

LESSON PROJECT

HISTORY

I. GENERAL DATA

Learning Unit: Formation of the modern Romanian state:		
Lesson title: The reign of Alexandru Ioan Cuza		Lesson Type: New Lesson
Education unit: Dragos Voda National College, Moldovenesc Campulung		Teacher: PITICAR Toader Mihai
Grade: I	Number of students: 24 students	School year: II

II. LESSON PROJECT LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES (knowledge, skills and values)

<p>Objectives:</p> <p>Students will learn about the historical context in the middle of the 19th century, about the personality of the great ruler Alexandru Ioan Cuza, the moment when the Union of the Romanian Principalities took place, the importance of the Union.</p>
<p>Learning outcomes:</p> <p>Students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify the theme of the story• Identify sources of information• Establish the important events that took place in the middle of the 19th century in Central and SE Europe• Identify the factors that favored the "Little Union";<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Analyze the double election of Alexandru Ioan Cuza;• Know the main historical events that happened during the reign of Alexandru Ioan Cuza<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Realize the characterization of Alexandru Ioan Cuza• Identify the main reforms carried out in the Romanian Principalities during the reign of Alexandru Ioan Cuza• Explain the historical events that led to the abdication of Alexandru Ioan Cuza

- Explain the importance of the Union of Romanian Principalities in the formation of Modern Romania

Examples of assessment and self-assessment:

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Teacher assessment:

The teacher gives homework feedback during the lesson.

Peer and self-assessment: systematic observation, the ability to analyze and synthesize, the appreciation of attention and involvement, the ability to capture the meanings of a historical act, the ability to chronologically order historical events, the ability to understand a text, solving work tasks, self-evaluation.

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT: Students will complete the worksheet with all the information they have gathered about the analyzed monument-sculpture.

III. ISSUES DIDACTIC AND METHODOLOGICAL

Lesson times (in min):	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction (10 min) 2. Conducting the lesson (25 min) 3. Fixing knowledge (5 min) 4. Worksheet (5 min)
Teaching strategies:	Exposition, heuristic conversation, exposition, explanation, comparison, discovery learning, cooperative learning, argumentation, tree of ideas, brainstorming, synthesis, timeline, free writing, Venn diagram, clusters, conversation, individual study, case study , the "I know" method . I want to know. I learned.", it's practice.
Teaching methods:	Conversation, demonstration, graphical analysis, observation, completing the worksheet, searching for information on the Internet, reading and analyzing.
Teaching materials:	Projector, computer, interactive whiteboard, digital tool that allows drawing on the screen, smartphone/tablet, internet articles on the topic.

IV. Presentation of the subject of the lesson

History

English language

V. KEY WORDS


Convention, unionist movement, Crimean War, caimacams, Ad hoc Assemblies, elective assembly, constitution, "monstrous coalition";

VI. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- Gheorghe Iuțiș, *Elements of didactic history* , Graphys Publishing House, Iasi, 2008;
- Universal history. Textbook for the 10th grade, All Educational Publishing House, Bucharest;
- The Great Illustrated History of the World. Romania from Mihai Viteazul to the European Union, Litera Internațional Publishing House, Bucharest, 2009;
- School planning for the discipline of history, class X; Calendar planning; Designing the learning unit: Constitution of Modern Romania;
- Ștefan Păun, *Didactics of history* , Corinth Publishing House, Bucharest, 2007;

VII. PROCEDURE OF THE LESSON

Steps lesson	The slide	Teacher's Activity	The Student's Activity	Strategies and methods teaching strategies	Materials teaching
<p>Intro- duction 10 minutes</p>		<p>The teacher introduces guests who will participate in the lesson; - check the students' attendance - Reminding of the theme and objectives.</p> <p>1. Describe ► the internal and international context in which the union was achieved.</p> <p>From 1866, the United Principalities receive the name of Romania , and the capital is established in Bucharest .</p> <p>In 1866, Alexandru Ioan Cuza was forced to abdicate, then lived in exile until his death in 1873. exile= forced departure from one's native country to abdicate = to give up the throne Along with the ruler's portrait, the children will be presented with two maps (APPENDICES 1 and 2): - the first map - the Romanian countries represented during the reign of Michael the Brave; - the second map - the Romanian countries represented during the reign of Alexandru Ioan Cuza. Students are explained the difference</p>	<p>The students students remember acts and events from the war of Crimea</p> <p>The students I answer the questions the teacher .</p>	<p>Methods didactic : Learning front</p> <p>Methods didactic : conversation</p> <p>Methods didactic : learning , individual</p>	<p>Projector , computer</p>

**Conduct
of the
Lesson**
25 min



between the two maps and will be asked if there is a connection between the second map and the ruler they have identified in the picture.

The students learn that today in the history class they will discover who Alexandru Ioan Cuza was, what was his connection with the union between Wallachia and Moldova and what reforms were instituted during Cuza's time.

Write the title of the lesson on the board:
The Modern Era. Alexandru Ioan Cuza and the Union of Romanian Principalities

The modern era. Alexandru Ioan Cuza and the Union of Romanian Principalities

A. Content Exposure

Union of Principalities

- 1857 – the ad hoc divans are convened in Iași and Bucharest, through which the opinion of the Romanian people is requested in relation to the union;

ad-hoc councils = special assemblies formed in Iași (Moldova) and in Bucharest (Wallachia or Wallachia) to decide on the union of the two countries

2. **Compare** ► the demands of the ad hoc Assembly of Romania with the demands of the ad hoc Assembly of Moldova.

- 1858 - the great European powers (France, England, Prussia, Austria, the Ottoman

The students note down the title lesson us in notebooks .

The students I answer the questions Professor

The students I answer the questions professor

work , work on teams

Methods didactic :
The Conversation , the Demonstration analysis criticism , observation , drawing , searching for information on the internet,

- reading and



Empire) met in Paris to analyze the demands of the Romanians and decided to accept a formal union of the Romanian Countries, under the name "United Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia";

- 1859 - elections were organized in the Romanian Countries, as follows:
 → on **January 5, 1859** , in **Iași**, Colonel Alexandru Ioan Cuza was elected **ruler of Moldavia** ;

→ on **January 24, 1859** , in Bucharest, Alexandru Ioan Cuza was also elected lord of Wallachia.

- on January 24, 1859, through the double election of Cuza, as lord of Iași and Bucharest, the Romanians achieved a true union and not a formal one, as the Great Powers wanted.

The reign of Al. Ioan Cuza:

He conducted very difficult negotiations for the recognition of the union by the Great Powers, for 2 years; The new national state was called Romania, with its capital in Bucharest (1862);

He carried out numerous reforms → **the agrarian reform** (1864), through which almost 500,000 peasants received a piece of land in their ownership;

The education law was passed which stipulated that primary education became free and compulsory in Romania;

The first universities were established : in



The students I answer the questions Professor

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The students discuss and analyzes events party in time reign Al. I. Cuza .

analyzing text historical and information

demonstration analysis criticism , observation ,



Iași (1860), in Bucharest (1864);
Other laws from that time led to the **good organization of the army** , to the **good management of the country's finances** , to the **modernization of judicial activity** ; reform = change, legal modification of a state of affairs

The fulfillment of these **reforms** could only be achieved in an authoritarian regime that displeased the large landowners, leading to the removal of Cuza from the throne.

1866 – Cuza is forced to abdicate, leaving the country and dying far from it (1873).

Currently, the bones of Al. I. Cuza is located in the "Sfintii Trei Hierarhi" church in Iasi.
exile= forced departure from one's native country
to abdicate = to give up the throne

The students presents the reforms reign Al. I. Cuza

The students presents end of reign Al. I. Cuza

<p>Conclusions : 5 minutes</p>		<p>- requests the students saddle complete worksheet</p> <p>The most familiar and least familiar notions are highlighted.</p>	<p>- asks the students to systematize, reanalyze and order the events according to their knowledge ;</p> <p>- Students respond to the teacher's requirements, complete the evaluation sheet</p>	<p>Methods didactic : Learning FRONT Individual study</p> <p>Methods didactic : Self-evaluation</p>	<p>Digital tools that allow you to take an interactive photo</p>
<p>Work Sheet : 5 minutes</p>		<p>Appreciate the level of knowledge demonstrated by the students, the quality of the skills demonstrated, the behavior towards the tasks received.</p>	<p>Students answer the teacher's questions based on the knowledge acquired in the day's lesson.</p>	<p>Methods didactic : Learning FRONT Individual study</p>	<p>Camera/ phone /tablet</p>

Lesson outline

The union of the Romanian Principalities took place through **the double election of Alexandru Ioan Cuza** :

- **January 5, 1859** , Alexandru Ioan Cuza is elected lord of Moldova;
- **January 24, 1859** , Alexandru Ioan Cuza is elected lord of Romania;

During his reign, important **reforms were carried out** in various fields:

- **agrarian reform** (peasant ownership);
- **the education law** (primary education becomes compulsory and free);

Al. I. Cuza founded the first universities, in Iasi and Bucharest.

From 1866, the United Principalities receive the name of **Romania** , and the capital is established in **Bucharest** .

In 1866, Alexandru Ioan Cuza was forced to abdicate, then lived in exile until his death in 1873.

exile= forced departure from one's native country

to abdicate = to give up the throne

Work sheet

Answer the following questions

1. **Who** was elected ruler of Wallachia and Moldavia in 1859?
2. **What** did the resolution of the Ad-hoc meetings provide?
3. **When** was the Paris Convention held?
4. **Where** was the 1856 Peace Congress held?
5. **Why** were Turkey and Austria against the union of Moldova with Wallachia?

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Made by Mr. professor doctor Piticar Toader Mihai