them to their ancestors and cultural traditions. People learn more about the difficulties, accomplishments, and tales of those who came before them, which helps them understand their cultural background and how it has changed over time. This knowledge promotes a feeling of pride and identification among all members of the community. In addition, history promotes tolerance and understanding for people from different cultural backgrounds, which helps create a more accepting and peaceful community. People are better able to comprehend their role in the present and make significant contributions to their communities when they have a link to the past.⁸

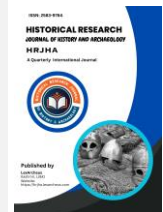
Learning from the Past



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Societies can learn from the accomplishments and failures of the past by examining historical events. This knowledge can direct present and future decision-making processes and stop mistakes from being made again. By exposing patterns and repercussions of past behaviours, historical research helps us foresee possible outcomes and steer clear of dangerous situations. Examining social movements, wars, and economic policies, for example, enables policymakers to develop more intelligent plans that advance stability and advancement. History also teaches us about adaptability and resilience by showing us how societies have surmounted obstacles and changed in response to disasters. By taking these lessons to heart, we can approach today's problems with a more sophisticated and knowledgeable viewpoint⁹.

Critical Thinking and Analytical Skills

The study of history promotes analytical abilities and critical thinking. Pupils gain knowledge about how to analyse sources, weigh the evidence, and create well-reasoned arguments using historical facts. These abilities are necessary for both informed citizenship and academic performance. Using scrutinizing primary and secondary sources, students can identify viewpoints, detect biases, and comprehend the background information of historical tales. Students' critical thinking skills are developed as a result of this demanding examination, which encourages them to challenge and query conventional wisdom. Additionally, the process of constructing well-founded historical arguments enhances their ability to articulate complex ideas clearly and persuasively, skills that are invaluable in both academic settings and everyday decision-making. Ultimately, these analytical abilities empower students to navigate the vast information landscape critically and make reasoned judgments in their personal and civic lives¹⁰.

Global Awareness

Students who receive a well-rounded history education are exposed to a variety of cultures, viewpoints, and historical events, which promotes empathy and global understanding. In a world where everything is connected more and more, this knowledge is essential. Through studying the past of varied societies, students get an understanding of the elements that have influenced different cultures and worldwide dynamics. By dispelling preconceptions and stereotypes, this exposure fosters a more accepting and civilized viewpoint. Furthermore, learning about global interconnections like trade, migration, and diplomacy equips students to critically engage with global challenges. The empathy that is fostered by this larger viewpoint helps pupils recognize the difficulties and hardships that other people face, which promotes a feeling of international collaboration and solidarity. In the end, learning about history gives children the awareness and understanding they need to live in a multicultural, interdependent world.

Citizenship and Civic Responsibility

The backdrop of history helps us to grasp the social, political, and economic concerns of today. It gives pupils the information they need to participate in civic life and advance democratic processes. Students gain an understanding of the foundations and tenets of their government and



society by studying the evolution of political systems, legislation, and civic movements. This historical background aids in the comprehension of their civic duties and rights as well as the significance of actively engaging in democratic processes. Furthermore, studying history helps students to critically analyse current affairs and political practices, which empowers them to advocate for constructive change and make well-informed judgments¹¹. Comprehending past battles for fairness and parity motivates learners to preserve these principles inside their localities. Essentially, studying history equips people to be knowledgeable, perceptive, and involved citizens who significantly improve the well-being of their democracy. In the above paragraphs we have elaborately dealt with the role played by the history discipline in contemporary education. Let us discuss how the roles and responsibilities of the history teacher can shape the destiny of our future assets i.e. students.

The Role of the History Teacher

To shape students' perceptions of the past and its significance for the present and future, history teachers play a crucial role. In addition to imparting knowledge, history teachers help students develop critical thinking skills by helping them examine, interpret, and comprehend difficult historical events and procedures. They make history interesting and relevant, which piques people's interest and ignites a desire to study. History teachers assist students get a sophisticated understanding of the world by using cutting-edge teaching strategies and creating an inclusive learning environment in the classroom. Their impact goes beyond scholarly understanding, fostering responsible, perceptive, and knowledgeable citizens¹². The first and foremost role of the history teachers should be in the process of curriculum designing.

Curriculum Development

A comprehensive, equitable, and inclusive curriculum is something that history instructors are essential in creating and implementing. They make certain that a wide range of historical viewpoints and narratives—including those that have historically been marginalized—are covered in the curriculum. Teachers can facilitate students' understanding of the complexity of history and the interdependence of world events by presenting a variety of voices and narratives. Students are challenged to consider historical biases and omissions critically as a result of this inclusivity, which promotes a more accurate and thorough understanding of the past. A well-rounded curriculum also inspires children to investigate and value the historical contributions made by many communities and civilizations. By doing this, history teachers help their pupils develop empathy, respect, and a more global perspective in addition to teaching them¹³. After devoting themselves in designing the appropriate curriculum, the history teachers, should device innovative ideas on how history can be imparted to the students.

Pedagogical Strategies

To keep pupils interested, proficient history teachers use a range of pedagogical techniques. These consist of arguments, storytelling, examination of primary sources, and project-based



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learning. Teachers can spark students' interest and enthusiasm for history by making the subject engaging and relatable. By bringing historical events to life via storytelling, teachers help their students make an emotional connection to the subject matter and comprehend the human experiences that underlie historical facts. Students can enhance their critical thinking abilities by analysing sources, such as letters, diaries, and photographs, as they assess the facts and take into account other viewpoints. Students gain a broader grasp of the complexity of history through debates, which provide them the opportunity to express their perspectives and engage with opposing viewpoints can fully engage with a subject through project-based learning, which encourages active learning and retention. Examples of project-based learning include making historical films or re-enactments. By utilizing a variety of techniques, history instructors establish an engaging and dynamic classroom that encourages students to have a lifetime interest in the past¹⁴. The teachers, apart from designing pedagogical strategies, should aim at garnering the students' involvement in the learning process. Having a vibrant discussion on historical facts in the class room would be the need of the hour.

Facilitating Critical Discussions

Instructors lead conversations about difficult and frequently contentious historical topics. They foster an atmosphere in the classroom where students are encouraged to think critically about historical narratives and their ramifications and where a variety of points of view are acknowledged. Teachers assist students in exploring the complexities and various viewpoints present in historical events by facilitating these talks. Students can comprehend the socio-political settings and how these events affect various groups as a result of this process. Promoting civil discourse and discussion helps kids develop an open mind and the ability to recognize and assess contrasting viewpoints. These conversations also aid in the development of critical thinking, empathy, and ethical reasoning abilities in students—all of which are necessary for responsible citizenship. Using this interaction, history professors help students gain a deeper comprehension of the past while also equipping them to engage with and make thoughtful contributions to current societal challenges¹⁵. History was considered as nothing but an inquiry on historical facts. The more one inquire the facts the better the understanding and validity of the facts would be.

Promoting Historical Inquiry

Through questioning, directing, and encouraging a spirit of inquiry, teachers help students engage in historical inquiry. This method aids in the development of a deeper comprehension of historical processes and the nurture of historical knowledge in students. Teachers foster curiosity and critical thinking in their pupils, which is necessary for in-depth historical research, by encouraging them to pose thoughtful questions. Leading students through the whole research process, from locating and assessing sources to drawing conclusions based on evidence, imparts important research skills and students become active participants in their learning process rather than passive consumers of knowledge when a spirit of inquiry is encouraged. By using this approach, students can also go further into particular historical topics, adding a more individualized and engaging element to their



education. In the end, encouraging historical inquiry gives students the tools they need to think like historians, sharpening their analytical abilities and nuanced understanding of the complexities of the past¹⁶. Day by day, voluminous historical materials are published by various publishing companies, individuals, organisations and research institutions. These materials are introducing new evidence, interpretations and approach to conventional history.

Professional Development

For history teachers to keep current on the most recent historiographical arguments, instructional approaches, and technology resources, they must engage in ongoing professional development. They can improve their teaching methods and give students a top-notch historical education because of their continuous learning. Attending conferences, seminars, and other professional development events enables educators to pick up new techniques and ideas from colleagues and specialists. Keeping up with historiographical discussions guarantees that educators convey the most accurate and fair ideas, taking into account a variety of perspectives and the latest studies. New pedagogical approaches are always being included in teaching strategies to keep them successful and engaging for students. Learning how to use the newest tech tools, such as interactive software and digital archives, can also improve education and increase accessibility to historical material¹⁷. History teachers may ensure they are giving their pupils the finest education possible by staying up to date on educational breakthroughs and difficulties through on-going professional development.

CONCLUSION

In this research paper, we have started our discussion on why we should study history. Studying history is essential because it provides a comprehensive understanding of how past events, cultures, and societies shape the present and future, knowing history is essential for informed citizenship and it provides examples of courage, ingenuity, and leadership. We have also seen how history becomes a great source of information that helps us comprehend intricate social dynamics and offers priceless insights into how individuals behave in groups and across history. History plays the role of moral builder. A history student realises the value of moral sense by studying the lives and circumstances of historical figures.

We have seen students acquire knowledge and skill. By exploring history one can nurture a broad spectrum of skills essential for academic, professional, and personal growth. Learning about history helps students become more familiar with handling and evaluating the different types of evidence that historians employ and this enable the students to create the most accurate images of the past possible. Students of history acquire knowledge of assessing historical changes with reference to whether one major factor or combinations of factors which were responsible for the particular change.

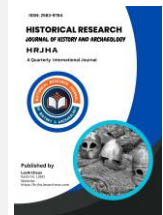
The importance of studying history has also been dealt by highlighting how history cultivates a sense of identity and continuity, connecting individuals to their cultural and historical



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heritage. It also promotes informed citizenship and creates global awareness, essential for a cohesive and progressive society. The students by learning about global interconnections like trade, migration, and diplomacy equips them to critically engage with global challenges. The students with historical background would be in a better position in realising their civic duties and rights as well as the significance of actively engaging in democratic processes.

A emphasise has been made on the role of history teachers in designing curriculum for the students and necessity for having appropriate pedagogical techniques to impart historical knowledge with the help of latest technology. For example, a well-rounded curriculum would inspire children to investigate historical past and they start to appreciate the historical contributions made by many communities and civilization across the globe. Involving the students in critical discussions improves significant understanding on any historical phenomenon. The spirit of inquiry inculcated among the students of history. This makes them having deeper comprehension of historical processes.

Finally, emphasise was made on how a historians must be familiar with latest historical materials that were published by various organisations and institutions. By regularly participating in seminars and conferences on history the latest development or trends of history can be understood. This would enable the historians to derive new facts and to formulate new interpretations of history. Such historians learns to teach history by using various technologies which were not available two or three decades ago.

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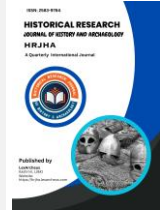
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