

**College of Education for Humanities**

**English Department**



**MA. Studies/ Methodology**

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**Methods of Teaching**

**“Flipped Classroom”**

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## **1. Introduction**

### **The Flipped Classroom: A Modern Educational Approach:**

**Flipped Classroom (FC) Model** is an approach based on learning the simple and theoretical parts of a subject in extracurricular time through educational technologies and performing higher-level studies during class time. With the development and spread of educational technologies, the interest in the FC Model has increased. In the present study, we aimed to reveal the historical development of the FC Model, which is a current teaching model, and what kind of uses it has as a concept. The findings, which were put forward in line with this purpose, were reached by the document analysis method. With reference to the results of the research, although the ideas and practices that paved the way for the emergence of the FC Model are older, it could be said that the approach was expressed as a concept in its present form in 2000. In addition, it was revealed that the interest in the FC Model continued to increase over the years and it was expressed with several concepts. As a result of the investigation, it was determined that flipped classroom was the one used most among these concepts. Based on the results of the study, certain suggestions were made. It is expected that this research will contribute to the field in terms of revealing the historical development of the FC Model and the concepts in which the concept of FC is used in the literature.

## **2. Historical Background**

The flipped classroom concept dates back to the **early 2000s** when **Jonathan Bergmann** and **Aaron Sams**, two high school teachers, introduced the idea to help students who missed classes. Since then, the model has gained traction in schools and universities worldwide.

## **3. Theoretical Framework**

The flipped classroom model is rooted in several educational theories, including **Bloom's Taxonomy**: Encourages higher-order thinking skills in the classroom.

**Constructivist Learning Theory**: Students actively construct knowledge.

**Social Learning Theory**: Encourages peer collaboration and Discussion.

## **4. Structure and Implementation of the Flipped Classroom**

- **Pre-Class Learning**: Students engage with learning materials.
- **Pre-recorded lectures**: Online articles and interactive content ,Quizzes and assessments.
- **In-Class Activities**
  - ✓ Discussions and problem-solving sessions.
  - ✓ Group projects and peer interactions.
  - ✓ Hands-on activities and case studies

## **5. Benefits of the Flipped Classroom**

- **Enhanced Student Engagement**: Encourages active participation.
- **Personalized Learning**: Students learn at their own pace.
- **More Interactive Class Time**: Allows for deeper understanding.

- **Improved Teacher-Student Interaction:** Teachers act as facilitators rather than lecturers.
- **Better Student Performance:** Studies show improved retention and comprehension.

## 6. Challenges and Limitations

Despite its advantages, the flipped classroom faces challenges such as:

- **Access to Technology:** Not all students have reliable internet or devices.
- **Teacher Training Requirements:** Educators need time to develop digital content.
- **Student Motivation:** Some students may not engage with pre-class materials.
- **Parental and Institutional Resistance:** Traditional learning models are still widely preferred.

## 7. Comparison with Traditional Teaching Methods

- **Instruction Delivery:** In a traditional classroom, teachers deliver lectures in class, while in a flipped classroom, students watch pre-recorded lectures at home.
- **Classroom Activities:** Traditional teaching focuses on lectures during class and homework afterward, whereas a flipped classroom emphasizes discussions, problem-solving, and hands-on activities in class.
- **Student Engagement:** Traditional methods often have passive learning with students listening to the teacher, while a flipped classroom encourages active learning and collaboration.
- **Pace of Learning:** In traditional teaching, all students follow the same pace, whereas in a flipped classroom, students can learn at their own speed by revisiting lecture materials.

- **Teacher's Role:** Traditional teaching follows a teacher-centered approach, while a flipped classroom shifts to a student-centered learning model with the teacher as a facilitator.

## **8. Case Studies and Real-World Applications**

Several institutions have successfully implemented flipped learning:

- **Harvard University:** Uses flipped classrooms in science courses.
- **Khan Academy:** Pioneered online video-based learning.
- **High Schools Worldwide:** Adopting flipped learning to improve student performance.

## **9. Technological Tools for Flipped Learning**

Such as

Video Platforms: YouTube, Puzzle, Loom

Learning Management Systems (LMS): Moodle, Google Classroom.

Interactive Tools: Cahoots, Quiz let, Mentimeter.

## **10. Future of the Flipped Classroom**

The flipped classroom continues to evolve with advancements in;

**Artificial Intelligence (AI):** Personalized learning experiences.

**Virtual and Augmented Reality:** Immersive learning.