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USE OF DIGITAL EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES IN THE STUDY OF SACRED OBJECTS IN PAVLODAR REGION

Annotation. *In every country there are places and monuments of cultural heritage, the most revered among the people, which are called sacral. In 2017, the first President of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev initiated the implementation of the project «Sacred Kazakhstan» in article «A Look into the Future: Modernization of Public Consciousness». This program is aimed at preserving the culture and national code, modernization of Kazakhstani society. The most important mission of spiritual modernization is to reconcile the different poles of national consciousness. Popularization of sacred places should be not only of a purely scientific nature, but also broadcast to the general public through various media, including Internet resources. Due to the fact that today people get more information from Internet sources, all the above factors determine the relevance of this study. The purpose is to study the effectiveness of using digital educational resources to increase schoolchildrens' interest in studying the local history, including sacred objects of Pavlodar region. The methodological basis is the principles of historicism, quantitative and qualitative analysis, interviewing. Theoretical basis is the generalization and systematization of the material. The scientific and practical significance of this work is that the study determines the importance of the role of digital educational resources in the study of sacred sites of our region by schoolchildren. Based on the analysis of practical data, the authors prove the effectiveness of using digital educational resources in the study of sacred places of the region in the classroom, offer specific options for using digital resources.*

Keywords: *modernization, sacral objects of Pavlodar region, local lore, digital educational resources, ICT-technologies.*

Introduction

Sacred sites have deep cultural, historical and spiritual significance for communities around the world. They serve as repositories of cultural heritage, providing a glimpse into the beliefs, rituals and practices of different societies. Kazakhstan, a country of ancient civilizations, is a testament to the diversity of sacred sites that have shaped the collective identity of the nation. The study of sacred sites plays a key role in understanding the socio-

cultural structure and religious traditions of Kazakhstan. Strengthening the knowledge of national sacred places contributes to the formation of «the framework of national identity» [1].

Traditionally, knowledge about sacred places was transmitted through oral traditions, written texts and geographical studies. However, in the digital age, the proliferation of online resources has opened up new opportunities for people to learn about and engage with sacred places. Online forums, websites, virtual tours, and multimedia platforms offer accessible and interactive means to explore the cultural and historical significance of sacred sites, transcending geographical barriers and time constraints. By utilizing the vast digital landscape, learners can access comprehensive information, engaging stories, and immersive experiences that foster a deeper understanding and connection to these places. Moreover, the wide availability of online resources promotes inclusive learning, allowing people from diverse backgrounds and geographic regions to participate in learning about Kazakhstan's cultural heritage. Today, the sacred map of Pavlodar region includes 43 sites [2].

Pavlodar Priirtyshye has a rich history. Many centuries ago, these lands were inhabited by tribes that left behind a great cultural heritage in the form of remnants of dwellings, religious buildings, and other important artifacts for the history of Kazakhstan. Today scientists face the task of studying and correctly interpreting all the data collected during archaeological excavations in this territory. This interesting and at the same time difficult work in Pavlodar region is engaged in a specially created scientific center for the study of antiquity. «Margulan Centre» conducts its work on the basis of Pavlodar Pedagogical University named after Alkey Margulan. Within the framework of the special project «Sacral Geography of Kazakhstan» scientists identify and systematize all information about sacral objects of the region, organize historical-ethnographic, archaeological expeditions. With their scientific support, all the necessary infrastructure is being created in the region and new tourist routes are being laid. The staff of this center took an active part in the development of an interactive map of sacral objects in our region, which can be actively used in the educational process at school.

In addition to purely scientific activities in this area it is necessary to conduct educational work among students. Today's schoolchildren are the future of our country, so it is extremely important to educate real patriots. To arouse the interest of students to this topic, it is necessary to take into account the physiological and intellectual characteristics of modern schoolchildren. It is known that they spend a sufficient amount of time in the virtual environment. In this regard, the issue of organizing training of school students with active application of ICT-technologies and digital educational resources is of particular relevance.

Materials and methods

The issues of studying sacred places are reflected in the works of foreign and domestic researchers. Thus, R. Hind's book is devoted to places considered sacred to people of ancient civilizations [3].

The work of J. Tatay and A. Merino is interesting because it studies and analyzes such categories as sacred in sacred natural sites and literature review from a conservation lens [4].

In recent years there has been an active study of sacredness and sacred places of various regions of the country by domestic scientists. A great impetus to this process was the program «Rukhani zhangyru» adopted at the state level [5]. In the study of the topic of important conceptual significance are the works of the domestic scientist T.H. Gabitov, which presents the experience of cultural analysis of the Kazakh people, shows the current problems of Kazakh culture [6]. Encyclopedia «Sacral Kazakhstan» in 5 volumes includes useful information about sacral objects of different regions of the republic. Thus, the 4th volume is devoted to three regions: Pavlodar, North-Kazakhstan and East-Kazakhstan [7].

Of scientific interest is the book of Russian scientists on sacredness in the traditional East [8], which gives an opportunity to understand the essence and features of sacredness.

One of the sources for the study of sacral objects is the Map of sacral places of Pavlodar Priirtyshye [9]. The objects included in it can be divided into two groups. The first group includes seven most significant objects of republican, national importance, these are: the cave Konyr-Aulie, the Tomb of Zhasybay batyr, the Mausoleum of Mashkhur Zhusup Kopeev, the Historical and Memorial Complex Akkelin: estate and mausoleum of M. Shormanov in Bayanaul district, Archeological complex Auliekol, Mausoleum of Isabek Ishan Hazret in Ekibastuz district, the estate of Sultanbet Sultan, which is located within the city limits of Pavlodar. The second group included sacral objects of regional level, now scientists have designated 36 historical monuments. However, according to Pavlodar historians, this is not the final list, every year new sacral monuments appear on the map of Pavlodar Priirtyshye.

Scientists note that most of all sacral objects are concentrated in Bayanaul district of Pavlodar region. This is due to favorable natural conditions for the life activity of people of the ancient period. «The concentration of a significant number of population on this territory determined its role in major military and political events, the implementation of cult and ritual actions according to traditions and beliefs, it largely contributed to the emergence of a large number of sacral objects of local importance and the formation of their sacral landscapes. And today this region has great prospects for the development of historical and cultural tourism.

It is known that the history of sacral objects goes deep into antiquity and is connected with the development of worldview of ancient societies. In Pavlodar Priirtyshye one of the brightest evidences of sacral representations of ancient tribes are rock paintings and petroglyphs. The most famous of them are located in Bayanaul, Mayskiy and Ekibastuz districts.

On stone engravings near the Olenty River, Akbidaiyk tract and Lake Kemertuz one can see images of people, bull, deer, horse and other animals, which, according to scientists, represent totemism, the cult of the sun, fertility and hunting. In the drawings of the Dravert Grotto, anthropomorphic images painted in ochre have been preserved, reflecting shamanistic beliefs peculiar to archaic societies before the emergence of religions.

Among recently discovered objects of the region, in the Irtysh valley there is a unique monument of steppe Muslim architecture, known in scientific literature under the name «Kabal-Gasun – Kalbasun Tower», it is a tomb of steppe rulers. In addition to the «Kalbasun Tower», Pavlodar archeologists found a large sacral center of medieval nomads of Saryarka on the shore of Lake Auliekol, 60 kilometers northwest of the city of Ekibastuz. According to the scientists of «Margulan Centre» during many years of excavations here was investigated necropolis dating back to XIV-XV centuries. Archaeologists note that it was built during the heyday of the Golden Horde and functioned up to the time of the formation of the Kazakh Khanate. Such complex in its structure mausoleums or kumbez, carrying a sacred, cultic function, indicate that for nomads living in the Middle Ages, Islam was of special importance. In addition, religion was the engine of education in this region, because thanks to sacred texts, writing and knowledge of the geography of the region were actively spread in the steppe.

One more place on the territory of the region has a special significance. And it is connected with the name of Abylai Khan. It includes a number of sacral objects. One of these places is very symbolic and has an important historical significance. Near Bayanaul on the shore of Lake Sabyndykol there is a beautiful tract that bears the name of the great ruler and is called «Abylaitas». According to legends, it was in this place in 1734 Abylai was raised on a white kosmah and proclaimed sultan of the Middle Juz. Therefore, the place was named Abylai's rock.

Another iconic place for the region is the Sultanbet Sultan's estate. The residence of an outstanding political figure was reconstructed in 2017. The initiators of recreating a new look of the historical site were the management of Pavlodar State Pedagogical University. University staff together with the descendants of Sultanbet Sultan, relying on archival data and drawings restored the manor. The manor is located in the historical part of Pavlodar and is open for tourists and all those who are interested in the history of the region. Sultanbet Sultan was a famous Kazakh statesman who ruled in the 18th

century. He was a cousin of Abylai Khan and one of his loyal associates. For many years his possessions included the territories of the ulus of Middle Juz, the main part of which is located in the administrative boundaries of Pavlodar region. Sultanbet had a very important political role in strengthening the Kazakh statehood in the eastern and north-eastern regions of the Kazakh Khanate.

In the picturesque places of Bayanaul there is probably the most popular sacral object of the region, which belongs to natural, i.e. not man-made monuments. The cave Konyr-Aulie or as it is also called Aulietas has all-republican status. In summer time here you can meet a lot of pilgrims and ordinary tourists. The structure of the cave is very interesting, inside it there is a very spacious hall with a length of about thirty meters. Further it narrows and turns into a corridor. If you go higher up this corridor, you can see a hollow in which water accumulates, flowing down the cracks of the cave. Further to the cave Konyr-Aulie leads to a staircase more than a hundred meters long. Around the cave is well developed infrastructure, for the convenience of tourists and pilgrims installed information boards and road signs. The territory adjacent to the cave is landscaped.

The sacral objects of Pavlodar region have been preserved very well. In addition, the work on reconstruction and restoration of religious monuments, improvement of adjacent territories to sacral objects is still actively carried out here. At the beginning of 2018, the work on fencing of sacral objects of the region was started. During this time, fences were installed at the following sacral sites of our region: Akbidaiyk rock paintings – Ekibastuz city administration, Kemertuz rock paintings – Mayskiy district, Sabyndykol burial ground – Bayanaul district. In addition, work was carried out to improve the mausoleum of Estoy Berkimbayev in Aktogay district, three new mausoleums were erected – the mausoleum of Musa Shormanov in Bayanaul district, the mausoleum of Akbalyk Haziret in May district and the mausoleum of Temirgali Nurekenov in Shcherbakti district.

In order to attract as many tourists as possible to the region, a whole tourist cluster is being created on the territory of Bayanaul. This work includes: creation of open-air archeological museums at such sacral sites as «Valley of Stone Tombs» and «Sak mounds Toraigy». Also, scientists and students of Pavlodar State Pedagogical University every year conduct archaeological excavations at monuments of the Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. Researchers are especially interested in the culture and life of ancient metallurgists and cattle breeders. In addition, with their help, new materials on the history of their native land are introduced into the scientific turnover.

It should be noted that in Pavlodar Priirtyshye, there is a very high concentration of cultural and historical institutions, which hold valuable information about the origin of the region. In the region there are memorial museums of academician Kanysh Satpayev, Sultanmakhmut Toraigyrov, the memory of prominent natives of Bayanaul is immortalized: Zhasybai and Sary batyrs, state and public figures M. Shormanov,

M. Baizhanov, academicians Sh. Shokin, A. Margulan, director and playwright Sh. Aimanov and many other outstanding personalities who made a great contribution to the formation and development of Kazakhstan. Historical and cultural part of Bayanaul National Nature Park is represented by all kinds of monuments, which include objects of nature, archeology, culture and history. In the Bayanaul district, archaeologists have discovered unique finds: sites and rock paintings of primitive people, settlements of ancient ore miners, cult objects of the Scythian-Saxon period, various tombs and burials. Based on these data, the employees of «Margulan Centre» have developed a tourist route «Antiquities of Bayanaul», which runs through unique sacral objects of ancient history, archaeology and includes bus, walking, horseback riding tours. Information stands, souvenir shops and a guide work on the route. Besides, booklets, guidebooks, passports of monuments, oriented to the main target audience, which includes schoolchildren, students and tourists on vacation, are prepared. There is, for example, a route «Sacral Bayanaul» with a length of more than five hundred kilometers, it consists of both sacral objects and religious monuments, objects associated with historical figures and important events. It is shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Map of the tourist route «Sacral Bayanaul»

According to the unique data collected over the years by «Margulan Centre» scientists, it is easy to trace all the historical stages of human life in the area, from ancient times to the Middle Ages. In order for travelers to better navigate the sacred geography

of the area, the center has created a separate map on which all sacred places and objects are located. At the same time on it you can find detailed information about such sites as the archaeological complex Auliekol or monuments of the Kimak Kaganate period. In addition, scientists of the center conducted archaeological excavations at the burial ground «Golden Griva». As a result of these works the scientific edition «Map of sacral objects of Pavlodar region» and popular science movie «Rukhani zhangyru: Time of the Great Steppe». The website «Map of sacral sites of Pavlodar Priirtyshye» was launched.

Today, as part of the implementation of the article «Seven Facets of the Great Steppe», the Margulan Centre hosts the International Research Laboratory for the Study of Ancient Technologies «YMAI», whose work is aimed at conducting comprehensive research on the study of ancient crafts and architecture. Also at the center operates a regional Club of military-historical reconstruction «AKINAK», whose members create scientific full-scale reconstruction of the armament of warriors from the Stone Age to the Kazakh Khanate, based on the materials of archaeological sites of Pavlodar region. They also organize international festivals of reconstructors in the tourist zone of Bayanaul.

A number of methods were used in the article. The historical-comparative method helped to identify common features and peculiarities of the development of various events, phenomena and structures. Quantitative analysis of sacral objects on the territory of Pavlodar region contributed to the formation of quantitative indicators. Qualitative analysis of sacral objects on the territory of Pavlodar region was used to identify and group objects. To analyze and draw conclusions in the practical part the method of interviewing students, analyzing the obtained results and their processing were applied.

Result

Pavlodar region has a rich history reflected in various tangible and intangible sources. The task of a history teacher is to give knowledge not only of general history, but also to familiarize with the history of their native land, thus contributing to the formation of patriotism and pride for their land and their country. The use of local history material undoubtedly sharpens students' attention and helps to develop skills, which will then contribute to the formation of practical knowledge and skills. The use of this local history material will lead students from close and understandable knowledge to conclusions and generalizations in historical science. The main purpose of teaching history is the formation of historical consciousness, through the knowledge of history and comprehension of historical experience and lessons arising from it [10].

Of course, the most effective way is to visit the above mentioned places or museums, but this is not always possible. The traditional way of familiarizing students with sacred places is reading books and magazines. The most optimal way to familiarize students with sacred sites of the region is ICT-technologies, which will certainly arouse schoolchildrens'

interest in the history of their country. In order to determine the importance of ICT technologies in teaching, a small survey was conducted on Google forms platform, among schoolchildrens in grades 5–7. 25 schoolchildren participated in the survey. The surveys show that the social status of a teacher is significantly higher if he/she is proficient in information technologies and has a higher authority among students. It is shown in Figure 2 and 3.

Based on the above, it can be concluded that the use of ICT technologies has a positive effect on increasing the interest of students in studying the sacred places of their region. The sources of radiation can be considered newspapers, magazines, as well as Internet resources. We have analyzed the web resources that are in the public domain by querying through the Google search engine. 5160 results were received for the request «Sacred places of Pavlodar region». Among them, sites with text information: www.inform.kz, <https://el.kz>, <https://pavon.kz>, <https://map.dshk.kz>. Most of the material is presented by videos on the YouTube portal.

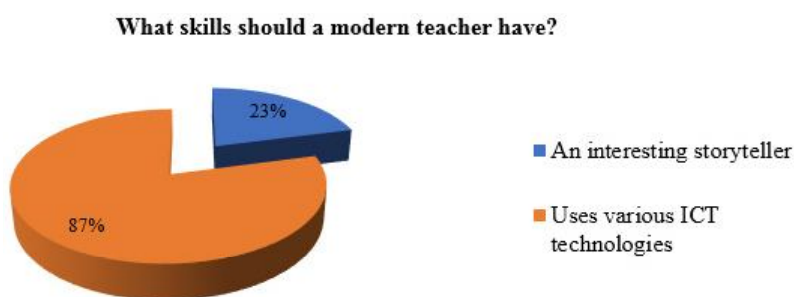


Figure 2. Results of the schoolchildren survey

It should be noted, according to the administration, that teachers using a computer arouse respect among colleagues.

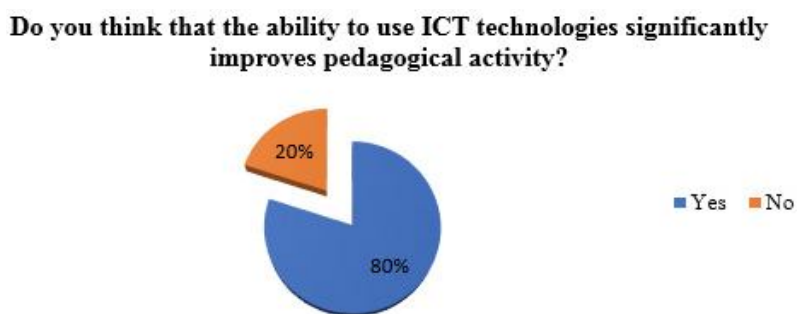


Figure 3. Results of the Administration survey

The study of the material available in the public domain shows that there is enough digital content. In history and local history lessons, as well as in extracurricular activities on the subject, it is possible to use these resources. In addition to using the material to study a new topic, it can be used in organizing various conferences, round tables. Holding such events has a positive effect on the formation of the ability of schoolchildren to independently solve specific topical problems, analyze, select the necessary material.

Holding such events has several features: the personification of information, the presence of discussion, the presence of their own point of view among the participants of the round table. The topics of the conferences can be «Sacred map of Pavlodar region», «Bayanaul – pearl of Pavlodar region», «Rukhani zhangyru: Time of the Great Steppe». During such events, it is mandatory to use visual accompaniment, by projecting presentations or other video and photo materials, this significantly improves the perception of information, promotes memorization.

Another form of using ICT in the study of sacred objects of Pavlodar region is the use of various web resources, such as *kahoot*, *quizziz*, *plikers*, *wordwall*. For example, based on the results of conferences or round tables, Olympiads or intellectual competitions among students can be held. It has long been known that such events form both external and internal motives for students as active cognitive activity. With a properly organized such event, the student gets pleasure from the activity itself, participation. During such events, the student can apply his previously acquired knowledge and also get the results of his activities, a specific assessment. The desire for self-realization, planning and self-control skills are formed. The tasks used in such events should motivate students to show creativity and critical thinking. I believe that the above resources fully allow us to implement these tasks [11].

It is advisable to hold round tables or conferences before conducting these forms of events in order to form a certain amount of knowledge. Next, the teacher needs to develop a set of tasks. For example, if this is an intellectual marathon, you can use the *kahoot* or *quizziz* service. The peculiarity of these resources is that they allow you to automate the evaluation process. The free version of these resources allows you to create several types of tasks. For example, in the *kahoot* service, you can create colorful polls of two types «security question» and «true or false», which is quite enough for the game. For example, you can make a series of sentences and determine whether the statements are true (Table 1).

Of course, the tasks themselves are quite simple, but they acquire a special entertainment and force students to become more actively involved in the process. Such tasks develop critical thinking skills. If you use the *quizziz* service, it is also possible to create several variants of tasks, including a question with one or two correct answers, as well as the possibility of an open answer when students can type their own answers.

The peculiarity of this platform is that it allows you to use it without using screens or interactive whiteboards. In this case, it will be interesting to use individually, in a personal competition. These resources are very similar in their functionality, the only difference is the mandatory use of a screen and a projector in kahoot, and in quizziz it is enough to know the access code or have a link.

Table 1. Example of a task in the Kahoot! service

Task: Determine the correct or incorrect statements	Correct	Incorrect
“Margulan Centre” is a scientific center for the study of antiquity		
Sultanbet Sultan is a famous Kazakh statesman who ruled in the XV century		
Konyr-Aulie cave has a regional status, etc.		

The use of smartphones both in the classroom and in extracurricular activities always causes controversy among teachers, therefore, such a resource as plikers can serve as a great help here. This resource can be used without smartphones, it is enough to print cards with their own serial number, and fields that will indicate the answer during the demonstration. The bottom line is that only the teacher needs a smartphone, with which he collects the survey results. That is shown in Figure 4. In this case, the correct answer is visible only to the teacher.



Figure 4. Sample survey card in plikers

The only limitation is the total number of survey questions, which is few slides. A sample slide that is compiled by the teacher is shown in Figure 5.


One of the most revered places in the Pavlodar region is the burial of a thinker, historian, ethnographer?	
A Mausoleum of Mashkhur Zhusup Kopeev	
B Mausoleum of Arystan-bab	
C Karashash An Mausoleum	
D Babaja Khatun Mausoleum	

Figure 5. A sample slide that is compiled by a teacher

Of course, the ultimate goal of any teacher's activity is the formation of students' creative abilities. Students can show their creative abilities through the creation of projects, and of course it will be much more interesting to do it in digital format, this is the creation of videos and presentations. But for a modern student, creating a regular presentation through PowerPoint seems boring. Today it is possible to create interesting demonstration materials, interesting tools in this case can be such tools as Jamboard, Padlet, Miro. These resources are very similar in functionality and differ only in design and minor differences in individual tools. The main advantage is the possibility of teamwork from various devices and simultaneous demonstration of all the material, as well as participants can comment by publishing posts from their device. You can use photos, audio, video materials, diagrams, tables and drawings in your work. An example of using a Padlet board with the placed material is shown in Picture 4. In this example, the tasks are written in the language of instruction, in our case in Russian. You can choose the language you need. Through this drawing, we wanted to show visually how the pallet board looks like and one of the options for placing material on it.

The use of these resources allows you to develop creative abilities, as well as develop skills in working with Internet resources. Students can be invited to make a business card of a particular historical figure. For example, you can make a business card of Mashhur Zhusup Kopeev, Musa Shormanov or Sultanbek Sultan. You can also suggest making a tourist prospectus of the object. When performing such tasks, the teacher must provide students with clear evaluation criteria and a description of the descriptors required for the task, this is necessary to regulate the work of students.

The use of various web resources and digital applications greatly expands the capabilities of the teacher. Increases the interest of students. It should be used not only as a demonstration material, but also as a way of organizing interactive games, creating independent creative tasks.

Conclusion

It is impossible to imagine modern society today without digital technologies that cover all spheres of our life. The education system makes extensive use of modern opportunities: maintaining an electronic journal, using it during the lesson and in extracurricular activities. The need to study the history of the native land through the study of sacred places today should be accompanied by mandatory digital accompaniment. The results of the study showed that both students and teachers are interested in integrating Internet resources into learning. Thanks to the mixed format of training, as well as the game method of performing test tasks, it is most easy for students to remember the material, and also increases the general interest in the subject. The main criterion for the use of certain resources is relevance and expediency. All these resources should be

used in such a way as to improve the perception of the educational material. The use of ICT for the study of local history material, both in the classroom and in extracurricular activities, corresponds to the principle of the fundamentalization of education, aimed at the formation of a common culture and the development of abstract thinking by acquiring new knowledge. There is now enough information on the topic being studied on the web, but the analysis showed that the methodological base for secondary schools is not yet sufficiently formed. In this regard, we believe that the recommendations and specific practical examples of the authors on the use of a number of web resources in the classroom or extracurricular activities in the study of sacred places in the region will be useful.

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Использование цифровых образовательных ресурсов в изучении сакральных объектов Павлодарской области

Аннотация. В каждой стране есть места и памятники культурного наследия, наиболее почитаемые среди народа, которые называются сакральными. В 2017 году первый Президент Республики Казахстан Н. Назарбаев в своей статье «Взгляд в будущее: модернизация общественного сознания» инициировал реализацию проекта «Сакральный Казахстан». Данная программа направлена на сохранение культуры и национального кода страны и вместе с тем на модернизацию казахстанского общества. Важнейшей миссией духовной модернизации является примирение различных полюсов национального самосознания. Популяризация сакральных мест должна носить не только сугубо научный характер, но и транслироваться широкой общественности через различные средства массовой информации, в том числе и интернет-ресурсы. В связи с тем, что на сегодняшний день люди получают информацию, опираясь в основном на интернет-источники, все вышеперечисленные факторы и определяют актуальность данного исследования. Целью данного исследования является изучение эффективности использования цифровых образовательных ресурсов для повышения интереса учащихся к изучению истории родного края, в том числе сакральных объектах Павлодарской области. Методологической базой исследования выступили принципы историзма, количественного и качественного анализа сакральных объектов, интервьюирования. Теоретической базой исследования является обобщение и систематизация материала по теме исследования. Научная и практическая значимость данной работы состоит в том, что исследование определяет важность роли цифровых образовательных ресурсов в изучении школьниками сакральных мест нашего региона. На основе анализа практических данных авторы доказывают эффективность использования цифровых образовательных ресурсов при изучении сакральных мест области на уроке, предлагают конкретные варианты использования цифровых ресурсов на уроке.

Ключевые слова: модернизация, сакральные объекты Павлодарской области, краеведение, цифровые образовательные ресурсы, ИКТ-технологии.

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Павлодар облысының киелі нысандарын зерттеуде сандық білім беру ресурстарын пайдалану

Аннотация. Әр елде халық арасында киелі деп танылып, ерекше қастерленетін мәдени мұра орындары мен ескерткіштері бар. 2017 жылы Қазақстанның тұңғыш президенті Н. Назарбаев «Болашаққа бағдар: рухани жаңғыру» атты мақаласында «Қасиетті Қазақстан» жобасын іске асыруға бастамашы болды. Бұл жоба елдің мәдениеті мен ұлттық кодын сақтауға, сонымен бірге

қазақстандық қоғамды жаңғыртуға бағытталған. Рухани жаңғырудың маңызды миссиясы – ұлттық сананы жаңғырту. Осы орайда киелі орындарды танымал ету тек ғылыми сипатта ғана емес, сонымен қатар әртүрлі бұқаралық ақпарат құралдары, соның ішінде интернет-ресурстар арқылы көпшілікке таратылуы керек. Бүгінгі таңда адамдар ақпаратты негізінен интернет көздеріне сүйене отырып алатындықтан, жоғарыда аталған барлық факторлар осы зерттеудің өзектілігін анықтайды. Бұл зерттеудің мақсаты – оқушылардың туған өлкенің тарихын, оның ішінде Павлодар облысының киелі нысандарын зерттеуге қызығушылығын арттыру үшін сандық білім беру ресурстарын пайдаланудың тиімділігін ашып көрсету болып табылады. Зерттеудің әдіснамалық базасын тарихилық принципі, киелі орындарды сандық және сапалық талдау, сұхбат әдістері құрайды. Зерттеудің теориялық негізі – зерттеу тақырыбы бойынша материалды жалпылау және жүйелеу. Бұл жұмыстың ғылыми және практикалық маңыздылығы – оқушылардың аймақтың киелі жерлерін зерттеудегі сандық білім беру ресурстарын қолданудың маңызы нақты мысалдар негізінде ашып көрсетіледі. Авторлар сабақ барысында Павлодар облысының киелі орындарын оқып-білу кезінде сандық білім беру ресурстарын пайдаланудың тиімділігін тәжірибе нәтижелеріне сүйеніп, дәлелдейді, сабақта сандық ресурстарды пайдаланудың нақты нұсқаларын ұсынады.

Кілтті сөздер: жаңғырту, Павлодар облысының киелі жерлері, өлкетану, сандық білім беру ресурстары, АКТ-технологиялар.