

## **FOLK TRADITIONS IN THE SYSTEM OF PATRIOTIC EDUCATION IN MODERN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

**Shapovalova Katya<sup>1</sup>**

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Modern school needs new approaches to national education, especially to patriotic one. You have to start it from preschool and junior school age. Children of this age are best subjected to education (V. Sukhomlynsky), since at that time the foundations of the future character are laid. Knowledge and skills accumulated by a child at this age, later become the foundation for the formation of stable moral habits and beliefs, high life ideals.

Patriotic education of children and youth is oriented to the formation of national ideological positions, ideas and beliefs based on the values of Ukrainian and world culture.

Considering national achievements as an integral part of the “golden fund” of all-human culture B. Grinchenko, M. Kostomarov, P. Kulish, I. Nechui-Levytsky, I. Franko, T. Shevchenko and others progressive representatives of the Ukrainian people in national cultural traditions saw the universal values. A. Makarenko, V. Sukhomlynsky, K. Ushinsky emphasized that the pedagogical influence of national cultural traditions on the formation of the personality of the child is unsurpassed [2, p. 10].

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<sup>1</sup> National Pedagogical University named after M.P. Drahomanov, Ukraine

The main task of civic education is to form patriotism of younger generation, devotion to the Motherland and at the same time a sense of belonging to the world community.

Another active person in the socio-political movement in Ukraine M.P. Drahomanov convincingly combined national and all-human values in his works on ethnography, he taught, us to build “a big building of cultural and social life in connection with the all-human culture ...”.

V.O. Sukhomlynsky called folk traditions “a living, eternal source of pedagogical wisdom”, “the concentration of the spiritual life of the people”. Thus, rituals, customs, ordinances, holidays, ideals have a folk shrine in their basis, they combine the past and the future, establish the eternal traditions of the native people in the souls of the present generation, integrate a certain community of people in a highly developed modern nation. Every nation recreates itself, its spiritual culture, its character through the system of traditions [3, p. 11].

Every nation historically developed its own system of national-cultural traditions, which is based on the solid foundation of the mentality of the nation, achievements of the past epochs and modernity which provides the younger generation with the most receptive way of cognition from national to the all-human and planetary. It must be with love to family and friends.

So, after analyzing the pedagogical experience we can say that providing patriotic education at school needs a special organized, purposeful process.

The emphasis in the work of the school and the family is laid on the education of students based on national traditions. It is provided during extra-curricular activities, which is due to a number of factors. First, extra-curricular educational activities are a more free, creative and open process; secondly, creativity and initiative of senior pupils and teachers are brightly manifested in the extracurricular and out-of-school activities, the process of self-education and self-development of personality is also active; thirdly, it is an important mechanism for combining the efforts of the school and the family in educating pupils on the basis of national. Under modern conditions, extra-curricular educational activities are developing too slowly, although its importance in the formation of a highly moral, independent personality is difficult to overestimate [1, p. 21].

The basis of national traditions is the generalized qualities of the national ideal: “a gentle and sincere, witty and humorous, talented and hard-working, truthful and benevolent, hardy and patient person, with her high emotionality, sensitivity and lyricism, which is manifested, in particular, in the aesthetic of national life, in customs and traditions, in artistry, in famous melodic songs, in a peculiar humor, in the brightness of applied art, in a concentrated focus on self-knowledge through nature and subtle reflections on her beauty. These qualities determine peculiarities of character, certain world outlook and livelihood of people – “the spirit of the nation”, or mentality”.

Teachers must constantly work on the revival of the historical memory of their native people through the renewal of traditions. It is important to perceive them by all the ethnic groups that inhabit the country, to form a sense of cultural unity and interethnic

understanding. On the basis of national cultural traditions, energy is accumulated for awakening national consciousness and respect for all peoples [4, p. 12].

The teacher must actively transfer national features to the younger generation, spiritual culture, psychological signs of the native folk.

Involvement of students in the national-cultural heritage of ancestors should be reflected in the content, forms, methods, all organization of the activity of a comprehensive educational institution. The school is called to rely on folk traditions, customs, rituals, age-old standards of behavior, psychological and moral qualities of a person, to encourage high school students to regulate consciously their behavior, which would correspond to the national spirit and mentality.

The teacher of elementary school can carry out work on patriotic education at lessons, electives, in the work of clubs, in the process of socially useful work, during the conduct of various extracurricular educational activities.

Great attention should be paid to playing and sports activities, organizing holidays, parties, excursions, because age feature of children is mobility, motor skills due to the development of muscles.

In work with children of junior school age you should pay attention to their age features. These children do not have stable interests, their own initiative is weak, their attention is unstable. They need constant help and advice from the teacher in organizing their leisure time.

This aged children thinking is generalization and abstraction are not typical to them yet. They are captured everything bright, interesting, because they think with sensations, sounds, colors. All this must be taken into account in educational work with school children.

As figurative prevailing thinking, the main place should be given to game methods and tricks of working with children: situational role-play, plot-role-playing games; methods of analysis of life situations; games methods to detect self-esteem; dramatizing games, staging, games conversations, virtual trips; collective creative projects, practical actions, etc.

An important role in bringing up junior patriots is also taken by the family, which is responsible for social reproduction of the population, for its national, moral, spiritual development, for creating a certain way of life. The modern family should be the real center for the formation of the foundations of patriotic education of children and young people. National feelings of a child arise as a result of purposeful educational influence of ideology, politics, art and social structure of the family.

Historical experience shows that the family itself cannot bring up a personality. This can only be done in close connection with the school.

P. Kononenko, T. Usatenko note that “the family educates a member of the state, a nation, a school develops him” [5].

So, the school should help a pupil to become a personality. To do this, she must find ways its becoming as a national, state institution, which will bring up the patriot, a citizen of a state with an active life position, loving his people and his Motherland.

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