

# Professional Master's Degree Geography and History Teacher Training in High School Education





## Professional Master's Degree Geography and History Teacher Training in High School Education

- » Modality: online
- » Duration: 12 months
- » Certificate: TECH Technological University
- » Dedication: 16h/week
- » Schedule: at your own pace
- » Exams: online

Website: [www.techtitute.com/pk/education/professional-master-degree/master-geography-history-teacher-training-high-school-education](http://www.techtitute.com/pk/education/professional-master-degree/master-geography-history-teacher-training-high-school-education)

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01

# Introduction

The teaching of Geography and History in compulsory High School Education or vocational training courses is a professional opportunity of great interest for many professionals. To access it is essential to have specific training and mastery of the many areas involved in this work. This program gathers the specific information you need to prepare and acquire the necessary knowledge to take this step in the profession.



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*With the study of this intensive program, you will increase your performance level and your teaching capacity, with the incorporation of the educational and theoretical knowledge that you will need”*

The Professional Master's Degree in Geography and History Teacher Training in High School Education is designed to improve the student's competencies as a future teacher through the most innovative educational technology and in a hybrid learning regime.

This program is distinguished by the fact that its contents can be taken 100% online, adapting to the needs and obligations of the student, in an asynchronous and completely self-manageable manner. The student will be able to choose which days, at what time and for how long to dedicate to the course of the contents of the program. Always in tune with the capabilities and skills dedicated to it.

The order and distribution of the subjects and their units is specially designed to allow each student to choose their own schedule and self-manage their time. For this purpose, you will have at your disposal theoretical materials presented through enriched texts, multimedia presentations, exercises and guided practical activities, motivational videos, master classes and case studies, where you will be able to evoke knowledge in an orderly manner and work on decision making that demonstrates your high level education within this field of teaching.

This **Professional Master's Degree in Geography and History Teacher Training in High School Education** contains the most complete and up-to-date educational program on the market. The most important features include:

- ♦ The development of practical cases presented in simulated scenarios by experts in the field of study, where the student will evoke in an orderly manner the knowledge learned and demonstrate the acquisition of the competencies
- ♦ The graphic, schematic, and practical contents with which they are created, provide scientific and practical information on the disciplines that are essential for professional practice
- ♦ The latest developments on the educational task of the high school teacher
- ♦ Practical exercises where to perform the self-assessment process to improve learning, as well as activities at different levels of competence, according to Miller's model
- ♦ Special emphasis on innovative methodologies and teaching research
- ♦ Theoretical lessons, questions to the expert, debate forums on controversial topics, and individual reflection assignments
- ♦ Content that is accessible from any fixed or portable device with an internet connection



*Increase your teaching capacity by incorporating into your education the most up-to-date knowledge and the most interesting personal and digital tools in this field"*

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*A program that includes specific learning of relevant aspects such as motivation, individualized attention, attention to diversity or conflict resolution”*

Its teaching staff includes professionals belonging to the field of teacher training, who bring to this program their work experience, as well as recognized specialists from prestigious reference societies and universities.

Its multimedia content, developed with the latest educational technology, will provide the professional with situated and contextual learning, i.e., a simulated environment that will provide an immersive education programmed to learn in real situations.

The design of this program focuses on Problem-Based Learning, whereby the teacher must try to solve the different professional practice situations that arise throughout the educational program. For this purpose, the teacher will have the help of an innovative interactive video system developed by recognized experts in the field of Geography and History teaching and with great teaching experience.

*Choose your specialty and start preparing your future as a teacher, with the excellence of a high-quality Professional Master's Degree.*

*A complete and intensive program that will allow you to advance quickly and efficiently.*



02

# Objectives

The Professional Master's Degree in Geography and History Teacher Training in High School Education is oriented toward facilitating the performance of the professional dedicated to teaching with the latest advances and the most innovative treatments in the sector.







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*Thanks to this program, you will be able to achieve the necessary competencies to face the classroom with the teaching skills of an expert”*



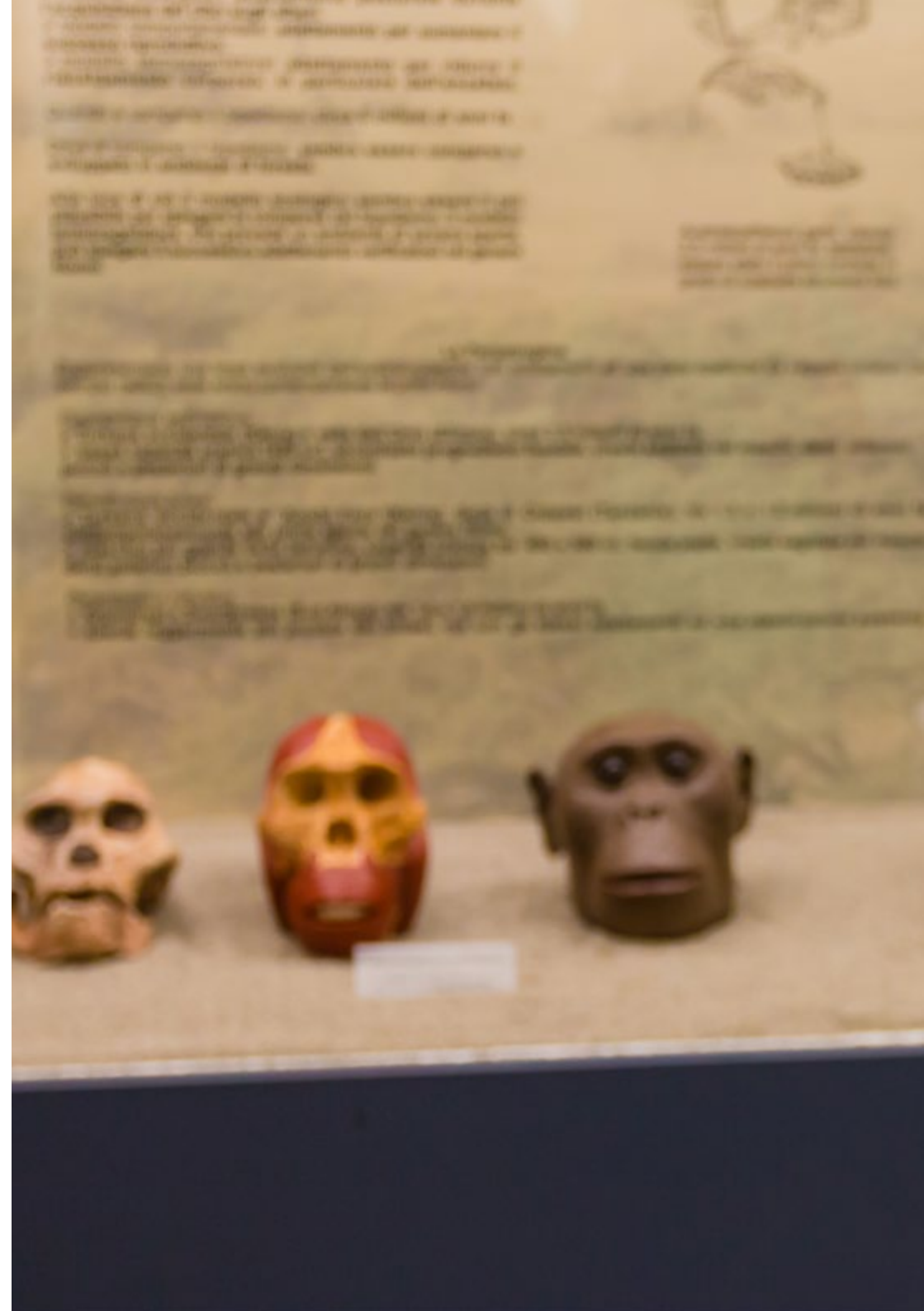
## General Objective

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- Provide the future teacher with the acquisition of specialized skills and competencies that will increase their performance level and update their knowledge in High School Education teaching



*Make the most of this opportunity and take the step to get up to date on the latest developments in Geography and History Teacher Training in High School Education"*





## Specific Objectives

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### Module 1. Learning and Development of Personalities

- ♦ Get to know the relationship between learning and development, education and culture
- ♦ Understand the importance of schooling in development
- ♦ Study the concept of brain plasticity and plasticity windows
- ♦ Gain knowledge about the essential social factors in learning: imitation, shared attention and empathic understanding
- ♦ Identify the stages of development
- ♦ Understand the concept of personality

### Module 2. Society, Family and Education

- ♦ Know the term integral education
- ♦ Conceptualize educational guidance
- ♦ Explain the origin of educational guidance and the main figures of educational guidance
- ♦ Explain the areas of intervention of educational guidance
- ♦ Identify the models of intervention of educational guidance
- ♦ Enumerate the functions of guidance in the educational center
- ♦ Enunciate the principles of the guidance action

### Module 3. Complements for the Disciplinary Training of Geography and History

- ♦ Define what the social sciences are and, specifically, history and geography
- ♦ Study the defining characteristics of the social sciences and their disciplines, including their method of study and most current concepts
- ♦ Gather information on the problems facing the social sciences today and review the proposals for responding to these problems
- ♦ Review what have been some of the most important proposals in the role of the teacher in the transmission of the value of social sciences and propose what should be the objectives for the future of the subjects

### Module 4. Geography and History Syllabus Design

- ♦ Develop the concept of syllabus
- ♦ Get to know the structure and functioning of the syllabus
- ♦ Master the terminology

### Module 5. Teaching Geography and History

- ♦ Understand the difficulties that history has gone through over time
- ♦ Analyze the different aspects that encompass the teaching of history
- ♦ Value the most important aspects of history
- ♦ Apply what has been learned to practice



**Module 6. Teaching Innovation and Initiation to Educational Research**

- ♦ Get to know the fields of innovation in the educational context
- ♦ Discover learning communities
- ♦ Expose the obstacles and challenges of innovation in the educational context
- ♦ Explain how teachers learn and their role change
- ♦ Demonstrate the factors that favor professional learning and development
- ♦ Delve into the professional learning of teachers
- ♦ Introduce professional learning and meeting spaces, such as: conferences, congresses, innovation days, professional networks, communities of practice and MOOCs (Massive Open Online Courses)

**Module 7. Educational Processes and Contexts**

- ♦ Explain the concept of White Paper

**Module 8. Inclusive Education and Attention to Diversity**

- ♦ Develop an overview of the conceptions and formation of the teacher profile throughout history
- ♦ Learn about the institutions and training plans of each moment
- ♦ Conceptualize the current profile of teachers and their educational needs

**Module 9. Creativity and Emotional Education in the Classroom**

- ♦ Know the difference between emotion and intelligence
- ♦ Understand emotional intelligence and its importance in the individual
- ♦ Get to know the importance of a teacher with very good self-regulation and emotional intelligence, from the point of view of Mayer and Salovey

**Module 10. Neuroeducation**

- ♦ Understand experience at the neural level
- ♦ Discover learning at the neuronal level

**Module 11. Communication in the Classroom**

- ♦ Communicate effectively with all members of the classroom
- ♦ Use images and videos as support material in the classroom
- ♦ Know how to solve communication problems

# 03 Skills

After passing the assessments of the Professional Master's Degree in Geography and History Teacher Training in High School Education, the professional will have acquired the necessary skills for a quality and up-to-date practice based on the most innovative teaching methodology.





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*This program will allow you to learn the new tools used in Teacher Training to offer better service to your students”*



## General Skills

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- ♦ Gain knowledge about the curricular contents of the subjects related to the corresponding teaching specialization, as well as the body of didactic knowledge regarding the respective teaching and learning processes For professional training, knowledge of the respective professions will be included
- ♦ Plan, develop and evaluate the teaching and learning process, promoting educational processes that facilitate the acquisition of the competences of the respective teachings, taking into account the level and previous training of the students, as well as their orientation, both individually and in collaboration with other teachers and professionals
- ♦ Search, obtain, process and communicate information (oral, printed, audiovisual, digital or multimedia), transform it into knowledge and apply it in the processes of teaching and learning in their own subjects
- ♦ Determine the syllabus to be implemented in an educational center by participating in its collective planning; develop and apply teaching methodologies, both group and personalized, adapted to the diversity of the students
- ♦ Design and develop learning spaces with special attention to equity, emotional and values education, equal rights and opportunities between men and women, citizenship training and respect for human rights that facilitate life in society, decision-making and the construction of a sustainable future
- ♦ Acquire strategies to stimulate student effort and promote their ability to learn by themselves and with others, and develop thinking and decision-making skills that facilitate autonomy, confidence and personal initiative
- ♦ Gain knowledge about the processes of interaction and communication in the classroom, master the social skills and abilities necessary to promote learning and coexistence in the classroom, and deal with problems that may arise in the classroom
- ♦ Design and carry out formal and non-formal activities that contribute to make the center a place of participation and culture in the environment where it is located; develop the functions of tutoring and guidance of students in a collaborative and coordinated manner; participate in the evaluation, research and innovation of teaching and learning processes
- ♦ Get to know the regulations and institutional organization of the educational system and quality improvement models applicable to educational centers
- ♦ Know and analyze the historical characteristics of the teaching profession, its current situation, perspectives and interrelation with the social reality of each era
- ♦ Inform and advise families about the teaching and learning process and about the personal, educational and professional orientation of their children





## Specific Skills

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- ♦ Get to know the characteristics of the students, their social contexts and motivations
- ♦ Understand the personality development of these students and the possible dysfunctions that affect learning
- ♦ Elaborate proposals based on the acquisition of knowledge, skills and intellectual and emotional skills
- ♦ Identify and plan for the resolution of educational situations that affect students with different abilities and learning rhythms
- ♦ Know the processes of interaction and communication in the classroom and in the center, address and solve possible problems
- ♦ Get to know the historical evolution of the educational system in our country
- ♦ Know and apply resources and strategies for information, tutoring and academic and professional orientation
- ♦ Promote actions of emotional education in value and citizenship training
- ♦ Participate in the definition of the educational project and in the general activities of the center according to criteria of quality improvement, attention to diversity, prevention of learning and coexistence problems
- ♦ Relate education to the environment and understand the educational role of the family and the community, both in the acquisition of skills and learning and in education in respect for rights and freedoms, equal rights and opportunities between men and women and in the equal treatment and non-discrimination of people with disabilities
- ♦ Get to know the historical evolution of the family, its different types and the incidence of the family context in education
- ♦ Acquire social skills in family relations and orientation

- ♦ Get to know the educational and cultural value of the subjects corresponding to the specialization and the contents that are studied in the respective teachings
- ♦ Gain knowledge about the history and recent developments of the subjects and their perspectives in order to be able to transmit a dynamic vision of them
- ♦ Know the contexts and situations in which the different curricular contents are used or applied
- ♦ In the case of psycho-pedagogical and professional orientation, to know the processes and resources for the prevention of learning and coexistence problems, evaluation processes and academic and professional orientation
- ♦ Get to know the theoretical-practical developments of teaching and learning of the subjects corresponding to the specialization
- ♦ Transform the syllabus into activity and work programs
- ♦ Acquire criteria for the selection and elaboration of educational materials
- ♦ Foster a climate that facilitates learning and values the contributions of the students
- ♦ Integrate audiovisual communication and multimedia training in the teaching and learning process
- ♦ Get to know evaluation strategies and techniques and to understand evaluation as an instrument of regulation and stimulus to effort
- ♦ Get to know and apply innovative teaching proposals in the area of specialization
- ♦ Critically analyze the performance of teaching, good practices and guidance using quality indicators
- ♦ Identify the problems related to the teaching and learning of the subjects of the specialization and propose alternatives and solutions
- ♦ Know and apply basic methodologies and techniques of educational research and evaluation and be able to design and develop research, innovation and evaluation projects
- ♦ Acquire experience in the planning, teaching and evaluation of the subjects corresponding to the specialization
- ♦ Master the social skills and abilities necessary to foster a climate that facilitates learning and coexistence
- ♦ Participate in the proposals for improvement in the different areas of performance
- ♦ Summarize the training acquired throughout all the teachings described and demonstrate the acquisition of the competences
- ♦ Demonstrate a command of the English language corresponding to level B1 according to the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages
- ♦ Get to know the psycho-pedagogical characteristics of the students in order to be able to evaluate them and issue the required reports
- ♦ Know the measures of attention to diversity that can be adopted in order to be able to give the necessary advice in each case



- ♦ Analyze the organization and functioning of a center to coordinate the personal, academic and professional orientation of students in collaboration with the members of the school community
- ♦ Develop the necessary skills and techniques to be able to adequately advise families about the development and learning process of their children
- ♦ Identify public services and community entities with which the center can collaborate and promote and plan, in collaboration with the management team, the necessary actions for a better attention of the students

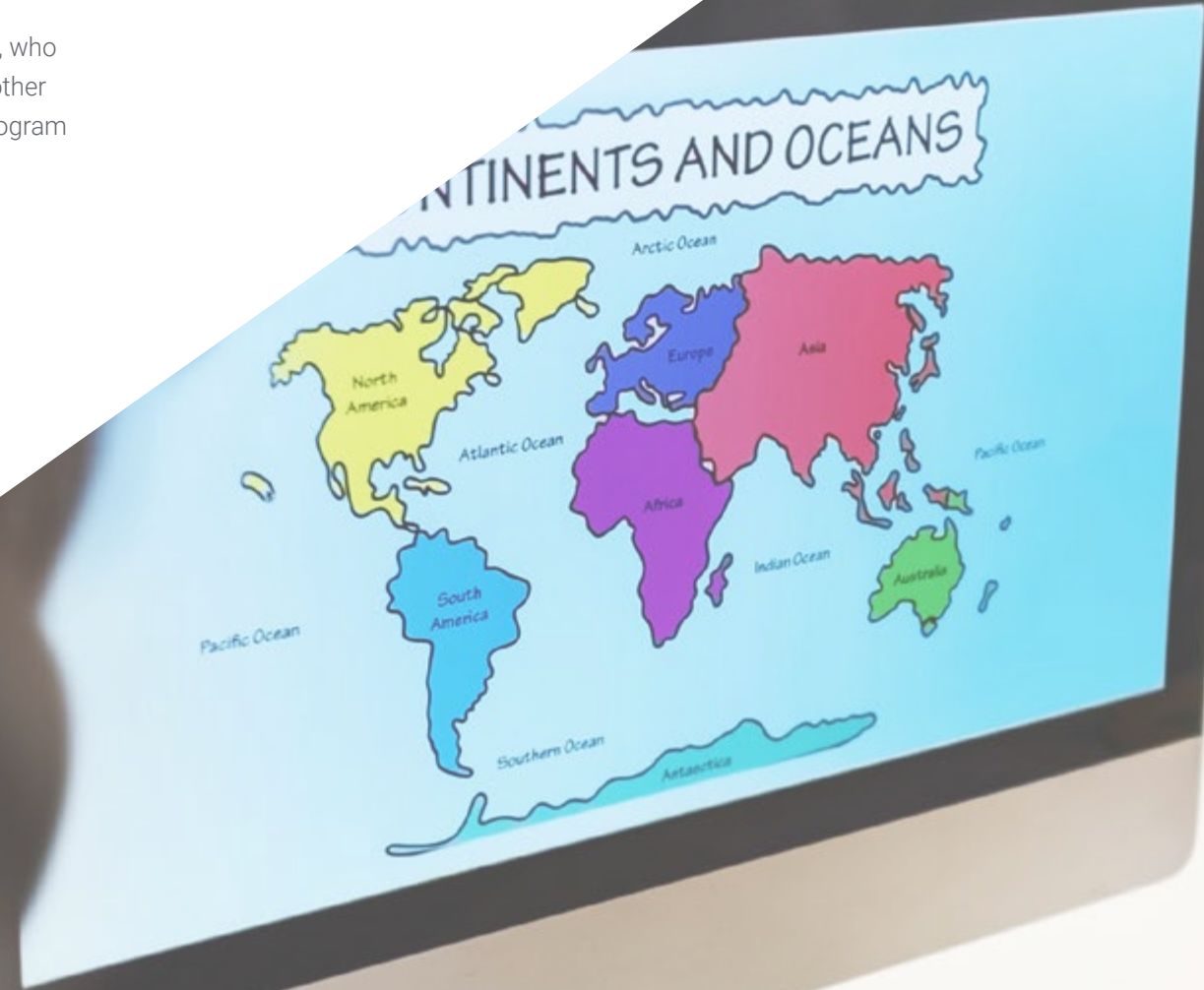
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*Take the opportunity to learn about the latest advances in this field in order to apply it to your daily practice”*

# 04

# Course Management

The program includes in its teaching staff reference experts in teacher training, who bring their work experience to this Professional Master's Degree. Additionally, other recognized experts participate in its design and preparation, completing the program in an interdisciplinary manner.



LESSON 4 : PLANT LIFE CYCLE



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*Learn about the latest advances in Teacher Training from leading experts in the field”*

## Management



### Dr. Barboyón Combey, Laura

- ◆ Teacher of Primary Education and Postgraduate Studies
- ◆ Teacher in Postgraduate University studies of High School Education Teacher Training
- ◆ Teacher of Primary Education in several schools
- ◆ Doctor in Education from the University of Valencia
- ◆ Master's Degree in Psychopedagogy from the University of Valencia
- ◆ Degree in Primary Education with a major in English Teaching from the Catholic University of Valencia San Vicente Mártir



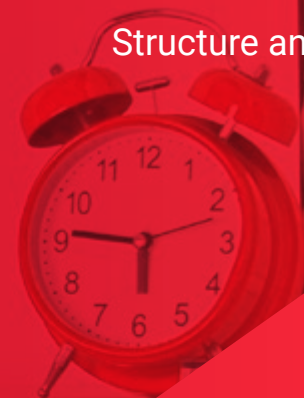
# 05

# Structure and Content

The structure of the contents has been designed by teaching professionals with extensive experience and recognized prestige in the profession, backed by the volume of cases reviewed and studied, and with extensive knowledge of new technologies applied to teaching.







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*We offer you the most complete and up-to-date educational program on the market. We strive for excellence and for you to achieve it too”*

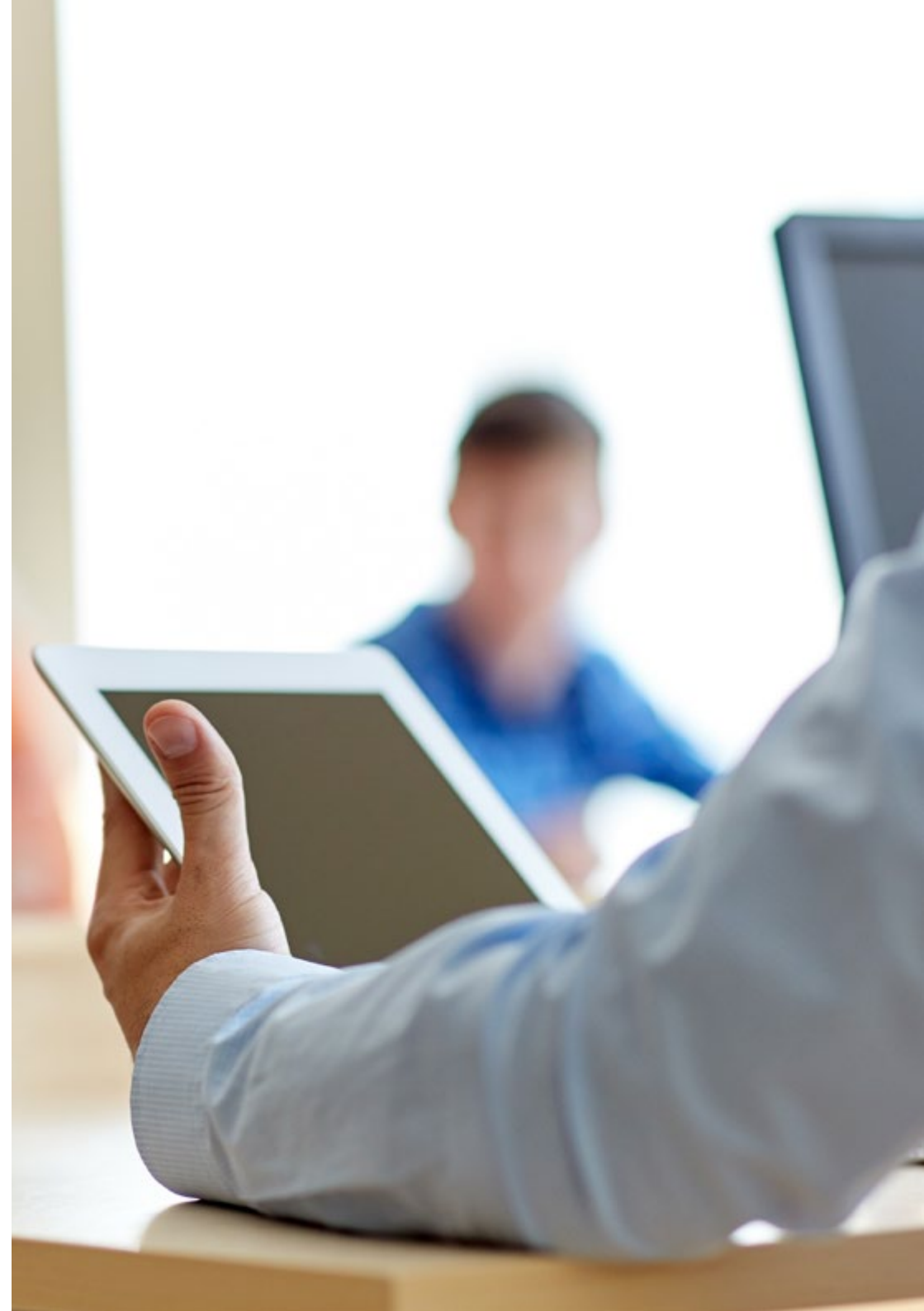
## Module 1. Learning and Development of Personalities

- 1.1. Introduction: Relationship between Learning and Development, Education and Culture
  - 1.1.1. Introduction
  - 1.1.2. The Common Concept of Psychological Development
  - 1.1.3. An Alternative to the Common Concept of Psychological Development: The Social and Cultural Nature of Development
  - 1.1.4. The Role of Education in Psychological Development
  - 1.1.5. Schooling as an Essential Context for Psychological Development
  - 1.1.6. Essential Social Factors in Learning
  - 1.1.7. Stages of Development
  - 1.1.8. Key Developmental Processes
- 1.2. Conceptions of Learning and Learner Development
  - 1.2.1. Concept of Learning
  - 1.2.2. Main Theories of Learning and Development
    - 1.2.2.1. Theories of Psychoanalysis
      - 1.2.2.1.1. Freud's Theory
      - 1.2.2.1.2. Erikson's Psychosocial Theory
    - 1.2.2.2. Behaviorist Theories
      - 1.2.2.2.1. Pavlov's Classical Conditioning Theory
      - 1.2.2.2.2. Skinner's Operating Conditioning Theory
    - 1.2.2.3. Cognitive Theories
      - 1.2.2.3.1. Information Processing Theory
        - 1.2.2.3.1.1. Robert Gagné's Instructional Theory
      - 1.2.2.3.2. Constructivism
        - 1.2.2.3.2.1. Verbal-Meaningful Learning Theory of David Ausubel
        - 1.2.2.3.2.2. Jean Piaget's Genetic Epistemology
        - 1.2.2.3.2.3. Lev Vygotsky's Sociocultural Cognitive Theory
        - 1.2.2.3.2.4. Jerome Bruner's Discovery Learning
    - 1.2.2.4. Socio-Cognitive Theories
      - 1.2.2.4.1. Bandura's social-Cognitive Theory
- 1.3. Characterization of the Adolescence Stage: Physical and Sexual Development
  - 1.3.1. Puberty and Adolescence
    - 1.3.1.1. Puberty
    - 1.3.1.2. Adolescence
  - 1.3.2. Psychological Effects of Puberty
  - 1.3.3. Early Developing Adolescents and Late Developing Adolescents
    - 1.3.3.1. Early Onset Puberty
    - 1.3.3.2. Delay of Puberty
  - 1.3.4. Changing Patterns of Sexual Behavior
  - 1.3.5. The Context and Timing of Adolescent Sexual Behavior
  - 1.3.6. Love Affair and Intimacy
- 1.4. Psychological Dimensions related to School Learning: Social and Moral Development
  - 1.4.1. Main Socializing Agents
    - 1.4.1.1. The Family
      - 1.4.1.1.1. The Concept of Family
      - 1.4.1.1.2. The Adolescent and their Family
    - 1.4.1.2. The Peer Group
    - 1.4.1.3. Educational Centers
    - 1.4.1.4. The media
  - 1.4.2. Risks of Social Media
  - 1.4.3. Development of Moral Concepts. Various Theoretical Models
    - 1.4.3.1. Piaget
    - 1.4.3.2. Kohlberg
  - 1.4.4. Factors Influencing Adolescent Moral Development
    - 1.4.4.1. Differences Between Genders
    - 1.4.4.2. Intelligence
    - 1.4.4.3. At Home
    - 1.4.4.4. Friends



- 1.5. Psychological Dimensions related to School Learning: Intelligence
  - 1.5.1. The Advent of Formal Thinking
    - 1.5.1.1. Characteristics of Formal Thinking
    - 1.5.1.2. Hypothetico-Deductive Thinking and Propositional Reasoning
  - 1.5.2. Criticisms to Piaget's View
  - 1.5.3. Cognitive Changes
    - 1.5.3.1. The Development of Memory
      - 1.5.3.1.1. Sensory Memory
      - 1.5.3.1.2. Short-Term Memory (STM)
      - 1.5.3.1.3. Long-Term Memory (LTM)
    - 1.5.3.2. The Development of Memory Strategies
    - 1.5.3.3. The Development of Metacognition
      - 1.5.3.3.1. The Development of Metacognition
      - 1.5.3.3.2. Knowledge and Metacognitive Control
  - 1.5.4. Intelligence
    - 1.5.4.1. Cattell's Fluid and Crystallized Intelligence
    - 1.5.4.2. Sternberg Triarchic Theory
    - 1.5.4.3. Gardner's Multiple Intelligences
    - 1.5.4.4. Goleman's Emotional Intelligence
    - 1.5.4.5. Wechsler Scale
- 1.6. Psychological Dimensions related to School Learning: Identity, Self-Concept, and Motivation
  - 1.6.1. Self-Concept
    - 1.6.1.1. Definition of Self-Concept
    - 1.6.1.2. Factors associated with the Development of Self-Concept
  - 1.6.2. Self-esteem
  - 1.6.3. Theoretical Approaches to Identity Development
    - 1.6.3.1. Different Ways of Elaborating Identity
  - 1.6.4. Motivation and Learning

- 1.7. The Teaching-Learning Process in Adolescence: General Principles
  - 1.7.1. Ausubel's Theory of Meaningful Verbal Learning
    - 1.7.1.1. Types of Learning in the School Context
    - 1.7.1.2. What is Already Known and the Desire to Learn: Conditions for Constructing Meaning
    - 1.7.1.3. The Processes of Assimilation of New Contents
    - 1.7.1.4. A Review of the Theory Thirty Years Later
  - 1.7.2. Processes of Knowledge Construction: The Constructivist Theory of Teaching and Learning
    - 1.7.2.1. School Education: A Social and Socializing Practice
    - 1.7.2.2. The Construction of Knowledge in the School Context: The Interactive Triangle
    - 1.7.2.3. The Processes of Knowledge Construction and the Mechanisms of Educational Influence
  - 1.7.3. Why Do Only Humans Have Teaching?
- 1.8. The Teaching-Learning Process in Adolescence: Knowledge Construction in the Classroom and Teacher/Student Interaction
  - 1.8.1. Teacher Effectiveness
  - 1.8.2. Teaching Styles
  - 1.8.3. Teaching Models
  - 1.8.4. The Role of the Teacher
  - 1.8.5. Expectations of the Teacher and the Student
- 1.9. The Teaching-Learning Process in Adolescence: Processes of Knowledge Construction and Peer Interaction
  - 1.9.1. Peer Interaction and Cognitive Development
  - 1.9.2. Cooperative Learning
    - 1.9.2.1. The Use of Cooperative Learning as a Teaching Method
- 1.10. Attention to Diversity and Educational Needs in the Adolescence Stage
  - 1.10.1. Historical Background
  - 1.10.2. The Warnock Report
  - 1.10.3. The Concept of Special Educational Needs
  - 1.10.4. The Causes of SEN
  - 1.10.5. Classification of SEN
  - 1.10.6. Learning Difficulties derived from Motor, Visual and Hearing Impairment. Educational Intervention



- 1.10.7. Learning Difficulties derived from Autism (ASD), Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), Intellectual Disabilities (IDD) and High Abilities. Educational Intervention
- 1.10.8. Behavioral Disorders in Childhood and Adolescence
  - 1.10.8.1. Epidemiology and Risk Factors for Behavioral Disorders
  - 1.10.8.2. Clinical Features and Forms of Presentation
- 1.10.9. Main Manifestations of Behavioral Disorders
  - 1.10.9.1. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
  - 1.10.9.2. Dissocial Disorder (DD)
  - 1.10.9.3. Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD)
- 1.10.10. An Example of an Instrument to Detect Behavioral Disorders in the Classroom
- 1.10.11. Proposals for Therapeutic Intervention in the Classroom
  - 1.10.11.1. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
  - 1.10.11.2. Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD) and Dissocial Disorder (DD)
- 1.11. Relationships in Adolescence and Conflict Management in the Classroom
  - 1.11.1. What is Mediation?
    - 1.11.1.1. Types of Mediation
      - 1.11.1.1.1. School Mediation
      - 1.11.1.1.2. Family Mediation
    - 1.11.1.2. Insight Theory
    - 1.11.1.3. The Enneagram
  - 1.11.2. Strengths and Weaknesses of Implementing a Mediation Program
- 1.12. Principle of Personalized Education and Forms of Action
  - 1.12.1. Historical Evolution of Special Education
    - 1.12.1.1. The United Nations (UN)
    - 1.12.1.2. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
  - 1.12.2. The Localization Dilemma
  - 1.12.3. Educational Inclusion
  - 1.12.4. The Dilemma of Differences
  - 1.12.5. Personalized Education
  - 1.12.6. Personal Learning Design
  - 1.12.7. Conclusions
    - 1.12.7.1. Learning by Doing

## Module 2. Society, Family and Education

- 2.1. The Guidance Function of the Educational Center
  - 2.1.1. Educational Counselling
    - 2.1.1.1. Introduction
    - 2.1.1.2. Concept of Educational Guidance
    - 2.1.1.3. Guidance Functions in the Educational Center
    - 2.1.1.4. Origin of Educational Guidance
    - 2.1.1.5. Areas of Intervention
      - 2.1.1.5.1. Professional Guidance
      - 2.1.1.5.2. Development Guidance
      - 2.1.1.5.3. School Guidance
      - 2.1.1.5.4. Guidance in the Attention to Diversity
    - 2.1.1.6. Intervention Models
      - 2.1.1.6.1. Counseling Model
      - 2.1.1.6.2. Services Model
      - 2.1.1.6.3. Program Model
      - 2.1.1.6.4. Consultation Model
      - 2.1.1.6.5. Technological Model
  - 2.1.2. Principles of Guiding Action
- 2.2. The Tutor-Teacher and the Tutorial Action
  - 2.2.1. The Tutor's Profile and Competences
  - 2.2.2. Tutorial Action
  - 2.2.3. The Guidance Department
    - 2.2.3.1. Organization of the Guidance Department
    - 2.2.3.2. Composition of the Guidance Department
    - 2.2.3.3. Functions of the Guidance Department
    - 2.2.3.4. Functions of the Members of the Guidance Department
      - 2.2.3.4.1. Functions of the Head of the Guidance Department
      - 2.2.3.4.2. Functions of the Support Teacher
      - 2.2.3.4.3. Functions of the Therapeutic Pedagogy and Hearing and Language Teachers
      - 2.2.3.4.4. Functions of the Teacher of Occupational Training and Guidance
  - 2.2.4. Guidance and Tutorial Action in Occupational Training
  - 2.2.5. The Holland Typology's Model

- 2.3. Tutorial Action Tools
  - 2.3.1. Introduction
  - 2.3.2. The Tutorial Action Plan (TAP)
    - 2.3.2.1. Modalities of Autonomy
      - 2.3.2.1.1. Pedagogical Autonomy
      - 2.3.2.1.2. Managerial Autonomy
      - 2.3.2.1.3. Organizational Autonomy
  - 2.3.3. Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in Tutorial Action
    - 2.3.3.1. Social Changes
    - 2.3.3.2. Changes in Education
    - 2.3.3.3. ICT used in Tutorial Action
      - 2.3.3.3.1. Webquest
      - 2.3.3.3.2. Blogs
      - 2.3.3.3.3. Webinars
      - 2.3.3.3.4. Wikis
      - 2.3.3.3.5. E-mail
      - 2.3.3.3.6. Discussion Forums
    - 2.3.3.4. Advantages of Using ICT in Tutorial Action
    - 2.3.3.5. Disadvantages of the Use of ICT in Tutorial Action
- 2.4. The Relationship of the Teacher-Tutor with the Student
  - 2.4.1. The Individualized Interview as the Main Tool
    - 2.4.1.1. Importance of Communication
    - 2.4.1.2. Interview between the Tutor Teacher and the Student
    - 2.4.1.3. The Interview in the Aid Relationship
    - 2.4.1.4. Interviewer Skills
    - 2.4.1.5. Types of Interviews
      - 2.4.1.5.1. According to the Number of Participants
      - 2.4.1.5.2. According to the Format
      - 2.4.1.5.3. According to the Mode or Channel
  - 2.4.2. Group Dynamics
    - 2.4.2.1. Group Dynamics: Some Examples of Techniques
      - 2.4.2.1.1. Discussion Groups
      - 2.4.2.1.2. Role-Playing
      - 2.4.2.1.3. Dialogical Pedagogical Discussion
      - 2.4.2.1.4. Cineforum
    - 2.4.2.2. Benefits of Applying Group Dynamics
  - 2.4.3. Techniques for the Management of Coexistence
    - 2.4.3.1. Learning Values and Norms
    - 2.4.3.2. Socioemotional Education and Classroom Climate
    - 2.4.3.3. Strategies that Facilitate School Coexistence
    - 2.4.3.4. Programs to Educate in Coexistence
- 2.5. Family and School Centers
  - 2.5.1. Introduction
  - 2.5.2. The Evolution of the Family and Society
  - 2.5.3. Demands Made by the Family to the Educational Center and Vice-Versa
    - 2.5.3.1. Demands from the School to the Family
    - 2.5.3.2. Demands from the Family to the School
  - 2.5.4. Family-Educational Center Communication Channels: The School for Parents
    - 2.5.4.1. School for Parents
- 2.6. The Family Interview
  - 2.6.1. Introduction
    - 2.6.1.1. The Ecological Theory of Bronfenbrenner
  - 2.6.2. The Family Interview
    - 2.6.2.1. Keys to an Effective Interview
    - 2.6.2.2. Emotional Education
    - 2.6.2.3. Classification of Interviews
  - 2.6.3. Structure of Interviews
  - 2.6.4. Factors Involved in Family Interview
  - 2.6.5. Steps in Family Interview

- 2.6.6. Interview Techniques
  - 2.6.6.1. Educational Coaching
  - 2.6.6.2. Context
  - 2.6.6.3. Origins of Coaching
  - 2.6.6.4. Principles of Coaching
  - 2.6.6.5. Models of Coaching
  - 2.6.6.6. Agents Involved in the Coaching Process
  - 2.6.6.7. Benefits of Coaching

### **Module 3. Complements for the Disciplinary Training of Geography and History**

- 3.1. Concept of Social Science
  - 3.1.1. Social Sciences
  - 3.1.2. Concept of History
  - 3.1.3. Concept of Geography
- 3.2. Concept of History in Antiquity and the Middle Ages
  - 3.2.1. Myth and Its Written Record
  - 3.2.2. Greek and Roman Historians
  - 3.2.3. History in Medieval Christianity
- 3.3. Renaissance, Baroque and Enlightenment History
  - 3.3.1. Renaissance and Baroque
  - 3.3.2. The Enlightened Spirit
  - 3.3.3. Illustrated Historiography
- 3.4. Academic Consecration of History (19th Century)
  - 3.4.1. History as an Academic Discipline: Romanticism and Historicism
  - 3.4.2. Positivism
  - 3.4.3. National Histories
  - 3.4.4. The Rankean Method
  - 3.4.5. Langlois Seignobos
  - 3.4.6. Historical Materialism
- 3.5. History in the 20th Century
  - 3.5.1. Macro-Theoretical Models
  - 3.5.2. The Annales School
  - 3.5.3. New Historiographical Proposals

- 3.6. Geography in Antiquity
  - 3.6.1. Greece
  - 3.6.2. Rome
  - 3.6.3. The Eastern World
- 3.7. Geography in the Middle Ages and Modernity
  - 3.7.1. Medieval Geography: Different Sources
  - 3.7.2. Modern Geography and Different Projections
  - 3.7.3. The Importance of Geography and Cartography
- 3.8. Modern and Contemporary Geography
  - 3.8.1. Modern Geography and Different Projections
  - 3.8.2. Advances in Navigation
  - 3.8.3. New Places and Routes
- 3.9. Historical Periodization
  - 3.9.1. The First Periodizations
  - 3.9.2. Cellarius and the Classical Division
  - 3.9.3. Other Periodization Proposals
- 3.10. Categorization of Geography
  - 3.10.1. Physical Geography
  - 3.10.2. Human Geography
  - 3.10.3. Regional Geography
  - 3.10.4. Geopolitics

#### Module 4. Geography and History Syllabus Design

- 4.1. Syllabus and its Structure
  - 4.1.1. School Syllabus: Concept and Components
  - 4.1.2. Syllabus Design: Concept, Structure and Functioning
  - 4.1.3. Levels of Syllabus Specification
  - 4.1.4. Syllabus Model
  - 4.1.5. Educational Programming as a Working Tool in the Classroom





- 4.2. Legislation as a Guide to Curriculum Design and Key Competencies
  - 4.2.1. What are Competencies?
  - 4.2.2. Types of Skills
  - 4.2.2. Key Competencies
  - 4.2.4. Description and Components of Key Competencies
- 4.3. Education System: Interaction between Society, Education and the School System
  - 4.3.1. The Educational System: Factors and Elements
  - 4.3.2. Vocational Training
  - 4.3.3. Artistic Education
  - 4.3.4. Language Training
  - 4.3.5. Sports Education
  - 4.3.6. Adult Education
- 4.4. Educational Programming and Its Different Sections
  - 4.4.1. Objectives
  - 4.4.2. Contents
  - 4.4.3. Learning Standards
- 4.5. Teaching Units and Sections
  - 4.5.1. Contents
  - 4.5.2. Objectives
  - 4.5.3. Sample Activities and Suggested Tasks
  - 4.5.4. Attention to Diversity, Spaces and Resources. Assessment Procedures. Assessment Tools
- 4.6. Teaching Units and Sections
  - 4.6.1. Contents
  - 4.6.2. Objectives
  - 4.6.3. Sample Activities and Suggested Tasks
  - 4.6.4. Attention to Diversity Spaces and Resources. Assessment Procedures. Assessment Tools
- 4.7. Example of a Didactic Unit for the History of Art for High School. Programming Proposal
  - 4.7.1. Contents
  - 4.7.2. Teaching Objectives
  - 4.7.3. Commentary on Artworks and Learning Activities. Direct and Indirect Observation

- 4.8. Example of Programming and Evaluation by Competencies for a Geography Teaching Unit
  - 4.8.1. Teaching Approach
  - 4.8.2. Assessment

## Module 5. Teaching of Geography and History

- 5.1. Difficulties in Teaching History
  - 5.1.1. Social and Political Vision of History
  - 5.1.2. Nature as a Social Science
  - 5.1.3. Student Body Interest
- 5.2. Difficulties in Teaching Geography
  - 5.2.1. Necessary Cognitive Development of the Student Body
  - 5.2.2. Necessary Use of Tools and Resources
  - 5.2.3. Learner's Need for a New Understanding of Their Environment
- 5.3. Teaching Methodology
  - 5.3.1. Definition of Teaching Methodology
  - 5.3.2. Methodology Efficacy
  - 5.3.3. Traditional and Modern Methodologies
- 5.4. Teaching-Learning Models
  - 5.4.1. Dimensions of Psychoeducational Knowledge
  - 5.4.2. Models of the Teaching-Learning Process
  - 5.4.3. Instructional Design
- 5.5. Lectures and Teacher Role
  - 5.5.1. Positive Aspects of Lectures
  - 5.5.2. Negative Aspects of Lectures
  - 5.5.3. Lectures Today
- 5.6. Behavioral Learning Theories
  - 5.6.1. Traditional Conditioning
  - 5.6.2. Operant Conditioning
  - 5.6.3. Vicarious Conditioning
- 5.7. Cognitive Theories and Constructivist Theories
  - 5.7.1. Classical Theories of School Learning
  - 5.7.2. Cognitive Theories of Information Processing
  - 5.7.3. Constructivism

- 5.8. Methodologies for Developing Competencies
  - 5.8.1. Problem-Based Learning
  - 5.8.2. Case Studies
  - 5.8.3. Project-Based Learning
  - 5.8.4. Cooperative Learning
  - 5.8.5. Didactic Contract
- 5.9. Didactic Methodology Applied to Social Sciences
  - 5.9.1. Teachers as a Key Methodological Element
  - 5.9.2. Expository Strategies
  - 5.9.3. Inquiry Strategies
- 5.10. The Importance of the Assessment System
  - 5.10.1. Different Systems according to the Features of the Student Body
  - 5.10.2. Function of Assessment Criteria
  - 5.10.3. List and Features of Assessment Techniques and Tools

## Module 6. Teaching Innovation and Initiation to Educational Research

- 6.1. Educational Innovation as a Process and School Improvement
  - 6.1.1. Education and the New Scenarios of the Global and Local Context
  - 6.1.2. Key Concepts: Educational Innovation, Change, Reform and Educational Improvement
  - 6.1.3. Educational Paradigms and Innovation Purposes
  - 6.1.4. Why Innovate, the Meaning of Innovation
  - 6.1.5. Process Models to Generate Educational Innovation
  - 6.1.6. The Importance of a Strategic Approach to Incorporate Educational Innovations
  - 6.1.7. Challenges of Educational Innovation: The Need for a Paradigm Shift and the Role of Research for Educational Improvement
- 6.2. Teaching Innovation: Perspectives, Challenges and Professional Learning
  - 6.2.1. Areas of Innovation in the Educational Context
  - 6.2.2. The Case of Learning Communities
  - 6.2.3. The Obstacles and Challenges of Innovation in the Educational Context
  - 6.2.4. How Do Teachers Learn? From Transmitting Teachers to Inquiring and Creative Teachers
  - 6.2.5. Factors to Promote Learning and Professional Development
  - 6.2.6. From Collective Learning to the Professional Development of the Teaching Staff
  - 6.2.7. Spaces for Meeting and Professional Learning: Congresses, Innovation Conferences, Professional Networks, Communities of Practice and MOOCS

- 6.3. The Design of a Good Practice of Teaching Innovation
  - 6.3.1. From Professional Learning to Good Teaching Practices
  - 6.3.2. Good Practices and the Necessary Conceptual Change
  - 6.3.3. Aspects to be Taken into Account in the Design of Good Teaching Practice
  - 6.3.4. One More Step: Designing and Self-Evaluating Innovative Projects and Practices
- 6.4. Innovative Learning-Centered Designs to Promote Learner Ownership: Innovative Strategies and Practices
  - 6.4.1. The Learner is the Protagonist of its Learning
  - 6.4.2. Rationale for Selecting Learning-Centered Teaching Strategies: Situated Cognition
  - 6.4.3. Rationale for Selecting Learning-Centered Teaching Strategies: The Learning Approach
  - 6.4.4. Generalization and Transfer of Learning: Keys to Promote Learner Protagonism
  - 6.4.5. Teaching Strategies to Encourage Students' Engagement with their Learning
  - 6.4.6. Design of Innovative Practices Focused on Learning: Service-Learning
- 6.5. Innovative Use of Didactic Resources and Means
  - 6.5.1. Paradigm Shift: From Solid Knowledge to Liquid Information
  - 6.5.2. Metaphors on Web 2.0. and their Educational Implications
  - 6.5.3. New Literacies: Educational Visions and Consequences
  - 6.5.4. Digital Literacy and the Development of Competencies
  - 6.5.5. The Meaning and Practices of Digital Literacy in Schools
  - 6.5.6. Literacy and Citizenship: More than ICT Integration
  - 6.5.7. Good Practices in the Innovative Use of Technological Resources
- 6.6. Learning-Oriented Evaluation: Orientation and Design of Good Practices
  - 6.6.1. Evaluation as a Learning Opportunity
  - 6.6.2. Characteristics of Innovative Evaluation
  - 6.6.3. The Dimensions of Evaluation: The Ethical and the Technical-Methodological Question
  - 6.6.4. Innovative Evaluation: How to Plan the Evaluation to Orient it to Learning
  - 6.6.5. Quality Criteria for Developing a Learning-Oriented Evaluation Process
  - 6.6.6. How to Foster Improvement and Learning from Evaluation Results



- 6.7. Teacher Self-Assessment and Learning Improvement: The Challenge of Educational Innovation
  - 6.7.1. Educational Improvement Makes it Essential to Self-Evaluate the Teaching Task
  - 6.7.2. The Self-Evaluation of Teaching Practice as a Process of Reflection and Formative Accompaniment
  - 6.7.3. Areas of Self-Evaluation of the Teaching Task
  - 6.7.4. Self-Evaluation of Schools for the Improvement of their Educational Processes from an Inclusive Perspective
- 6.8. New Technologies and Educational Research: Tools for Educational Improvement
  - 6.8.1. Educational Research has its Own Character
  - 6.8.2. The Research Process and the Educational Researcher's Viewpoint
  - 6.8.3. Educational Research in the Current Context
  - 6.8.4. Technological Tools for the Development of Educational Research
    - 6.8.4.1. Searching For and Updating Information on the Internet
    - 6.8.4.2. Organizing Information
    - 6.8.4.3. Collection of Information in the Field Work
    - 6.8.4.4. Analysis of the Information: Quantitative and Qualitative
    - 6.8.4.5. Report Writing and Publication of Information
- 6.9. From Educational Research to Classroom Research: Improving the Teaching-Learning Process
  - 6.9.1. Educational Research Functions
  - 6.9.2. From Educational Research to Research in the Classroom
  - 6.9.3. Classroom Research and Teachers' Professional Development
  - 6.9.4. Ethical Considerations for the Development of Educational Research
- 6.10. Educational Challenges for the Research and Improvement of Teaching Practice of the Specialty
  - 6.10.1. Educational Challenges for the 21st Century
  - 6.10.2. Research, Innovation and Best Practices in the Specialty
  - 6.10.3. Deontological Framework for Teaching Practice

## Module 7. Educational Processes and Contexts

- 7.1. Introduction
  - 7.1.1. White Paper
    - 7.1.1.1. What is a White Paper?
- 7.2. The Organization of the Institutions
  - 7.2.1. Concept of School
  - 7.2.2. Components of the School Center
  - 7.2.3. Characteristics of Education Centers
    - 7.2.3.1. Autonomy of the Centers
    - 7.2.3.2. Functions of The School
- 7.3. Management and Leadership Applied to the Educational Institution: Management Team
  - 7.3.1. Management of the Education Institution
    - 7.3.1.1. Conceptions of the Term Management
  - 7.3.2. Leadership
    - 7.3.2.1. Concept of Leader
    - 7.3.2.2. Gestation of the Leader
    - 7.3.2.3. The Authentic Leader
  - 7.3.3. Leadership in Today's Organizations
    - 7.3.3.1. Importance of Authentic Leadership
    - 7.3.3.2. The Need for Authentic Leadership in Education
    - 7.3.3.3. Types of Leadership
  - 7.3.4. Leadership in the Management of Educational Institutions and Initiatives
    - 7.3.4.1. Leadership of the Management Team
    - 7.3.4.2. Pedagogical Leadership of the Director
    - 7.3.4.3. Leadership of the Head of Studies
- 7.4. Management and Leadership Applied to the Educational Institution: Teaching Team
  - 7.4.1. Teaching Team: Functions and Rights of the Teaching Staff
  - 7.4.2. Teachers Organization
    - 7.4.2.1. Teamwork
      - 7.4.2.1.1. Working Groups



- 7.4.2.2. The Teacher as Tutor
  - 7.4.2.2.1. The Profile of the Tutor
  - 7.4.2.2.2. Duties of the Tutor
- 7.4.2.3. The Teacher-Coach
  - 7.4.2.3.1. Conceptualization and Characteristics
  - 7.4.2.3.2. The Coach
- 7.4.2.4. Networking
- 7.4.3. Leadership of the Teaching Staff
  - 7.4.3.1. The Leadership of the Tutor
  - 7.4.3.2. Teacher Leadership
- 7.5. The Guidelines of a School Center
  - 7.5.1. School-Based Education Project
    - 7.5.1.1. The Content of School-Based Education Project
    - 7.5.1.2. Development of School-Based Education Project
    - 7.5.1.3. Implementation of School-Based Education Project
    - 7.5.1.4. Evaluation of School-Based Education Project
  - 7.5.2. Internal Rules
    - 7.5.2.1. The Content School-Based Education Project, a Discretionary Matter
  - 7.5.3. Specific Plans
    - 7.5.3.1. Purpose, Typology and Content
    - 7.5.3.2. Another Way of Expressing the School-Based Education Project
  - 7.5.4. Annual Report
    - 7.5.4.1. Guidelines for the Preparation of an Education Center's Annual Report
  - 7.5.5. Autonomy as a Requirement
- 7.6. The Organizational Structure of a Center and Communication Instruments
  - 7.6.1. Collegiate Bodies
    - 7.6.1.1. The School Council
      - 7.6.1.1.1. Composition
      - 7.6.1.1.2. Election and Renewal of the School Board
      - 7.6.1.1.3. Competencies
    - 7.6.1.2. The Teaching Staff
  - 7.6.2. Educational Coordination Bodies
    - 7.6.2.1. Teaching Departments
    - 7.6.2.2. Guidance Department in Compulsory Secondary Education
    - 7.6.2.3. Complementary and Extracurricular Activities Department
    - 7.6.2.4. Pedagogical Coordination Commission
- 7.7. Curriculum Management
  - 7.7.1. The School Space: The Organization of the Classroom
  - 7.7.2. Assessment of the Spatial Design of the Classroom
    - 7.7.2.1. Systematic Observation of Users in the Course of Using the Space
    - 7.7.2.2. Self-Application and Evaluation
  - 7.7.3. The School Space as a Dynamic Creation of the Teacher
  - 7.7.4. School Time
  - 7.7.5. Student Organization
    - 7.7.5.1. Vertical Organization of the Student Body
      - 7.7.5.1.1. Graduate School
      - 7.7.5.1.2. The Ungraded School
      - 7.7.5.1.3. The Multigrade School
    - 7.7.5.2. Horizontal Organization of the Student Body
      - 7.7.5.2.1. The Autonomous Class
      - 7.7.5.2.2. Departmentalization
      - 7.7.5.2.3. Team Teaching by Teachers
- 7.8. Change and Innovation in the School
  - 7.8.1. Improvement in Education
    - 7.8.1.1. From Change as a Necessity to Change as an Opportunity
    - 7.8.1.2. Global Versus Partial Change
    - 7.8.1.3. Organizational Versus Social Change
    - 7.8.1.4. Towards Successful Change
  - 7.8.2. Institutional Innovation
  - 7.8.3. The Creation and Management of Collective Knowledge
    - 7.8.3.1. Departments and Educational Teams as Structures for Innovation
    - 7.8.3.2. Strategies for Intervention in Collaborative Contexts
  - 7.8.4. Teachers and Managers as Agents of Change

- 7.9. Change and Innovation in the School Center: Spatial Context and Didactic Project
  - 7.9.1. The Planning Process for the Improvement of the Spatial Context of Learning
  - 7.9.2. The Imperatives for Change and the School in its Environment
  - 7.9.3. The Traditional Model
  - 7.9.4. Spatial Context and Didactic Project
  - 7.9.5. Infrastructure of the New Learning Contexts
  - 7.9.6. Strategies for the Improvement of the Quality of Life in the School Center
    - 7.9.6.1. Search for Correspondence between the Designs of the Building and the Furniture
    - 7.9.6.2. Development of a New Conception of the Workplace of the Student
    - 7.9.6.3. Redistribution of the Work Areas by Means of the Furniture
    - 7.9.6.4. The Participation of Students in the Appropriation of Space
    - 7.9.6.5. The Urban Planning Dimension

## Module 8. Inclusive Education and Attention to Diversity

- 8.1. Concept of Inclusive Education and its Key Elements
  - 8.1.1. Conceptual Approach
  - 8.1.2. Difference Between Integration and Inclusion
    - 8.1.2.1. Integration Concept
    - 8.1.2.2. Inclusion Concept
    - 8.1.2.3. Difference Between Integration and Inclusion
  - 8.1.3. Key Elements of Educational Inclusion
    - 8.1.3.1. Key Strategic Aspects
  - 8.1.4. The Inclusive School and the Education System
    - 8.1.4.1. The Challenges of the Education System
- 8.2. Inclusive Education and Attention to Diversity
  - 8.2.1. Concept of Attention to Diversity
    - 8.2.1.1. Types of Diversity
  - 8.2.2. Diversity and Educational Inclusion Measures
    - 8.2.2.1. Methodological Guidelines

- 8.3. Multilevel Teaching and Cooperative Learning
  - 8.3.1. Key Concepts
    - 8.3.1.1. Multilevel Teaching
    - 8.3.1.2. Cooperative Learning
  - 8.3.2. Cooperative Teams
    - 8.3.2.1. Conceptualization of Cooperative Teams
    - 8.3.2.2. Functions and Principles
    - 8.3.2.3. Essential Elements and Advantages
  - 8.3.3. Benefits of Multilevel Teaching and Cooperative Learning
    - 8.3.3.1. Benefits of Multilevel Teaching
    - 8.3.3.2. Benefits of Cooperative Learning
  - 8.3.4. Barriers to the Implementation of Inclusive Schools
    - 8.3.4.1. Political Barriers
    - 8.3.4.2. Cultural Barriers
    - 8.3.4.3. Didactic Barriers
    - 8.3.4.4. Strategies to Overcome Barriers
- 8.4. Social Inclusion
  - 8.4.1. Inclusion and Social Integration
    - 8.4.1.1. Definition of Integration and Elements
    - 8.4.1.2. Concept of Social Inclusion
    - 8.4.1.3. Inclusion vs. Integration
  - 8.4.2. Inclusion in Education
    - 8.4.2.1. Social Inclusion at School
- 8.5. Inclusive School Assessment
  - 8.5.1. Assessment Parameters
- 8.6. ICT and UDL in Inclusive Schools
  - 8.6.1. Traditional Teaching Methods
  - 8.6.2. ICT
    - 8.6.2.1. Concept and Definition of ICT
    - 8.6.2.2. Characteristics of ICT
    - 8.6.2.3. Telematics Applications and Resources
    - 8.6.2.4. ICT in the Inclusive School

- 8.6.3. Universal Design for Learning
  - 8.6.3.1. What is DUA?
  - 8.6.3.2. UDL Principles
  - 8.6.3.3. The Application of the UDL to the Curriculum
  - 8.6.3.4. Digital Resources and UDL
- 8.6.4. Digital Media to Individualize Classroom Learning

## Module 9. Creativity and Emotional Education in the Classroom

- 9.1. Emotional Intelligence and the Education of Emotions According to the Mayer and Salovey Model
- 9.2. Other Emotional Intelligence Models and Emotional Transformation
  - 9.2.1. Emotional Competence Models
  - 9.2.2. Social Competence Models
  - 9.2.3. Multiple Models
- 9.3. Social-Emotional Competencies and Creativity by Level of Intelligence
- 9.4. Concept of Emotional Quotient, Intelligence and Desynchrony Accommodation in High Intellectual Capacities
- 9.5. Concept of Hyperemotivity
- 9.6. Current Scientific Studies on Creativity, Emotions, Self-Awareness and Intelligence
  - 9.6.1. Neuroscientific Studies
  - 9.6.2. Applied Studies
- 9.7. Practical Classroom Resources to Prevent Demotivation and Hyperemotivity
- 9.8. Standardized Tests to Assess Emotions and Creativity
  - 9.8.1. Creativity Tests and Quizzes
  - 9.8.2. Assessing Emotions
  - 9.8.3. Laboratories and Valuation Experiences
- 9.9. Inclusive Schools: Humanist Model and Emotional Education Interrelation

## Module 10. Neuroeducation

- 10.1. Introduction to Neuroeducation
- 10.2. Main Neuromyths
- 10.3. Attention
- 10.4. Emotion
- 10.5. Motivation
- 10.6. The Learning Process
- 10.7. Memory
- 10.8. Stimulation and Early Interventions
- 10.9. Importance of Creativity in Neuroeducation
- 10.10. Methodologies that Allow the Transformation of Education into Neuroeducation

## Module 11. Communication in the Classroom

- 11.1. Learning to Teach
  - 11.1.1. Communication Processes
  - 11.1.2. Teaching Transmission Processes
- 11.2. Oral Communication
  - 11.2.1. Voice in the Classroom
  - 11.2.2. Voice Care in the Classroom
- 11.3. Communication Support Systems
  - 11.3.1. The Use of the Blackboard
  - 11.3.2. The Use of Projectors
- 11.4. The Use of Images in Teaching
  - 11.4.1. Images and Licenses for Use
  - 11.4.2. Author Images
- 11.5. The Use of Video in Teaching
  - 11.5.1. Video as a Support Material
  - 11.5.2. Teaching through Videos
- 11.6. Written Communication
  - 11.6.1. The Reports and Written Assignments
  - 11.6.2. Blogs and Forums

- 11.7. Communication Difficulties
  - 11.7.1. Teaching Difficulties
  - 11.7.2. Classroom Difficulties
- 11.8. Collaborative Processes vs. Competition
  - 11.8.1. Advantages and Disadvantages of Collaborative Learning
  - 11.8.2. Advantages and Disadvantages of Competency-Based Learning
- 11.9. Development of Support Materials
  - 11.9.1. Classroom Supplies
  - 11.9.2. Consultation Material
- 11.10. Development of Network Teaching
  - 11.10.1. Teaching Resources on the Internet
  - 11.10.2. Wikis and Reference Material on the Internet







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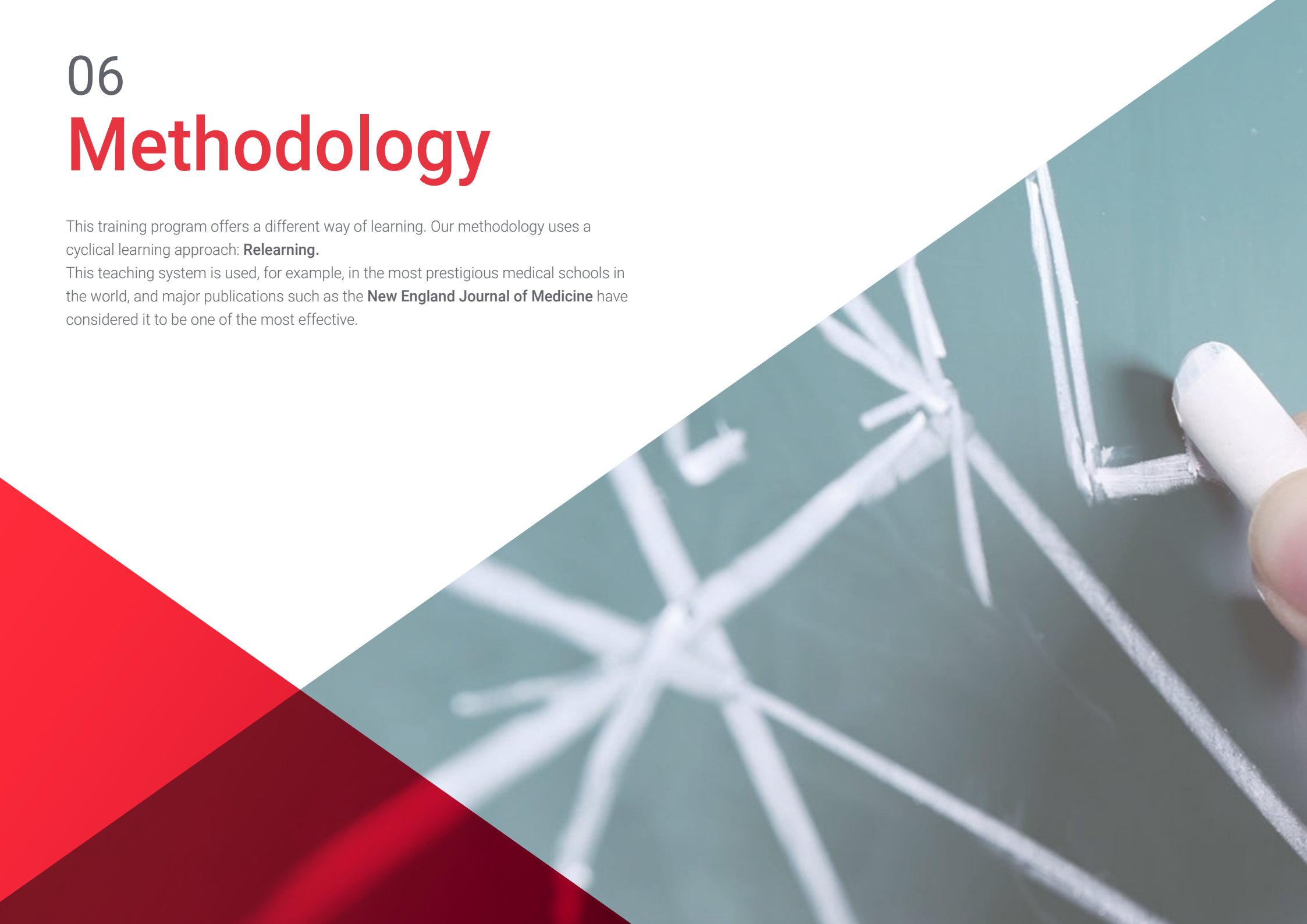
*This will provide key education  
to advance in your career”*

06

# Methodology

This training program offers a different way of learning. Our methodology uses a cyclical learning approach: **Relearning**.

This teaching system is used, for example, in the most prestigious medical schools in the world, and major publications such as the **New England Journal of Medicine** have considered it to be one of the most effective.





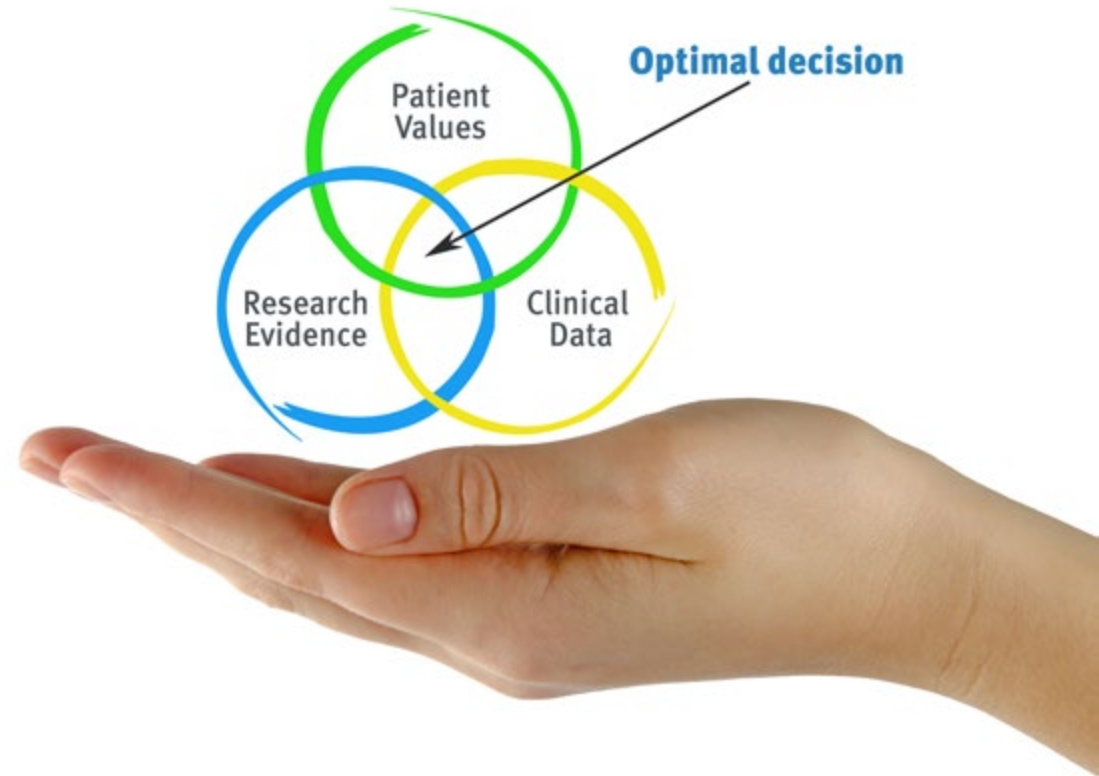
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*Discover Relearning, a system that abandons conventional linear learning, to take you through cyclical teaching systems: a way of learning that has proven to be extremely effective, especially in subjects that require memorization"*

## At TECH Education School we use the Case Method

In a given situation, what should a professional do? Throughout the program students will be presented with multiple simulated cases based on real situations, where they will have to investigate, establish hypotheses and, finally, resolve the situation. There is an abundance of scientific evidence on the effectiveness of the method.

*With TECH, educators can experience a learning methodology that is shaking the foundations of traditional universities around the world.*



*It is a technique that develops critical skills and prepares educators to make decisions, defend their arguments, and contrast opinions.*

“

*Did you know that this method was developed in 1912, at Harvard, for law students? The case method consisted of presenting students with real-life, complex situations for them to make decisions and justify their decisions on how to solve them. In 1924, Harvard adopted it as a standard teaching method”*

The effectiveness of the method is justified by four fundamental achievements:

1. Educators who follow this method not only grasp concepts, but also develop their mental capacity, by evaluating real situations and applying their knowledge.
2. The learning process is solidly focused on practical skills that allow educators to better integrate the knowledge into daily practice.
3. Ideas and concepts are understood more efficiently, given that the example situations are based on real-life teaching.
4. Students like to feel that the effort they put into their studies is worthwhile. This then translates into a greater interest in learning and more time dedicated to working on the course.



## Relearning Methodology

At TECH we enhance the case method with the best 100% online teaching methodology available: Relearning.

Our University is the first in the world to combine case studies with a 100% online learning system based on repetition, combining a minimum of 8 different elements in each lesson, which represent a real revolution with respect to simply studying and analyzing cases.



*Educators will learn through real cases and by solving complex situations in simulated learning environments. These simulations are developed using state-of-the-art software to facilitate immersive learning.*

At the forefront of world teaching, the Relearning method has managed to improve the overall satisfaction levels of professionals who complete their studies, with respect to the quality indicators of the best online university (Columbia University).

With this methodology we have trained more than 85,000 educators with unprecedented success in all specialties. All this in a highly demanding environment, where the students have a strong socio-economic profile and an average age of 43.5 years.

*Relearning will allow you to learn with less effort and better performance, involving you more in your specialization, developing a critical mindset, defending arguments, and contrasting opinions: a direct equation to success.*

In our program, learning is not a linear process, but rather a spiral (learn, unlearn, forget, and re-learn). Therefore, we combine each of these elements concentrically.

The overall score obtained by our learning system is 8.01, according to the highest international standards.



This program offers the best educational material, prepared with professionals in mind:



#### Study Material

All teaching material is produced by the specialist educators who teach the course, specifically for the course, so that the teaching content is really specific and precise.

These contents are then applied to the audiovisual format, to create the TECH online working method. All this, with the latest techniques that offer high quality pieces in each and every one of the materials that are made available to the student.



#### Educational Techniques and Procedures on Video

TECH introduces students to the latest techniques, with the latest educational advances, and to the forefront of Education. All this, first-hand, with the maximum rigor, explained and detailed for your assimilation and understanding. And best of all, you can watch them as many times as you want.



#### Interactive Summaries

The TECH team presents the contents attractively and dynamically in multimedia lessons that include audio, videos, images, diagrams, and concept maps in order to reinforce knowledge.

This exclusive multimedia content presentation training Exclusive system was awarded by Microsoft as a "European Success Story".



#### Additional Reading

Recent articles, consensus documents and international guidelines, among others. In TECH's virtual library, students will have access to everything they need to complete their course.







**Expert-Led Case Studies and Case Analysis**

Effective learning ought to be contextual. Therefore, TECH presents real cases in which the expert will guide students, focusing on and solving the different situations: a clear and direct way to achieve the highest degree of understanding.



**Testing & Retesting**

We periodically evaluate and re-evaluate students' knowledge throughout the program, through assessment and self-assessment activities and exercises: so that they can see how they are achieving your goals.



**Classes**

There is scientific evidence suggesting that observing third-party experts can be useful.

Learning from an Expert strengthens knowledge and memory, and generates confidence in future difficult decisions.



**Quick Action Guides**

TECH offers the most relevant contents of the course in the form of worksheets or quick action guides. A synthetic, practical, and effective way to help students progress in their learning.



07

# Certificate

This Professional Master's Degree in Geography and History Teacher Training in High School Education guarantees students, in addition to the most rigorous and up-to-date education, access to a Professional Master's Degree diploma issued by TECH Technological University.



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*Successfully complete this program and receive your university qualification without having to travel or fill out laborious paperwork”*

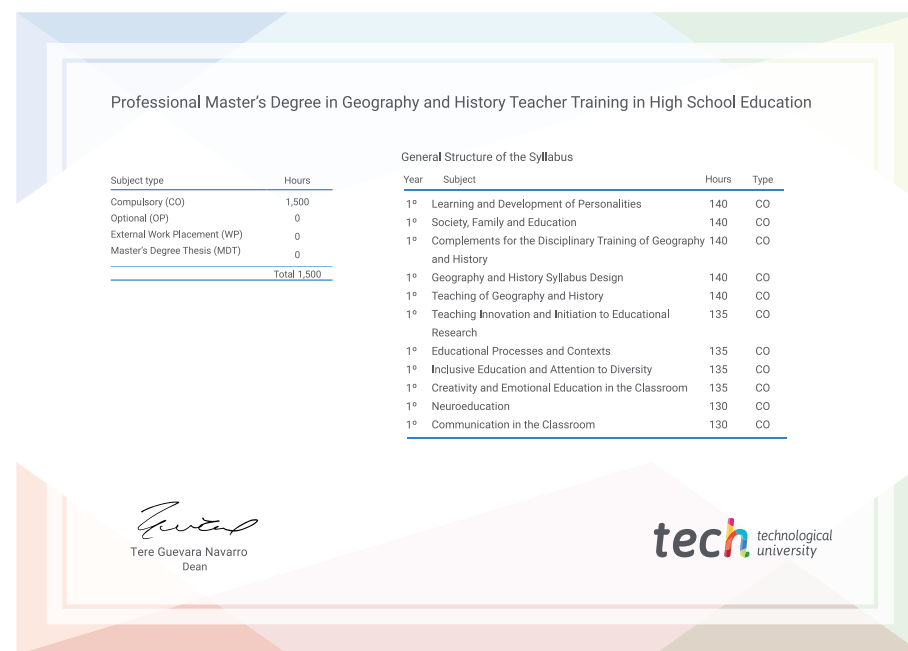
This **Professional Master's Degree in Geography and History Teacher Training in High School Education** contains the most complete and up-to-date program on the market.

After the student has passed the assessments, they will receive their corresponding **Professional Master's Degree** issued by **TECH Technological University** via tracked delivery\*.

The certificate issued by **TECH Technological University** will reflect the qualification obtained in the Professional Master's Degree, and meets the requirements commonly demanded by labor exchanges, competitive examinations, and professional career evaluation committees.

Title: **Professional Master's Degree in Geography and History Teacher Training in High School Education**

Official N° of Hours: **1,500 h.**



\*Apostille Convention. In the event that the student wishes to have their paper certificate issued with an apostille, TECH EDUCATION will make the necessary arrangements to obtain it, at an additional cost.

future  
health confidence people  
education information tutors  
guarantee accreditation teaching  
institutions technology learning  
community commitment  
personalized service innovation  
knowledge present quality  
development language  
virtual classroom



## Professional Master's Degree

Geography and History  
Teacher Training in High  
School Education

- » Modality: online
- » Duration: 12 months
- » Certificate: TECH Technological University
- » Dedication: 16h/week
- » Schedule: at your own pace
- » Exams: online

# Professional Master's Degree

## Geography and History Teacher Training in High School Education

