

Research on the Integration of Sichuan Revolutionary Culture into College Ideological and Political Education Practice

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Abstract: Revolutionary culture, as an essential component of China's excellent traditional culture, represents the valuable spiritual wealth formed during the long-term revolutionary struggle led by the Chinese Communist Party. As one of the important birthplaces of the Chinese revolution, Sichuan preserves rich revolutionary cultural heritage that not only carries profound historical and cultural memories but also contains immense spiritual power. Integrating Sichuan revolutionary culture into the practical teaching of ideological and political education in colleges can enhance contemporary college students' sense of national identity and historical responsibility while effectively guiding them to establish correct historical and value perspectives.

Keywords: Sichuan Revolutionary Culture; Ideological and Political Education; Practical Teaching.

1. Introduction

General Secretary Xi Jinping has emphasized: "As a generation advancing together with the new era, socialist builders and successors must consciously establish ideals and beliefs that align with the themes of the times, and aspire to shoulder the historical task of national rejuvenation." [1] As an integral part of China's revolutionary culture, Sichuan's revolutionary culture carries profound spiritual strength and educational value, which are highly significant for contemporary ideological and political education in universities. Integrating Sichuan's revolutionary culture into such education not only ignites students' patriotism but also nurtures a sense of social responsibility and historical mission in today's university students. Therefore, exploring effective strategies to integrate Sichuan's revolutionary culture into the reform and practice of ideological and political education is of great practical and theoretical importance for enhancing its long-term impact.

2. The Significance of Integrating Sichuan Revolutionary Culture into College Ideological and Political Education

2.1. Helps Inspire Contemporary College Students' Patriotic Sentiments

Sichuan revolutionary culture, as an important component of revolutionary culture, has irreplaceable educational value in inspiring college students' patriotic sentiments.

On one hand, the heroic deeds contained within Sichuan revolutionary culture can directly touch students' patriotic heartstrings. Contemporary college students can deeply feel the lofty spirit of revolutionary martyrs who sacrificed themselves for national independence and people's liberation by learning about the moving stories of revolutionary martyrs like Jiang Zhuyun and Huang Jiguang. These true historical stories can evoke students' emotional resonance more effectively than abstract preaching, inspiring them to inherit and carry forward the revolutionary predecessors' patriotic

spirit.

On the other hand, Sichuan's unique revolutionary sites and memorial venues provide rich educational resources for conducting on-site teaching. The regional characteristics of Sichuan revolutionary culture help students establish more concrete and intimate patriotic feelings. The iron chains on Luding Bridge witnessed the heroic deed of Red Army soldiers "flying to capture Luding Bridge," while the Sichuan-Shaanxi Revolutionary Base Memorial Hall records touching stories of Sichuan people supporting the revolution. These revolutionary sacred sites are not only witnesses to history but also important classrooms for conducting vivid patriotic education. By organizing students to visit and study on-site, they can experience the hardships of the revolutionary era firsthand, thus deepening their understanding of revolutionary traditions and love for the motherland.

2.2. Helps Expand the Breadth and Depth of Practical Teaching in College Ideological and Political Courses

Revolutionary cultural resources in Sichuan provide rich educational resources for practical teaching in Ideological and Political Courses in Colleges. Integrating Sichuan revolutionary culture into practical teaching can not only enrich teaching content, but also innovate the teaching form and improve teaching effect.

In terms of teaching content, Sichuan revolutionary cultural resources are rich in historical materials for college ideological and political courses. Teachers can vividly and expound theoretical knowledge by integrating dynamic materials like revolutionaries' stories in Szechwan region and Szechwan-Shaanxi base evolving process into their ideological and political courses teaching and can drive students to understand live the real implications of revolutionary spirit. Take the teaching of ideals and beliefs as an example. Teachers can integrate the "Spirit of Sister Jiang" into the specific task of this lesson, guide students to deeply grasp the firm ideals and beliefs of Communist Party members, and promote the further penetration and transformation of education results.

From the perspective of teaching form, Sichuan

revolutionary cultural resources have provided diversified practical approaches for college ideological and political courses. Practical activities can be designed differently by teachers according to the needs of the teaching. For example, they could ground teaching on-site by conducting student visits to places, such as Luding Bridge, where a significant revolution took place; invite the descendants of revolutionaries or old Red Army warriors to the classroom for oral history teaching; or organize students to collect and sort local revolutionary cultural relics and historical materials for research-based learning. These various concrete forms can transfer ideological and political lessons from the classroom to extra-curricular situations and from theory to practice, greatly expanding the attractiveness and authority of the teaching.

The rational use of Sichuan revolutionary cultural resources can effectively broaden and deepen the reach of practical teaching in college ideological and political courses, promote teaching reform and innovation, and enhance the effectiveness of ideological and political education. This has an important practical significance for cultivating students' political literacy, moral quality, values, and beliefs.

2.3. Helps Cultivate Contemporary College Students' Sense of Social Responsibility and Historical Mission

The spiritual meaning of Sichuan revolutionary culture provides important inspiration for tempering contemporary college students' sense of social responsibility and historical mission. Through learning and inheriting these precious revolutionary spiritual treasures, students can deeply realize the historical mission that they shouldered.

Firstly, the spirit of responsibility embodied in the revolutionary culture of Sichuan can guide students to think about their own social responsibilities. Countless Sichuan natives took to the front during the revolutionary era to fight for national independence and people liberation, and interpreted the mission of shoulder to the country and the people through practice. From this sense of selfless dedication, there has the profound inspirational significance for college students today to think about how to undertake the responsibilities of the new era of building the motherland.

Meanwhile the revolutionary historical process embodied by Sichuan revolutionary culture can lead students to better perceive the quality of the word "mission." Each section of revolutionary history records the footprints that the revolutionary predecessors left behind for the fight for lofty ideals, from the tortuous passage of the Red Army through Sichuan in the Long March to the working army and the masses fighting shoulder-to-shoulder in the Sichuan-Shaanxi revolutionary base. The original aspirations and mission of Chinese Communists came from these histories, and they can enable contemporary college students to know their place and position in the time period and contribute to more accurately determining the era mission in history. Through knowing this history, students can realize in depth the truth of "Happy life doesn't come easily" and light a conscious-learning flame for them to inherit revolutionary spirit and dare share the responsibilities of the times.

The cultivation of students' social conscience and historical responsibility, Sichuan revolutionary culture has unique educational value. With the help of in-depth learning and inheritance of revolutionary culture, students can better establish outlook on life and values, find the direction of their

effort and strive for the great cause of the new era with a sense of responsibility and positive action to make their youthful effort for the realization of the Chinese dream of great national rejuvenation.

3. Current Issues in Integrating Sichuan Revolutionary Culture into College Ideological and Political Education

3.1. Insufficient Development and Utilization of Revolutionary Cultural Resources

Although Sichuan possesses rich revolutionary cultural resources, their development and utilization in college ideological and political education still have certain deficiencies. The primary issue is insufficient exploration of revolutionary cultural resources. Many precious revolutionary historical materials and oral history materials have not been systematically organized and researched, and the historical value and educational functions of some revolutionary sites have not been fully explored. For example, some remote revolutionary sites are rarely included in ideological and political education practice bases due to their remote geographical location and inconvenient transportation, making it difficult to fully realize their educational value.

Meanwhile, the digitalization of revolutionary cultural resources is relatively backward. In the information age, college students tend to obtain information through new media platforms, but the digital resource construction of Sichuan revolutionary culture is still relatively weak in some areas. Many precious revolutionary cultural relics and historical materials lack modern display methods, making it difficult to meet contemporary college students' learning needs and cognitive characteristics. Although some colleges have begun to try using virtual reality and other technologies to display revolutionary cultural content, overall it still lacks systematicity and innovation.

3.2. Educational Forms and Methods Need Innovation

Currently, the forms of integrating Sichuan revolutionary culture into college ideological and political education are relatively singular, mainly staying at traditional methods like visiting revolutionary sites and attending lectures. These relatively simple educational forms cannot meet the learning needs of college students in the new era and are not conducive to the in-depth development of revolutionary cultural education. Especially in on-site investigation activities, there often exists a phenomenon of "cursory observation." Although students physically arrive at revolutionary sites, they find it difficult to truly feel the impact of revolutionary spirit due to a lack of in-depth interaction and experience.

In teaching methods, some teachers' use of revolutionary cultural resources is not flexible enough. Some teachers simply tell revolutionary stories in class without fully exploring the ideological value contained within; others focus too much on preaching, neglecting students' subject status and emotional experience. Additionally, interdisciplinary integration is insufficient, as revolutionary cultural education is often limited to ideological and political courses and rarely establishes organic connections with other disciplines, which to some extent limits the educational effect.

3.3. Practical Teaching System is not Yet Perfect

In terms of practical teaching system construction, there are still issues such as insufficient systematic planning and incomplete guarantee mechanisms. First, the construction of practical teaching bases lacks overall planning, with various colleges often acting independently, leading to unreasonable resource allocation. Some well-known revolutionary sites are overused while other equally valuable revolutionary sites receive little attention.

Second, the evaluation mechanism for practical teaching is not perfect enough. Current evaluation methods focus too much on formal assessments, such as visit reflections and practice reports, while lacking substantive evaluation of students' value identification and behavioral transformation. This evaluation method makes it difficult to truly reflect the actual effect of revolutionary cultural education and is not conducive to improving teaching quality.

Additionally, there are deficiencies in the guarantee mechanism for practical teaching. Problems such as insufficient funding, weak faculty resources, and limited time arrangements exist to varying degrees in many colleges. These issues directly affect the quality and sustainability of practical teaching implementation, constraining the effectiveness of revolutionary cultural education.

4. Implementation Paths for Integrating Sichuan Revolutionary Culture into College Ideological and Political Education

4.1. Integrate Educational Resource Systems

Establishing a complete and systematic educational resource system has important significance for realizing the integration of revolutionary culture into college ideological and political education.

On one hand, in terms of physical resource construction, systematic organization and integration of revolutionary sites, memorial halls, and revolutionary cultural relics within Sichuan province can be conducted. For example, important revolutionary sites such as Luding Bridge and the Sichuan-Shaanxi Revolutionary Base can be connected into educational routes, forming a coherent network of practical teaching bases. Each base should clarify its unique educational value and teaching focus to avoid repetition and homogenization.

On the other hand, in terms of digital resource construction, comprehensive revolutionary culture digital display platforms can be built using modern technological means. This should include not only basic literature databases but also modern teaching tools such as virtual reality experiences and interactive teaching software. For instance, VR technology can be used to recreate the historical scene of "flying to capture Luding Bridge," allowing students to experience the heroic spirit of revolutionary predecessors immersively. Meanwhile, attention should be paid to organically combining these digital resources with traditional teaching resources, "opening up online red cultural classrooms to create situational learning platforms for students" [2] and forming a complementary educational resource system.

4.2. Innovate Teaching Methods and Practice Models

In terms of teaching method innovation, traditional teaching models can be broken to establish an interactive teaching system centered on students. "Image education can let students visually see the teaching content, feel the inspiration and impact of revolutionary culture, and generate strong emotional resonance, prompting student reflection" [3]. Therefore, in actual classroom teaching, methods such as case teaching, situation simulation, and project learning can be adopted to enhance student participation and sense of achievement. For example, when teaching revolutionary hero stories, students can be grouped to play different historical roles, deeply understanding the connotations of revolutionary spirit through scenario recreation.

In terms of practice model innovation, attention should be paid to the depth of experiential learning. We can design themed practical activities such as "retracing the Long March route" and "seeking revolutionary footprints" to let students experience revolutionary spirit through personal experience. In these activities, attention should be paid to adding elements of research-based learning, guiding students to discover and raise questions from historical details, cultivating their historical thinking and critical thinking abilities. Meanwhile, schools should actively "seek policy support from government departments, forming institutionalized, normalized, and standardized cooperative relationships, continuously extending the coverage of practical teaching venues, ensuring that college ideological and political theory course practical teaching has solid base support." [4]

4.3. Construct Collaborative Education Mechanisms

In order to maximize the effect of enlightenment of revolutionary culture, we must establish a multi-participant cooperative education mechanism of school, government and society. To facilitate further integration of ideological and political courses with many subjects, such as history, literature, and art, ideological and political courses should have a high degree of disciplinary integration at the school level. This must go beyond content layering to be the research that deepens comprehension and knowledge of what revolutionary culture is and does across disciplinary vantage points.

Meanwhile, interscholastic collaboration should be promoted to form regional revolutionary culture education alliances. Education synergy can be built by sharing resources, experiences, and collaboration on the project. Different colleges can perform different educational missions based on their characteristics and advantages to further promote the development of revolutionary cultural education in depth.

5. Conclusion

Sichuan revolutionary culture, as the important content of Chinese revolutionary culture, has rich educational resources and profound spiritual connotation. The integration of it into the practical teaching of college ideological and political education can not only effectively inspire students' patriotic feelings, but also promote the refining, innovation and development of college ideological and political education. In addition, through innovative teaching methods and other ways to better implement revolutionary culture in college ideological and political education educational function. At

the same time, through organic combination of theory with practice, students can get a better understanding of the value of revolutionary culture and thus inherit and carry forward the revolutionary spirit in thought and action.

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