Here’s a list of common semantic tags you should cover in your class, along with brief explanations to help you explain their purpose:

**1. <header>**

* Represents the introductory content or a container for navigation links.
* Usually appears at the top of a page or section.  
  **Example:**

<header>

<h1>Welcome to My Website</h1>

<nav>

<a href="#home">Home</a>

<a href="#about">About</a>

</nav>

</header>

**2. <footer>**

* Represents the footer of a page or section. Typically includes copyright info, links, or contact details.  
  **Example:**

<footer>

<p>© 2025 My Website. All rights reserved.</p>

</footer>

**3. <nav>**

* Used for navigation links or menus.  
  **Example:**

<nav>

<a href="#home">Home</a>

<a href="#services">Services</a>

<a href="#contact">Contact</a>

</nav>

**4. <main>**

* Represents the main content of the document. There should only be one <main> element per page.  
  **Example:**

<main>

<h2>About Us</h2>

<p>We create amazing web experiences.</p>

</main>

**5. <section>**

* Represents a thematic grouping of content, typically with a heading.  
  **Example:**

<section>

<h2>Our Services</h2>

<p>We offer web design, development, and SEO optimization.</p>

</section>

**6. <article>**

* Represents a self-contained piece of content, such as a blog post or news article.  
  **Example:**

<article>

<h2>5 Tips for Better Web Design</h2>

<p>Web design is crucial for user experience...</p>

</article>

**7. <aside>**

* Represents content indirectly related to the main content, like sidebars, ads, or pull quotes.  
  **Example:**

<aside>

<h3>Upcoming Events</h3>

<p>Don't miss our next webinar!</p>

</aside>

**8. <h1> to <h6>**

* Heading tags represent headings, with <h1> being the most important and <h6> the least.  
  **Example:**

<h1>Page Title</h1>

<h2>Section Title</h2>

<h3>Subsection Title</h3>

**9. <time>**

* Represents specific dates or times.  
  **Example:**

<time datetime="2025-01-24">January 24, 2025</time>

**10. <figure> and <figcaption>**

* <figure> groups media elements like images or diagrams. <figcaption> provides a caption for the content.  
  **Example:**

<figure>

<img src="example.jpg" alt="A beautiful landscape">

<figcaption>A breathtaking view of the mountains.</figcaption>

</figure>

**11. <mark>**

* Highlights text for reference or emphasis.  
  **Example:**

<p>Don’t forget to <mark>submit your project</mark> by Friday!</p>

**12. <table> (with <thead>, <tbody>, and <tfoot>)**

* Used for displaying tabular data in a structured way.  
  **Example:**

<table>

<thead>

<tr>

<th>Name</th>

<th>Age</th>

</tr>

</thead>

<tbody>

<tr>

<td>John</td>

<td>25</td>

</tr>

</tbody>

<tfoot>

<tr>

<td colspan="2">End of Table</td>

</tr>

</tfoot>

</table>

**13. <address>**

* Used for contact information or physical addresses.  
  **Example:**

<address>

123 Web Street, Coding City, Devland

<a href="mailto:info@example.com">info@example.com</a>

</address>

Covering these tags will give your students a solid foundation in semantic HTML. You can include examples, hands-on activities, and discussions about when and why to use each tag.