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Study on the Integration of the Spirit of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China into the Classroom Teaching of the Outline of Modern and Contemporary Chinese History

Qin Tang *

Southwest Petroleum University, Nanchong Sichuan, 637000, China
*** Corresponding author:** Qin Tang

Abstract: What kind of people to cultivate, how to cultivate people and for whom to cultivate people are the fundamental problems of education. The twenty-second congress of the Party is the political declaration and action program of the new era. The spirit of the twenty-second congress of the Party provides a new value guidance for the ideological and political course in the new era. As a front-line teacher who has been struggling for a long time in teaching and learning, the author tries to integrate the spirit of the Party's 20 Great Congress organically into the teaching process of the introduction and chapters of the Outline of Chinese Modern and Modern History from three aspects: necessity, possibility and feasible path.

Keywords: The Spirit of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China; The Outline of Modern and Contemporary Chinese History; The Classroom Teaching.

1. Introduction

In October 2022, the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China was held in Beijing, clearly states that "we must strengthen our historical confidence, strengthen our historical initiative, and write an even more brilliant chapter of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era."[1] Outline of Modern and Contemporary Chinese History (hereinafter referred to as "Outline") is a course of ideological and political theory for college students based on historical knowledge. It records the history of the Chinese people's heroic struggle, hard exploration and continuous great achievements in the struggle for national salvation and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. It also records the party's struggle process and development track, shows the party's profound feelings for the people, and points out the coordinates and direction for modern China through history. The course of "Outline" is an important position for carrying out patriotic education among college students. The main purpose of learning history is to learn from history and educate people. College students, as the builders and successors of the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics, are the new forces in all fronts of the motherland in the future. Therefore, it is imperative to integrate the spirit of the 20th National Congress of the Party into the classroom teaching of "Outline".

2. The Necessity of Integrating the Spirit of the 20th National Congress into the "Outline" Classroom

(1) Help to lead the teaching direction of "Outline"

"Outline" course is the ideological and political education of the main front, ideological and political teachers play a connecting role, should consciously spread the party's innovative theory in colleges and universities, and guide the direction of the youth with the spirit of the 20th National Congress. Ideological and political teachers in colleges and universities should implement the spirit of the 20th National Congress into action, consciously promote the spirit of the 20th National Congress into teaching materials, into the classroom, into the mind, advance with the times, change with the situation, and innovate with the situation, so that the students who are socialist builders and successors can profoundly understand the latest theory of the party, and do internalization in the heart and externalization in the daily life. In the classroom teaching of the "Outline", we should grasp the main purpose proposed in the introduction: "Profoundly understand how history and the people choose Marxism, choose the Communist Party of China, choose the socialist road, choose the reform and opening up, profoundly understand why the Communist Party of China can, why Marxism is good, why socialism with Chinese characteristics is good, and strive more firmly under the strong leadership of the Communist Party of China to realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation." Let the students deeply understand the history of the Chinese people in modern times for the struggle for national independence, people's liberation and the realization of the two major historical tasks of national prosperity and people's happiness, and deeply understand that there is no new China without the Communist Party of China, and only socialism can save China.

(2) Help to expand the basic teaching content of "Outline"

The curriculum of the Outline has a long time span, from the Opium War in 1840 to now, with a history of more than 180 years. The curriculum of the Outline has both historical inheritance and realistic era, so the teaching task of the Outline is very heavy. In the face of limited class time and the important goal of the curriculum of the Outline, the teaching focus of the course mainly focuses on the history before the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, but this does not mean that the history after the founding of the People's Republic of China should be ignored. In the face of urgent practical needs, the 2023 edition of the curriculum of the Outline has added the spirit and instructions of the 20th

National Congress of the Party, fully affirmed the achievements of the Party since the 19th National Congress of the Party, summed up the work of the past five years and the great changes of the new era of the past ten years, put forward the opening up of Marxism in the new era of the new realm, clarified the mission and tasks of the Communist Party of China in the new era of the new journey, comprehensively deployed the cause of the Party and the country in the new era of the new journey, and expanded the basic content of the teaching of the Outline.

(3) Help to improve the actual teaching effect of "Outline"

The ultimate goal of the Outline course is to improve the effectiveness of classroom teaching, let students understand the great process and historical significance of the founding and development of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and enhance their confidence in the path, theory, system and culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics. The current world situation is complex, with continuous hot wars in some regions, increasing retrograde trends in economic globalization, rising trade protectionism and unilateralism, a persistent downturn in the world economy, and a sharp contraction in international trade and investment. Some people in society have voiced doubts about China's path. In the face of doubts, the Outline course can give answers from the long river of history. In the 5,000-year history of the Chinese nation, there have been brilliant achievements and culture, but also experienced lows and setbacks. Today's difficulties are much lighter than before. There will certainly be setbacks on the road to the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. But today's China is closer to the goal of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation than at any time in history, and more confident and capable than at any time in history to achieve this goal. In this case, promoting the integration of the spirit of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and the teaching of the Outline is conducive to guiding college students in the new era to enhance their sense of historical mission, strive to be new people of the times, assume the mission of national rejuvenation, and then coalesce the deep force of the development of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era, contributing to the national rejuvenation; it is conducive to tapping the deep-level value of history, providing inexhaustible spiritual motivation for coping with current difficulties and challenges.

3. Research on the Feasible Path of Integrating the Spirit of the 20th National Congress into the "Outline" Classroom

(1) The teaching status of the 20 spirit integrated into the "Outline" classroom

As a "Outline" class teacher who struggles to teach and study on the front line, there are several gains from integrating the twenty spirit into classroom teaching at present. First, there is a natural connection between the Outline and the twenty Great Spirits. The mainstream of China's modern history is the history of the Chinese people's heroic struggle for national salvation and national rejuvenation, especially the history of the new-democratic revolution and socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, while the Party's 20 Major Spirit is the inheritance and development of China's historical experience over the past century. Second, the latest theoretical innovations in the twentieth Spirit, such as Chinese-style modernization, the second combination, self-revolution, etc., all originate from the exploration of the Communist Party of China in historical practice, so the logical context of these theoretical achievements can be explained clearly in the teaching process of the Outline, and the reality can be reflected through history and the future can be viewed far away. Third, the report is the political declaration and program of action for a new era and a new journey, the goals, tasks and major policies of the development of the Communist Party of China and China's national cause in the next five years or even longer, and also the Chinese plan put forward by China in the face of a complex and severe international environment, so it is very important for students to understand and understand the spirit of the Twenty. We can quote the relevant statements in the 20 reports to enhance the current political and application of the Outline course.

Of course, the author also encountered several difficulties in integrating the twenty spirit into classroom teaching. First, the teaching time is not enough, the time span of the Outline course is more than 180 years, and the 20 Spirit is the latest theory proposed by the Party in 2022, it is challenging to deeply explain the 20 spirit within the prescribed class hours. Second, the content of teaching is difficult, the report of the Party's 20th Congress needs systematic learning, but schools and teachers have failed to complete the corresponding learning under subjective and objective factors, so it is difficult to deeply understand the spirit of the 20th Congress. Third, the teaching effect is not good, some students think that the report is out of touch with professional knowledge, and the value of examination and job hunting is not high, so they have resistance and boredom in the learning process. These problems show that in order to integrate the twenty great Spirit into classroom teaching, schools, classrooms and students need to work together. Learning "Outline" course has its unique significance, history is the foundation of a nation's life, as the People's Daily article said: "For a person, losing memory is equivalent to losing self; For a country or a nation, once the common memory of history is lost, your duty and mission will become a blank, and there will be no basis for reality and the future, let alone the accumulation of culture and wisdom."[2] Only by understanding history, knowing that one's future and destiny are closely related to the country, and integrating the ideal of life into the needs of the country and society can young students achieve a great career. Wang Huigang also said: "To know history and understand history can establish a great view of history, and the" outline "course is the key course to help college students understand history and establish a great view of history. "The Grand view of history is a view of history that clarifies historical issues, explores historical laws and trends, and guides reality over a long period of time, in multiple dimensions of history, and from a global perspective."[3]

(2) The teaching ideas of integrating the 20 spirit into the "Outline" class

How to integrate the twenty spirit organically in the specific teaching links of the Outline course? As Zhao Fuke said: "In the introduction and the teaching of each chapter, we should combine the spirit of the Party's 20 Great Congress with the teaching purpose and teaching content of specific chapters, and do a good job in specific teaching design." [4] Therefore, in combination with the teaching purpose and teaching content of "Outline" course, after analyzing its internal organic connection with the Party's twenty Great

spirit, it is properly refined into textbooks, classrooms and student activities. From history and future, from domestic to foreign and other broad perspectives, grasp the inner relationship between the Party's 20 great spirit and the "Outline" course materials. In the process of integration, there are three main principles: First, pay attention to the analysis of teaching important and difficult points, find the right entry point and focus. The second is to clarify Chinese history, serve China's reality, and clarify the historical context and practical significance of the Party's innovation theory. The third is to make reasonable use of the Internet, integrate high-quality teaching resources, introduce the content of the Party's 20 National Congress report into the classroom in the form of specific cases, and optimize the classroom teaching effect. Specific suggestions are as follows:

For example, the report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China has made a comprehensive, systematic and outline summary of the work of the past five years and the great changes of the new era in the past ten years from 16 aspects, and the teaching content of the Outline course can be integrated into the achievements of these 16 aspects. In the teaching of Chapter One, The Tribulations and Struggles of the Chinese Nation After Entering Modern Times, the author describes the achievements of the late Qing Dynasty when the people lived a difficult life and the average life expectancy was more than 30 years, extending the people-centered development thought of New China and the average life expectancy exceeding 78 years. In the teaching of the second chapter, The Early Exploration of the National Way Out by Different Social Forces, when various classes explored the national way out and the Qing Dynasty gradually lost its ruling legitimacy, it extended the overall national security concept and told the achievements of New China in resolutely safeguarding national sovereignty, security and development interests. In the third chapter, the teaching of the Revolution of 1911 and the End of the Absolute Monarchy, when narrating the people's livelihood in the Three People's Principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, it extends the battle against poverty and realizes the millennium dream of the well-off Chinese nation. In the fourth chapter of the teaching of the Founding of the Communist Party of China and the New Situation of the Chinese Revolution, when telling that the founding of the Communist Party of China chose Marxism as its guiding ideology, the extension of the new era still insists on the guiding position of Marxism in the field of ideology. In Chapter 5, the teaching of the New Path of the Chinese Revolution, when describing the system of the workers, peasants and soldiers' congress of the Soviet regime, the extension of the socialist political development path with Chinese characteristics begins from here; Narrates the Nanchang uprising and the autumn harvest uprising, extending the goal of strong army in the new era. The reason for the success of China's War of Resistance against Japanese aggression is that the Communist Party of China played a mainstay role, and it is necessary to comprehensively strengthen the leadership of the Party in the new era, making it clear that the most essential feature of China's socialism with Chinese characteristics is the leadership of the Communist Party of China, and the greatest advantage of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics is the leadership of the Communist Party of China. In Chapter 7, "Struggle for the Establishment of a New China", the teaching tells about the Taiwan issue that has not been solved since the victory of the Crossing River Campaign, and the practice of China's promotion of "one country, two systems". In the teaching of Chapter 8, "The Founding of the People's Republic of China and the Exploration of China's Socialist Construction Road," it tells the story of the new China's economic strength in the new era has achieved a historic leap, and its economic aggregate has jumped to the second place in the world. In the teaching of Chapter 9 "Reform and opening up and the Creation and Development of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics", when telling the great historical turning point of the reform and opening up presided over by President Deng, the difficulties and problems faced today are the hard bones of the reform and opening up, such as the problem of unbalanced and inadequate development, the problem of promoting high-quality development, the lack of scientific and technological innovation ability, and so on. All these problems will be solved with the comprehensive deepening of reform, and the people will have more courage and confidence in overcoming difficulties. In the teaching of Chapter 10, Socialism with Chinese Characteristics Enters a New Era, it is necessary to "explain clearly the historical role of establishing the Party's leadership core in various periods, which is one of the most important contents of the Party's twenty Great spirits integrated into the 'Outline' course." [5]

(3) The practical teaching of the 20 spirit into the "Outline" classroom

To achieve the teaching effect of brain and heart, Never paste the expression related to the teaching content on the PPT, but Firmly grasp the following principles: "The essence of ideological and political lessons is to be reasonable, to pay attention to ways and methods, to speak the truth deeply, thoroughly, and live, teachers should teach with their hearts, and students should understand with their hearts. "How can we achieve the teaching effect of deep, thorough and lively teaching? It is necessary to integrate practical teaching into the "Outline" classroom. As the old saying goes, the paper is shallow, never know the matter to practice, only through the accumulation and sharpening of practice, in order to realize the hard-won truth. Practical teaching aims to enable students to apply the theoretical knowledge they have learned to solve practical problems and cultivate their practical ability and innovative spirit. The specific suggestions for integrating the twenty major spirits into practical teaching are as follows:

First, the use of group research, scene display, classroom debate and other organization of classroom practice teaching, often can make students leave a deep impression, enhance students' sense of learning. Activity 1, set up a group discussion, the theme can be set as "just a hundred years of beauty, struggle is the right time", before the discussion, each group should first draw up a discussion outline, including the discussion purpose, the discussion content and the expected goal. According to the topic of discussion, students can freely choose to form a group, and students from different majors are encouraged to form a team. The number of group discussions is limited to 6 to 8 people. Since the class time is relatively limited, the discussion time is generally limited to 10 to 15 minutes, so that each student can combine the knowledge learned in the "Outline" class, and let students from different majors, different disciplines, and different life experiences talk about the changes in The Times they have felt since the founding of the Party in the past hundred years, as well as the outlook for future life. The seats of the group members should be in a circle to facilitate the students to talk face to face. After the group members have a full discussion, the group leader will make a presentation as an integral part

of practical teaching. Activity 2: Set up a scene display session, let students play a role in history and perform a historical drama in class. Modern and contemporary Chinese history is rich in characters and stories that can create a wonderful show. Several topics can be drawn up, such as The Death of Lin Zexu, which takes Lin Zexu as the protagonist of the story, discusses the process and results of the outbreak of the Opium War from his point of view, looks at the ineagerness and decadence of the Qing Dynasty at that time from a detailed point of view, and examines China's sluggish response to the great changes of The Times in the late Qing Dynasty. Another example is "Dreaming Back to Xi 'an Incident", which takes Zhang Xueliang and General Yang Hucheng as the main characters to analyze why the Xi 'an Incident happened. Zhang Xueliang as Jiang JieShi sworn brother, the commander-in-chief of the Northeast Army, in the Kuomintang can be regarded as a force, deeply trusted by Jiang, then why such a figure would choose to betray Jiang, there have been opinions for a long time. If students choose to perform a stage play from this perspective, it is a very novel perspective. Activity 3: Hold classroom debates to discuss historical figures and events. For example, on the evaluation of Li Hongzhang, the minister of the late Qing Dynasty, those who respected him, such as Liang Qichao, called him "a figure in thousands of years of Chinese history", while those who disparaged him were mostly masked as "born traitor". So, how do you evaluate Li Hongzhang based on what you have learned and what you have learned? Another example is the incident of the burning of Zhaojialou (patriotic students set fire to Cao Rulin's house and beat up Zhang Zongxiang, the minister to Japan), some people think that this is a patriotic act of students, is a "heroic patriotic action", should not be harshly criticized; Some people also doubt that this is a kind of "excessive behavior", young students should improve the awareness of the rule of law, practice rational patriotism, then how to evaluate the Zhaojialou fire incident? In short, the above three classroom activities can increase the enthusiasm and initiative of students to participate in the class, collect information spontaneously after class, give full play to the main role of students in the class, and let the educational role of ideological and political lessons into the brain and heart.

Second, in terms of practice bases, schools should actively link local revolutionary memorials and find red bases suitable for practical teaching. Nanchong City has Zhu De's former Residence Memorial Hall, Zhang Side Memorial Hall, Xishan Martyrs Cemetery, Luo Ruiqing's former residence, etc. It is rich in material resources such as revolutionary relics and sites, and spiritual resources such as revolutionary tradition and culture are abundant. A variety of red themed Tours can be carried out, such as "visiting Zhu De's former residence, revisiting red memories" as the theme, to review the legendary brilliant life of the founding marshal; For example, the theme of "carrying forward the spirit of Zhang Side and practicing the purpose of serving the people" is to understand the spirit of being willing to contribute and living up to the people. By organizing teachers and students to go to the Revolutionary Memorial Hall to carry out practical activities, we can widely sow the "red seeds" in the hearts of young college students, guide students to unswervingly listen to the Party and follow the party, remember the history in order to look forward to the future, and let youth bloom gorgeous flowers in the fiery practice of comprehensively building a modern socialist country.

4. Conclusion

It is the responsibility of a college ideological and political teacher to integrate the twenty great spirits into the teaching practice of the "Outline" course, and it is the internal requirement to implement the fundamental task of establishing morality and cultivating people, which requires the participation of every "Outline" course teacher. To this end, teachers need to continuously enhance the appeal and attraction of the Outline course, guide students to enhance their confidence in the path, theory, system and culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics through the study of history, cultivate patriotic feelings, and stimulate the patriotic enthusiasm of college students, so as to cultivate new socialist people with ideals, morals, culture and discipline. More importantly, students should be guided to integrate patriotism for the country, the ambition to strengthen China, and the pursuit of serving the country into their efforts to uphold and develop socialism with Chinese characteristics, build a great modern socialist country, and realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

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