

Chapter 6

AN EVALUATION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION GEOGRAPHY CURRICULUM AND COURSEBOOKS

Vedat ŞAHİN¹

Introduction

Course books are the main tools used for teaching the curriculum in secondary education institutions in Turkey. It is the primary learning material and the first resource for the students. The course books are the guides that are available to the students and teachers for the implementation of the curriculum.

The course books are used every day in classrooms as a teaching material and are important tools in supporting quality education (Horsley, 2007). The course books are one of the most important educational inputs and also their texts reflect the main aspects of national culture. The information contained in the books are organized and arranged by the state to prepare the new generations to the life. The lessons contribute to the improvement of the self-esteem of the students and also show the borders of the society. The geography course books are especially important in this regard, as we learn why, how and where we live.

In addition to being the first source of information, the course books also contribute to the development of critical thinking, reading, rational thinking and evaluation skills (Pingel, 2010). Well-designed course books enable teachers to improvise and adapt, as well as they can strengthen the student's interaction with the course (White, 2017). Therefore, a good course book contributes to effective classroom practice (Yuda, 2015). In this respect, geography courses, geography course curriculum and geography course books hold great importance.

The majority of course books use pictures and texts to transfer meaning. This is a sensitive issue that the necessary attention must be paid; the texts, visual elements, especially maps should be organised in a very clear manner in geography course books. The maps are used as a second language to translate meaning in geography education (Lucas, 2007). In this respect, the geography course books are the main part and component of the implementation of the curriculum.

Knowing the subject and teaching the subject are two different things. If a person masters the subject and if he/she knowingly apply the teaching methods, it means he/she implements the teaching of the course (Güngördü, 2012). In this regard, the preparation of geography course books is very important. The geography lessons should include visual materials and the text should be easy to understand to support

¹ Namık Kemal University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Geography, Tekirdağ, v.sahin29@hotmail.com

it is important that the teachers should be trained well to gain necessary qualities to teach the geography lesson. Professional success of geography teachers also means the success of geography education.

References

- Artvinli, E. (2012). Integrate geographic skills with active learning in geography: a case of Turkey. *Journal of Research and Didactics in Geography (J-READING)*, 1, 43-50.
- Aydin, F. & Güngörđü, E. (2015). *Coğrafya öğretiminde özel öğretim yöntemleri*. Ankara: Pegem Akademı Publishing.
- Biddle, D. (1996). Theories and practices in the development of curriculums in geography. In R. Gerber & J. Lidstone (eds.), *Developments and directions in geographical education* (pp.16-37). Clevedon: Cromwell Press.
- Conolly, G. (1996). Setting the curriculum a place for geography. In R. Gerber & J. Lidstone (eds.), *Developments and directions in geographical education*. (pp. 37-52). Clevedon: Cromwell Press.
- Cunningsworth, A. (1995). *Choosing your coursebook*. Oxford: Macmillan Heineman.
- Çomak, N., & Güncegörđü, B. (2012). Coğrafya dersi öğretim programının kazanım saatlerine göre değerlendirilmesi. *International Journal of Geography and Geography Education (IGGE)*, 26, 287-301.
- Demirkaya, H. & Tomal, N. (2002). Lise coğrafya ders kitaplarının değerlendirilmesi ve sorunlara yönelik çözüm önerileri. *International Journal of Geography and Geography Education (IGGE)*, 5, 153-169.
- Demirkaya, H. (2003). Eleştirel düşünme kuramının lise coğrafya programı üzerindeki etkileri. Ankara Üniversitesi Eğitim Bilimleri Dergisi, 36(1-2), 97-106
- Doğanay, H. (2002). Coğrafya öğretim yöntemleri. Erzurum: Aktif Yayınevi.
- Doğanay, H., & Zaman, S. (2002). Ortaöğretim coğrafya eğitiminde hedefler-stratejiler ve amaçlar. *Doğu Coğrafya Dergisi*, 8, 7-25.
- Engin, İ., Akbaş, Y., & Gençtürk, E. (2003). I. Coğrafya kongresinden günümüze liselerimizde müfredat programlarındaki değişimler. *Milli Eğitim Dergisi*, 157, 89-98.
- Geçit, Y. (2008). Cumhuriyet dönemi lise coğrafya öğretim programları üzerinde bir çalışma. Marmara Coğrafya Dergisi, 18, 149-178.
- Gerber, R., & Lidstone, J. (1996). Reflecting on Developments and directions in geographical education. In R. Gerber & J. Lidstone (eds.), *Developments and directions in geographical education* (pp.1-15). Clevedon: Cromwell Press.
- Girgin, M., & Ertürk, M. (2004). Ortaöğretim coğrafya derslerinin resmi perspektif, XIII. Ulusal Eğitim Bilimleri Kurultayı, Malatya.
- Gümüş, E. (2004). Ortaöğretim coğrafya ders kitaplarına bir bakış. Hasan Ali Yücel Eğitim Fakültesi Dergisi, (1), 83-87.
- Güngörđü, E. (2012). Liselerde Coğrafya Dersi Öğretimi: Özel Öğretim Yöntemleri. Ankara, Gazi Kitapevi.
- Horsley, M. (2007). Textbooks, teaching and learning materials and teacher education. In M. Horsley & J. McCall (eds.), *Peace, democratization and reconciliation in textbooks and educational media* (pp.25-85). Tønsberg: Iartem
- <https://ttkb.meb.gov.tr>, Retrieved on April 25, 2017.
- Ida, Y. & Shimura, T. (2015) Outline of geography education in Japan. In Yoshiyasu Ida & Minoru Yuda & Takashi Shimura Shunsuke Ike & Koji Ohnishi & Hideki Oshima (eds.), *Geography education in Japan* (pp.3-18). Tokyo: Springer.
- İbni Haldun (2004). *Mukaddime*, Cilt 2. (Transl. Halil Kendir), İstanbul: Yeni Şafak Publications.
- Jennings, S. A. (2006). A Content comparison of six physical geography textbooks spanning a century. *International Research in Geographical and Environmental Education*, (15)1, 1-14.
- Kant, İ. (2006). *Eğitim üzerine*. (trans. Ahmet Aydoğan), İstanbul: İz Press.
- Kızılıçaoğlu, A. (2003). Orta öğretim coğrafya ders kitapları değerlendirme ölçütleri. *International Journal of Geography and Geography Education (IGGE)*, 8, 19-33.
- Koç, H., & Aksoy, B. (2010). 2005 Coğrafya dersi öğretim programına ilişkin öğretmen görüşlerinin değerlendirilmesi. *The Black Sea Journal of Social Sciences*, (2)2, 17-51.
- Lucas, N. (2007). Comparing layout and content in paper and electronic versions of a geography textbook. In Mike Horsley & Jim McCall (eds.), *Peace, democratization and reconciliation in textbooks and educational media* (pp 86-110). Tønsberg: Iartem.

- Maarif Vekilliği (1942). Birinci Coğrafya Kongresi: 6 - 21 Haziran 1941; raporlar, müzakereler, kararlar. Ankara: Maarif Basimevi.
- MEB (2005). Coğrafya dersi öğretim programı ve kılavuzu (9-12. sınıflar). Ankara: MEB Talim Terbiye Başkanlığı.
- MEB (2017). Ortaöğretim coğrafya dersi öğretim programı,<http://mufredat.meb.gov.tr/> Retrieved on April 20, 2017
- MEB (2013). Ders kitapları ve eğitim araçları yönetmeliği. <http://ttkb.meb.gov.tr/www/kriterler/dosya/9>, Retrieved on April 221, 2017
- Pingel, F. (2010). UNESCO Guidebook on textbook research and textbook revision. Paris: Georg Eckert Institute For International Textbook Research.
- Qualifications and Curriculum Authority-QCA (2004). A level geography; review of standards 1980-2000. http://dera.ioe.ac.uk/8927/1/6901_a_level_geography.pdf, Retrieved on May 5, 2017
- Roberts, M. (2003). Curriculum planning and course development. In Daniella Tilbury & Michael Williams (eds.), *Teaching and learning geography* (pp.35-49). London: Roudledge.
- Robertson, M., & Ferguson, P. (2006). Geography in Australasia. In John Lidstone & Michael Williams (eds.), *Geographical education in a changing world* (pp.127-139). Netherlands: Springer Press.
- Şahin, C. (2001). Orta öğretim coğrafya öğretmenlerinin mesleki sorunları hakkında bir araştırma. *Marmara Coğrafya Dergisi*, (3)2, 59-70.
- Taş, H. İ. (2005). Cumhuriyetin kuruluşundan günümüze ilköğretim 11. kademe ve liselerde coğrafya dersi ve müfredatının değişimi. *Doğu Coğrafya Dergisi*, (10)14, 311-330.
- Ünlü, M. (2014). Coğrafya öğretimi, Ankara: Pegem Akademi.
- White, A. (2017). Evaluation of a ELT coursebook based on criteria designed by mcdonough and shaw, <http://www.birmingham.ac.uk/Documents/college-artslaw/cels/essays/syllabusandmaterials/AWhite-COURSEBOOKEVALUATIONsyllmat.pdf>. adresinden 05.02. 2017 tarihinde edinilmiştir.
- www.asiaeducation.edu.au/curriculum/geography. Retrieved on April 25, 2017
- www.mofa.go.jp/policy/education/textbooks/index.html, Retrieved on April 25, 2017
- www.mofa.go.jp/policy/education/textbooks/overview-3.html, Retrieved on April 25, 2017
- www.qca.org.uk/7.html, Retrieved on February 12, 2017
- www.tdk.gov.tr/, Retrieved on February 12, 2017
- Yılmaz, C., & Zeybek, H. İ. (1997). Ders geçme ve kredili sisteme göre liselerimizde coğrafya öğretiminin yeri ve bazı sorunları. *Ondokuz Mayıs University Journal of Education Faculty*, (10)1, 309-320.
- Yuda, M. (2015). Textbook approval system and geography textbooks in Japan. In Yoshiyasu Ida & Minoru Yuda & Takashi Shimura Shunsuke Ike & Koji Ohnishi & Hideki Oshima (eds.), *Geography education in Japan* (pp.3-18). Tokyo: Springer.