

SIX (6) TEACHING STRATEGIES FOR SOCIAL STUDIES TEACHER

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Social studies encompass a wide range of disciplines, including history, geography, economics, political science, sociology, and anthropology. It plays a crucial role in helping students develop the knowledge, skills, and attitudes necessary to become informed and active citizens in a democratic society.

These are the six (6) strategies in teaching Social Studies. The first strategy is utilizing primary sources and real-world artifacts. Social studies can be abstract, so teachers should incorporate primary sources such as diaries, books, photographs, and artifacts. These sources provide a unique window into the past and help students gain a deeper understanding of historical events, social norms, and cultural values. The second strategy is incorporating multimedia resources. Given students' familiarity with technology, teachers can use interactive maps, online simulations, documentaries, videos, YouTube, and podcasts to teach various aspects of social studies, from geography to government and economics. Encouraging group discussions and debates is the third strategy. These activities create opportunities for students to express their ideas, opinions, and perspectives among their peers. It also fosters active listening, respectful communication, and constructive criticism. Clear guidelines and rubrics should be set to assess students' learning, and this approach can be applied across various social studies disciplines. Another strategy is promoting cooperative learning. Cooperative learning encourages collaboration and communication among students and enhances their social and emotional skills.



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Teachers can use methods like role-playing, tableau, song parodies, and simulations to immerse students in historical events or real-world situations. Integrating across curriculum or subjects is another valuable approach in teaching social studies. Teachers can not only integrate within the social studies curriculum but also bridge connections with other subjects, as long as they are relevant. For instance, when teaching political science, educators can incorporate scientific experiments, and when teaching economics, they can introduce fundamental math concepts. These strategies enhance the breadth of learning experiences and foster greater interest in the field of social studies. Lastly, additional effective strategies like project-based and research-based learning, portfolio assessments, reflection papers and field trips can also be valuable. These approaches promote students' sense of ownership and responsibility for their learning, encouraging critical and creative thinking.

By implementing these teaching strategies, students can engage more deeply with the diverse disciplines within social studies, fostering meaningful and holistic learning experiences.

References:

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