

THE ROLE OF THE DIDACTICS OF HISTORY IN POST COMMUNIST ROMANIAN SOCIETY

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Abstract:

After 1948, when communism was established, the entire values system entered in an acute process of destruction. In this way all Romanian branches of society underwent a pressure, which finally led to their destruction. But Romania, had the capability to survive , having many traumas, which after 1989 have been serious affected the society. These problems were treated with inattention and this situation led to the fight of society for winning or to decreasing the effects of almost fifty years of communism. Lying was the first that has to be eliminated and the object of didactics of history, was the revelation of truth, which has been hidden, but also modified. In education, lying has dominated, the persons who built the civil society have been died in communist prisons and bearings. Unfortunately, subsequent development of society and learning system didn't achieve, yet, to surmount the fifty years of communism, although , from its fall, had passed almost thirty years.

Key words: communism, history, lying, didactics, destruction, survival.

Introduction

Didactics represents a part of general theory of education, which is occupied with learning process. The term *didactics* results from greek language, from *didaskein* word, which means to teach the others. This word was introduced in pedagogical terminology in the same time with pedagogy word. But its devotion was made by Comenius in „*Didactica magna*”, work that was published in the middle of 17th century. [1]

„*Didactica magna*” appeared in 1632 in czech language, and than in 1657, in latin language. Comenius considered that: „*to teach means to know something and to make the other to learn to know, and this quickly, enjoyable and serious, especially, by means of examples, rules and general and special applications*” .[2]

There is a didactical century and this is 17th century, and Comenius was named : „*Bacon of education*”, „*Galilei of education*”, „*Hooke of education*”. [3]

In this evolution, there is a moment in which a delimitation of didactics from pedagogy took place, this was realized by german pedagogue J. F. Herbart (1776-1841), who was named the father of didactics.

The german pedagogue tried to identify a procedural algorithm , which could facilitate the teaching and learning process. In Romania, this herbartian current appeared at the end of 19th century and at the begining of next century became *an official pedagogical doctrine*. [4]

However, there is a series of reproaches, which were conferred to herbartian current.[5]

The beginning of 21th century produced many changes in didactics' area and these changes were absolutely normal for a society which recommends itself through change.

Although the number of hours of history in school decreased, history remains a very important discipline in children's personality development. History doesn't offer a large vision about society, about its evolution and human's evolution, but encourages peoples to discover it, to understand it depending on various contexts.

Results

In teaching-learning process of history it has to count the historical true; historical trues has to be correctly related, teacher doesn't have to interpret after his own opinion and after his feelings.[6] Even though , taking in account these realities, there are moments in humanity's history that are explained in different way.

The teacher has a categorical role in carrying out of all objectives, he has to find the possibilities to realize it. The achievement of these objectives could be done only if the teacher succeeds to combine didactical strategies with learning methods. Taking in account that the number of history classes decreased, in achieving to realize performance, teacher needs inspiration and grace. Everything is doubled by the absence of interest, which manifests in entire society on the basis of inversion of values system, after Romania had to cross fifty years of communism; during this period the history was segmented and censorship had an essential role in Romanian's life.

Interpretation

The new system installed in 1948 tried to convince, by means of propaganda, that even the Romania's historical territories aggregated to URSS, were always belonged to this artificial colossus, the Romanian state ahead of its kings willing of acquisitions , and with the Romanian soldiers' bloodletting have been tried to occupy territories that didn't belong them. Mass arrests dated from that period, were having like purpose the extermination of all persons who were the nation's enemies.

There is not enough to blame only verbal, there is important to doble the words and the actions, and especially, the guilties have to pay. In reality this began to happen later and slowly , at almost twenty six years later from the fall of communism.

Destroying all the system values, which are the basis of a nation , was a priority for the new installed regime, in this way the atrocity from communist prison reflected on all the exponents of these system values.

Communist system wished to legislate mimicking the cultural act, wished to control everything until the least detail, this denoting that even in the heart of people who spread the terror, the fear was born.

First of all, communism meant, a system thought to destroy everything that represented freedom. In these condition censorship was the instrument which had to kill the freedom idea , lying became more and more strong, the compromise being the law. Romania doesn't appear to want the escape from the lying that installed step by step.

The freedom of expression was sbjugated and offered to terror, the free people could anytime overturn the system that was imposed by falsifying elections and by crime.

As regards the communist prisons, they were places which generated and spread the lie and the crime :”*who isn’t with us, is against us*”.

Between humanist disciplines, the history occupies an important role, contributing to human personality’s development, the knowledge of the past, and also contributes decisive to the achievement of a general culture, which is more than necessary for a human being who lives in an european contemporary society. [7]

Another important stage in the development of didactical system in Romania, was the introduction of alternative books, fact that led to a very good opportunity for the teacher, who had the chance to choose the better didactical instrument and in this way the didactical process could be realized in the best way. [8]

In the same time with the achievement of educational concept has been used the concept of *school curriculum*, being promoted in pedagogical English literature and appearing for the first time in the documents of English universities at the end of 16th century. [9]

From etymological point of view, this went from the meaning run, competition, all these having as significance the learner’s evolution through learning system until his completely training.[10]

General didactics studies teaching process, independent from its features, analyzing its components, its actions, and establishing principles and needs and from their perspective follows to display this activity for realizing the target.[11]

Communication is the essential factor regarding education, and , in particular, regarding the methods whereby the teacher achieves to realize his activities, and especially to realize his objectives. Communication between persons becomes differentiated depending on interlocutors’ intellectual level. Certainly, the communication between persons is different comparatively with other living, human being having at disposal an entire ensemble compound from signs, symbols and rules, unconventional determined and which were transmitted from generation to generation. [12]

Communist regime has stood on terror and on destruction of the authentic values. In 1951, after Romanian Academy rejected Constantin Brancusi’s works of art and atelier, under the signature of many cultural Romanian personalities, who had been cited that he wasn’t an authentic artist, it has been demonstrated the climate of terror that existed in Romania. Everything has culminated with the unsuccessful attempt to pull down The Infinity Column from Targu-Jiu. The two events have generated the Romanian artist’s indignation, who took French citizenship and donated his atelier and works of art, after his death, to the French state.

Communism had been thought as a system capable to destroy every piece of liberty. Even if we talk about periods in which the censorship was minimal, this not means that the pressure could defend some intellectuals’ attitude, who had co-operated with the system.

Conclusions

Unfortunately, was easy to buy knowledge that were already abandoned by their owners, and there were persons wanting that, who have accepted for passing advantages to be a part of a system, which had wanted, but didn’t succeed to destroy Romanian language. The deep Romania remained alive, it created other and other consciences. This fact demonstrated that human being has to kneel down only in front of God and not in front of an oppressive system. That Romania has the power to contradict all the persons who tried to suggest that there wasn’t another way.

The misery in which Romania was forced to live in the communist regime, it demonstrates the abominations of that system and the number of victims are bigger than we know. Aside from the one who died in prisons, there are the people who were stopped to publish and to expose their works in public space.

Variety represented and represents an exceptional form of freedom. History is for any nation one of the most important discipline that could make a division between state, people and nation, as Victor Neumann does it, in 2006, in his book “*Country, people and nation*”.

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