The Outer Space as an Educational Motivation

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Abstract: This paper discusses the role of space education in motivating students to pursue careers in STEM fields. It explores how space-related activities can engage students and foster an interest in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. The paper highlights the benefits of incorporating space education into the curriculum and outlines strategies for educators to implement these ideas effectively.

Keywords: STEM, STEAM, Outer Space, Education, Motivation

1. Introduction

Space education has the potential to inspire a new generation of STEM professionals. It offers a unique opportunity to connect students with the broader concept of human exploration and discovery, which can be a powerful motivator for learning. This paper presents a model of integration that combines the resources of the European Space Agency, SpaceTECH, and ESERO to create educational experiences that are relevant and engaging for students.

2. Methodology

The STEAM methodology is based on the concept of self-learning, where students are encouraged to explore and develop their own solutions to problems. This approach helps students develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills, which are essential for success in STEM fields.

3. Results

The implementation of STEAM methodology in secondary school has shown promising results. Students have demonstrated a greater interest in STEM subjects and a higher level of engagement in their learning process. The model has been successful in attracting students to science and technology, and it has helped to promote science and technological literacy among young people.

4. Conclusion

In conclusion, space education can be a powerful tool for motivating students to pursue careers in STEM fields. By incorporating space-related activities into the curriculum, educators can help to create a more engaged and interested student body. This paper provides a model of integration that can be adapted to meet the needs of different educational settings.

References:


Imperatives: Technology and Engineering (pp. 4-9). Reston, VA: ITTEA.


The National Science Foundation was born in 1950 and it started with funding for graduate school and scholarship programs. In addition, the Foundation has supported education programs that focus on a variety of areas, including teacher training, curriculum development, and research in educational technology.

The primary function of the ESERO office is to create and grow enthusiasm and excitement for Outer Space and the exploration of the Universe. Reaching millions of students and educators, with different languages and education systems, is the goal of the ESERO office in Europe.

There are different and varied academic articles that demonstrate the benefits of the STEM and STEAM methodologies. Some of the references included in this paper are:

- Imperatives: Technology and Engineering (pp. 4-9). Reston, VA: ITTEA.

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