

Research on Patriotism Education Based on Regional Red Cultural Resources

Ping Wang

Nanchang Institute of Science & Technology, Nanchang, Jiangxi, 330108, China

Keywords: Regional Red Cultural Resources, Patriotism, Education

Abstract: The unique Jiangxi red culture was formed in the history of the Chinese revolution. These red cultural resources are important carriers for colleges and universities to carry out ideological and political education. Carrying out patriotism education based on regional red cultural resources is a useful exploration of the teaching methods and teaching content of innovative ideological and political education in colleges and universities of Jiangxi.

1. Introduction

Patriotism education for students is a major goal of Ideological and political education in the university. Jiangxi's unique regional red cultural resources carry the function of patriotic education. What exactly is the essence of Jiangxi red culture? And how does it carry out patriotic education for college students? These questions deserve our further exploration.

2. Jiangxi Red Cultural Resources

In the history of the Chinese revolution, there are four cradle in Jiangxi, the cradle of the Chinese workers' movement, the cradle of the people's army, the cradle of the Chinese revolution and the cradle of the People's Republic.

Anyuan is the cradle of the Chinese workers' movement. The strike by the miners in Anyuan road was the first labor movement in Jiangxi province in the early days of the founding of the Communist Party of China. The strike movement has established many "first" branches, the earliest branch of the Communist Party of China among industrial workers, the Anyuan Road Mining Branch of the Communist Party of China; the largest number of revolutionary trade unions in the country, the Anyuan Road Mining Workers' Club; and the earliest economic organization of the working class in China, the Anyuan Road Mining Workers' Consumption Cooperative. After the Great Strike Movement, under the leadership of Mao Zedong, Li Lisan and Liu Shaoqi, Anyuan became the main battlefield of the Chinese workers' movement and one of the main sources of the Autumn Harvest Uprising. During the struggle, a large number of revolutionary aspirants emerged in Anyuan, leaving red resources such as the Anyuan Road Miners' Movement Memorial Hall, the old site of Anyuan Road Miners' Club and the Autumn Harvest Uprising Square on this land. The Anyuan Ten-Year Journal published by Anyuan Road and Miners' Club and the long ballad "Labor Records" written by road and mining workers collectively are important historical materials of the strike movement.

Nanchang is the cradle of the people's army. Nanchang is known as the "hero city". It is the place where the flag of the Chinese people's Liberation Army rises. On August 1, 1927, the Nanchang Uprising fired the first shot of the Chinese Communist Party's armed resistance against the reactionaries of the Nationalist Party, declared the revolutionary position and strong determination of the Chinese Communist Party, and marked the great beginning of the Chinese Communist Party's leadership of the people's war, the creation of a new type of people's army and the armed seizure of power. The Nanchang uprising is an important symbol of the birth of a new type of army independently led by the Communist Party of China. Since then, the PLA has played an important role in the establishment and consolidation of new China. A large number of senior leaders of the party and army have emerged from the army in Nanchang uprising. Six of the ten marshals of New China had participated in the Nanchang Uprising. In 1933, the Provisional Central Government of

the Soviet Republic of China decided to mark August 1 as the anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Red Army of Workers and Peasants. From then on, August 1st became the army day of the Chinese workers' and peasants' Red Army and later the Chinese people's Liberation Army. Therefore, there are a large number of red cultural resources related to the Bayi Revolution in Nanchang, such as the Bayi Memorial Hall, Bayi Square and the Exhibition Hall of the old site of the New Fourth Army. The Nanchang Uprising also fostered the spirit of "obeying the Party's command, daring to be the first, striving for the people and persevering".

Jinggangshan is the cradle of Chinese revolution. Jinggang Mountain, located in the Luoxiao Mountains on the border of Hunan and Jiangxi, is called "the first mountain in the world" by Comrade Zhu De because of its important contribution to the Chinese revolution. In October 1927, Mao Zedong, Zhu De and other Communists led the Chinese Red Army of Workers and Peasants to Jinggangshan and created the first rural revolutionary base area in China with Ninggang as the center. It opens up a revolutionary road with Chinese characteristics that combines Marxist theory with the concrete reality of the Chinese revolution. Since then, Jinggangshan has been recorded in the history of the Chinese revolution and is known as the cradle of the Chinese revolution. Red culture is disseminated between the mountains and waters of Jinggangshan. There are old sites and historical sites in Jinggangshan. The works of literature and art based on the revolutionary struggle of Jinggangshan are still widely celebrated today. Mao Zedong wrote two works on Jinggangshan, *Why the Red Regime of China Can Exist* and *The Struggle of Jinggangshan*. He put forward the brilliant thought of "the armed separatism of workers and peasants", which pointed out the direction for the Chinese revolution. Chairman Mao also wrote three poems for Jinggangshan. In the Jinggang Mountain, the Chinese Communists gave birth to the Jinggangshan spirit of "Strongly pursuing the ideals, seeking truth from facts, seeking new roads, arduous struggles, and relying on the masses to seek victory." It is a valuable spiritual wealth of the entire party and the people of the whole country. On the eve of the Spring Festival in 2016, when General Secretary Xi Jinping inspected Jiangxi, he pointed out that it is necessary to combine the conditions of the new era to let the Jinggangshan spirit radiate a new era of light.

Ruijin is the cradle of the Republic. In November 1931, the Chinese Soviet Republic was established and the temporary central government was established in Jiangxi Ruijin. Ruijin became the capital of the Chinese Soviet. The establishment and development of the Chinese Soviet Republic opened the prelude to the construction of state power by the Chinese communists and provided rich historical experience for the construction of the base areas during the War of Resistance Against Japan, the War of Liberation, and the construction of the new Chinese regime. During the struggle, the new people's regime led the political, economic, military and other undertakings in the Soviet Area. During this period, the basic framework and living soul of Mao Zedong Thought were initially formed, and a large number of leading cadres, organizational and managerial personnel of our Party were trained. A large number of leading cadres, organizational and managerial personnel of our Party have been trained and trained. Many Party, government and army cadres of the Chinese Soviet Republic have become the most experienced and prestigious leaders of the Communist Party of China. It left behind the former site of Mao Zedong and Zhu De, the former site of the central workers' and peasants' democratic government, and so on. Comrade Mao Zedong wrote this brilliant book "fighting against the bookishness" in the Central Soviet Area, and put forward clearly that "there is no investigation, no right to speak". The revolutionary ballads such as "good cadres in Soviet areas" have been widely read by the old revolutionary base areas. In the arduous exploration and practice of establishing a central revolutionary base and building the regime of the Soviet Republic, the Chinese Communists represented by Mao Zedong left a valuable spiritual wealth for the party and the country—the spirit of the Soviet region. Comrade xi jinning pointed out that countless revolutionary forebears forged the spirit of the Soviet region with the main connotation of firm faith, truth-seeking and pragmatic, single-minded dedication to the people, integrity and integrity, arduous struggle, striving for first class and selfless dedication with their blood and life. The great practice of the Chinese Soviet Republic has fostered the fine tradition and style of the Chinese Communists in "integrating theory with practice", "closely linking the masses"

and "hard struggle".

3. An Empirical Case of Carrying out Patriotism Practice Teaching Based on Jiangxi Red Culture

The unique red culture resources of Jiangxi provide valuable samples for universities to carry out ideological and political education. Combining the red cultural resources to carry out the education of patriotism, ideals and beliefs can enhance the sense of mission and honor of students. Relying on the rich red cultural resources in Jinggangshan and Gannan Soviet Area, Nanchang Institute of Science & Technology has carried out patriotism practice teaching activities for five consecutive years and achieved good teaching results. The annual practice teaching of patriotism in Jinggangshan and Gannan Soviet Area has become an important platform for the universities to carry forward patriotism and national unity spirit.

Practice teaching is divided into three stages. In the first stage, the socialist core values and Jiangxi red culture theme education were highlighted in freshmen's entrance education, especially in Jinggangshan Red Revolutionary Culture Education with the theme of "Promoting Jinggang Spirit and Striving to Be a Revolutionary Heritage". In the two-month educational activities every year, red songs will be played every day for half an hour, the book of the history of the revolution and struggle of jinggangshan will be printed and distributed, the theme lecture will be held, and the videos will be screened, such as the memorial of jinggang, the eastern main battlefield and the documentary of jinggangshan practical teaching. After the end of the entrance education, the students write their experiences. On this basis, the outstanding freshmen from all the colleges and universities, including many ethnic groups, were selected to go to Jinggangshan for the practical teaching of the revolutionary traditional education base. In response to these new students, the university will organize more than 20 days of training, learn the history of the Jinggangshan revolutionary struggle, learn to sing red songs, and rehearse red programs. The freshmen have said that a series of red-themed entrance education has given them a deeper understanding of Jiangxi's heavy red culture. It is an education that shocks the soul. It is the first lesson of the university that has deep perception and great influence. In the second stage, the ideological and political teachers or the students who are instructed by the ideological and political teachers are responsible for the explanation in practical teaching activities. All the practice team members "as a student in the campus, as a teacher in the mountains," Throughout the whole process of teaching activities, students are allowed to "visit a scenic spot, tell a history, recite a poem, sing a red song together, share one experience and solve a problem". Choose the right entry point, activate the resonance point, grasp the junction point, improve the standing point, accept the spiritual baptism, and complete the ideological transformation. Every year, the practice teaching can harvest a touching article, sincere language learning experience, one by one deep feeling, sincere feelings of micro-mail blog and more than 100,000 praises. In the third stage, after returning to school, a series of teaching achievement exhibition activities were carried out at the university after returning to the campus. The students went to the class to carry out class presentations and experience sharing sessions, and combined with the experience of Jinggangshan to rehearse a wonderful performance, and held a briefing session on Jinggangshan practical teaching experience.

Every year, the Party Committee Propaganda Department carefully sorts out all aspects of teaching activities, and produces a documentary film, "Jinggang Diary", which will produce a promotional film for the performances and experience reports, and will read the students' reading notes, experience, micro blogging comments and questionnaires. The collection will be booked, the propaganda pictures will be produced, and these materials will be displayed in the library hall for a long time, with professional explanations, and the whole university will be used to observe the after-school time to realize the full coverage education. Through the practical teaching of Jinggangshan and the unremitting efforts of the students, more than 10,000 students each year receive a patriotism education in Jinggangshan by attending seminars, watching performances, listening to reports, and watching exhibitions. They said that although they did not go to Jinggangshan, but through the students who went to Jinggangshan to learn from their words and

deeds, they also learned the history of the Jinggangshan struggle and truly realized the spirit of Jinggang. They are determined to take up the glory mission of carrying forward the Jinggang culture and practicing the spirit of Jinggang.

4. Conclusion

Jinggangshan patriotism practice teaching has realized the innovation of teaching methods and teaching content. Move the class to Jinggangshan, through the local teaching, situational teaching and experience teaching, let the students in the true feelings to confirm, digest, and understand the connotation and essence of Jinggangshan spirit. The live broadcast of the entire event by the official WeChat of the university, allows students to participate in the whole process of the activity and expand the benefits of learning. The local teaching, situational teaching and experiential teaching in Jinggangshan practical teaching are the main direction of the reform of the ideological and political teaching mode. The practice teaching centering on the "three realizations" enables students to deeply experience the courage and confidence of the revolutionary forefathers of jinggangshan and realize how firm their ideal and belief is. I deeply understand the spirit of seeking knowledge of jinggangshan martyrs who still insist on reading and learning under the harsh environment and constantly explore revolutionary truth, and how to realize the power of learning. We deeply understand the heroic spirit of the martyrs of jinggangshan who are not afraid of difficulties and strong enemies in the and hardships, and understand how to cultivate the spirit of struggle. Guide students to cherish and use jinggangshan spiritual treasure armed mind; Cherish and safeguard the splendid situation of national unity; Cherish and use good conditions and good time to study hard.

Acknowledgements

2017 Annual College of Party building research project in Jiangxi Province "Inheritance of red genes and identification of mainstream ideology of Party members of ethnic minority students in Jiangxi Province " (17DJQN064).

2018 Annual College of Humanities and social science research project in Jiangxi Province "Current Situation and Countermeasure Research on Education of Marxist Belief of Minority College Students born after 1995 - A XX university in Jiangxi Province as an example" (SZZX1818).

2015 Annual Nanchang Institute of Science & Technology of Humanities and social science research project "Integration of Ideological and political education into innovation and entrepreneurship education in Universities ".(GJRW-15-12)

References

- [1] Zhang Jianbao. Using red culture to temper party spirit [J]. People's forum, 2018 (08).
- [2] Zhou Yanhong. On the Party's Active Construction of Red Culture in China: 1927-1935 [J]. Study on Mao Zedong Thought, 2018 (03).
- [3] Tanjiang Lin, Xiang Yinxia. Optimizing and Modeling of Red Culture Promotion Platform in Colleges and Universities [J]. Educational Exploration, 2017 (06).
- [4] Su Dongxia, Wen Yu Zhong. Reflection on the social value of red culture. [J]. theory study, 2011 (07).
- [5] Xi Jinping. Speech at a Symposium Commemorating the 80th anniversary of the founding of the Central Revolutionary Base and the founding of the Chinese Soviet Republic [N]. People's Daily, 2011 (03).