

Analysis on the Path of Revolutionary Culture Education in Colleges and Universities in the New Period

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Abstract—Revolutionary culture is an important part of Chinese culture, and it is a unique spiritual symbol of the Chinese nation. Colleges and universities are the most concentrated place for young students, and they are the forefront of propaganda and education of revolutionary culture. Based on the new changes in the ideological and behavioral characteristics of college students in the new period, this paper analyzes the difficulties faced by the revolutionary culture education in colleges and universities, and explores the path of the revolutionary culture education in colleges and universities.

Keywords—colleges and universities; revolutionary culture; revolutionary culture education; path

I. INTRODUCTION

Revolutionary culture is the result of the Sinicization of Marxism, the advanced culture in the revolutionary period, and the inherent requirement of cultural confidence. Colleges and universities shoulder important mission and have unique advantages in inheriting revolutionary culture. With the development of the times, the ideological and behavioral characteristics of college students have changed, and the revolutionary culture education in colleges and universities is also facing new challenges. It is crucial to carry forward Chinese culture and enhance cultural confidence to innovate the methods of revolutionary culture education constantly, enrich the contents of revolutionary culture education, cultivate the cultural consciousness of college students and improve their recognition on the revolutionary culture.

II. GRASP THE SCIENTIFIC CONNOTATION OF REVOLUTIONARY CULTURE IN AN ALL-ROUND WAY

Chinese civilization has a history of more than 5000 years. It is pregnant with the excellent traditional culture of the Chinese nation. Since 1922, the Chinese Communist Party has struggled together with people for a better country. After 28 years of fighting, we achieved the victory in the new democratic revolution and established the People's Republic of China. It has formed our own unique revolutionary culture. After over 60 years of construction, we produce the socialist advanced culture, especially in recent 40 years of reform and opening up. The Chinese excellent traditional culture,

revolutionary culture and advanced socialist culture are the important contents of Chinese culture, and they are of the same strain and advancing with the times. Among them, the revolutionary culture inherits and develops the excellent traditional culture of the Chinese nation, and at the same time breeds the advanced culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and leads the development of advanced culture.

A. Revolutionary Culture Is A Unique Spiritual Symbol of the Chinese Nation

The revolutionary culture was originated in the process of the revolutionary struggle led by the Chinese Communist Party. It showed the excellent spiritual quality of the communists, such as, the Jinggangshan spirit of “having a dream and keeping the faith”, the spirit of the long march of “no fear of death and struggling for victory”, the Yanan spirit of “being diligent and thrifty and working hard and perseveringly”, the Xibaipo spirit of “emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts”, the entrepreneurial spirit of “independence and self-reliance” and the iron man spirit of “being selfless and fighting hard”. The spiritual heritages left by the revolutionary martyrs are the core connotation of revolutionary culture and an important part of Chinese culture and unique spirit symbols of the Chinese nation.

The Jinggangshan spirit, the long march spirit and the Yanan spirit in the revolutionary culture and the ancient Chinese traditional culture are of the same strain, and they are the vivid embodiment of the national spirit in the revolutionary period. The revolutionary culture is bred in Chinese traditional culture. The epitome of revolutionary spirit can be seen everywhere. The revolutionary culture is the inheritance and development of Chinese excellent traditional culture. And it is also the enrichment and expansion of Chinese culture. The revolutionary culture was formed in the period of Chinese revolution and matured in the period of socialist construction. It was the source of advanced socialist culture, guiding and supporting the construction of socialist spiritual civilization. The advanced socialist culture is the theoretical innovation and development of revolutionary culture in the new period, which embodies the continuous improvement of the national spirit in the process of advancing with the times.

B. Carrying Forward the Revolutionary Culture Is the Inherent Requirement of Cultural Confidence

General Secretary Xi has emphasized cultural confidence since the 18th CPC National Congress, pointing out that in addition to adhering to the road confidence, theoretical confidence, institutional confidence, but also adhering to cultural confidence. Cultural confidence is the basis of road confidence, theoretical confidence and institutional confidence. Cultural confidence is a nation, a country and a political party's full affirmation and positive practice of its own cultural value, and the firm confidence of its cultural vitality. Our cultural confidence comes from the excellent traditional culture which is broad and profound and has a long history. The revolutionary culture of making efforts and being passionate is consistent with the innovative and future-oriented socialist advanced culture.

Culture is a reflection of certain politics and economy, and has a certain reaction to the politics and economy. At present, China is in a critical period of building a well-off society in an all-round way and realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. The cultural confidence must be firmly adhered to, and the correct, scientific and advanced theoretical guidance should be adhered to. The correct scientific theory originates from practice, and can withstand the test of practice. The revolutionary culture is formed in the revolution against imperialism and feudalism and in practice. Since the Opium War, several reforms and revolutions have ended in failure in China, including Hong Xiuquan's worship of God and Sun Zhongshan's three people's principles. They couldn't change the nature and appearance of the backwardness of Chinese society, and couldn't guide the Chinese revolution to achieve a complete victory. The victory of Russia's October Revolution brought Marxism to China, and the May 4th Movement laid the ideological foundation for the spread of Marxism in China, and created conditions for the founding of the Communist Party of China. Marxism is a scientific theoretical system with strong vitality. It is the guiding ideology of revolutionary culture. The Communist Party of China has adhered to the guiding ideology of Marxism, and combined the Marxism with the concrete reality of China, which realized the victory of the new democratic revolution and made a qualitative leap in the Chinese revolution. Without revolutionary culture, there would be no victory of the Chinese revolution. Revolutionary culture, for the people, is a powerful weapon for revolution. Revolutionary culture, before the revolution, is the ideological preparation of revolution; in the revolution, it is a necessary and important front. From the Jinggangshan spirit, long march spirit, the Yanan spirit, the Xibaipo Spirit, entrepreneurial spirit, iron man spirit and other revolutionary spirits of the times with rich ethnic characteristics are all the reformed and innovative succession of the excellent Chinese traditional culture, in adapting to the new situation. The revolutionary spirits inherited from these revolutionary periods have penetrated into every blood of the Chinese people, forming a unique spiritual world of the Chinese nation. They become the symbols of the Chinese nation distinguished from other nations. Revolutionary culture played a positive role in the revolutionary period, and it was the most profound cultural soft power in the revolutionary period, which accumulated the deepest spiritual pursuit of the Chinese nation in the new

democratic period. Carrying forward the revolutionary culture in the new period is not only an inner requirement of cultural confidence, but also an important content of cultural confidence.

III. THE DIFFICULTIES IN THE REVOLUTIONARY CULTURE EDUCATION IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

College students are the main force of national construction and the hope of our motherland in the future. Colleges and universities are the most concentrated place for young students, and they are the forefront of propaganda and education of revolutionary culture. With the progress of science and technology and the times, college students change in thinking and behavior characteristics. The contents and methods of the traditional ideological and political education couldn't meet the demand of current development. Therefore, the revolutionary culture education in colleges and universities are facing new challenges.

A. The Traditional Ideological and Political Education Is Deeply Rooted

With the development of technology and the popularity of the Internet, ideological and political education in colleges and universities has attracted more and more attention from all walks of life. From the current situation of ideological and political education of college students, colleges and universities mainly rely on the way and content of traditional education. The traditional mode of revolutionary culture education is instilled into college students through classroom teaching, discussion and individual talks, while college students can only receive it unconditionally and passively. The construction of network ideological and political education carrier has not been valued for a long time, and it is in a lag stage. The content of the network ideological and political education simply copies the content of the book of revolutionary culture education, and pastes it on the website. This kind of form is monotonous and dull, which cannot attract the interest of college students, and lack the enthusiasm and atmosphere of the whole staff participation. Under the current network environment, the development of science and technology has put forward higher requirements for the modernization of educational means and the diversification of content forms in college revolutionary culture.

B. The New Characteristics of College Students' Thinking and Behavior

With the last batch of post-90s college students entering the university, the object of college education has also undergone new changes. The development of science and technology has opened up a new field of vision for college students, and profoundly influenced their ideological concepts and behavior patterns. Compared with post-80s, post-90s students are more curious, rebellious and questioned. They are more likely to be attracted by new ideas and new things, dare to challenge authority, which puts forward higher requirements for the revolutionary culture education in colleges and universities.

1) *College students lack the ability to distinguish between right and wrong:* The post-90s just graduated from high school, and go to college for a short period. Their thoughts are not mature, and they lack the ability to distinguish between right and wrong, showing obvious dependence. The popularity of the network makes a large variety of information presented in front of college students, including many gossip, erotic jokes, petty bourgeois life, network love and other bad temptation. The bad information can easily affect the college students who are not mature in identification and self-control, causing confusion, moral deviation, and affecting the overall development of physical and mental health. At the same time, college students are easily attracted by the racial discrimination, religious doctrine, hedonism and extreme individualism, values, ideology and social culture promoted and publicized by Western hostile forces and cult reactionary organizations because of curiosity. It will not only threaten college students' values, world outlook and outlook on life but also corrode their thought.

2) *College students show a serious dependence on the Internet:* Growing up in the Internet era, the post-90s are heavily dependent on the network in learning, living and entertainment. They often stay at home and visit various websites and forums to make friends, chat, go shopping online and play games. They become the daily life of college students. This non face-to-face communication ignore the reveal of true emotions and collision of thoughts among people, leading to indifferent and alienated interpersonal relationship among college students, making them prone to loneliness, anxiety, depression and anxiety. The serious situation can cause the interpersonal communication barrier and cause a serious fission of the real world and the network world. Some even lose in the network world. In addition, the rebellious characteristic and the pursuit of personality of post-90s students give them courage to question the teaching of teacher in the classroom. Once they have different views, they will argue. Because of their superior growth environment and the remoteness of past historical events, they cannot accurately grasp the historical background of the revolution of the party and the state. Even teachers often teach in classroom, and they still don't understand and accept completely.

C. *Ideological and Political Educators Are Facing New Challenges*

Ideological and political educators are the key link of the revolutionary culture education. Their quality and technical ability directly affect the actual effect of education. From the traditional point of view, the ideological and political educators had the information superiority, and could establish credibility in the process of education, respected by the students. The majority of students were mostly passive, unconditional and fully accepted from the teacher lectures. This indoctrination class education limits the development of college students' personality, which is not conducive to improving students' overall quality and innovation ability. The diversification of the network has directly impacted the

authority of the educators, and educators have lost their information advantage, even at a disadvantage. Only to keep pace with the times, grasp and use network technology to update relevant knowledge of revolutionary culture in teaching, improve their own quality, grasp the ideological trend of college students, can educators shoulder the task to give college students' ideological and political education better.

IV. ANALYZE THE EFFECTIVE PATH OF REVOLUTIONARY CULTURE EDUCATION IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The revolutionary culture is a culture with a unique significance of time. It is formed in practice and has experienced a long time of revolutionary struggle under the guidance of Marxism. It has inherited and criticized the traditional culture and borrowed and absorbed the excellent western culture. It has eternal value and eternal vitality in each period, including the new democratic revolution period and the period of socialist revolution, construction and reform. It is also an excellent achievement of Chinese culture. The revolutionary spirits of the revolutionaries of older generation still have theoretical and practical guiding significance for contemporary young students. Therefore, colleges and universities should constantly innovate the methods of revolutionary culture education according to the changes and characteristics of the current situation, enrich the content of revolutionary culture education, and improve the overall quality and ability of the revolutionary cultural education team.

A. *Update the Cultural Propaganda in the Face of Information Networking*

The application and development of science and technology have revolutionized the past modes of information and culture communication and broken restriction of region and language. It has the characteristics of high speed, large capacity, simultaneity and cross-culture. Some time ago the Internet rumored that the stories of Qiu Shaoyun, Huang Jiguang and other revolutionary martyrs are false. It is fabricated to deceive people. Rumors like this spread rapidly across the campus. Most of them took the advantages of the rapid spread of information networks, flew quickly, and mistook college students with weak resistance awareness and discretion. On the one hand, we can combine the characteristics of the times to update cultural transmission approaches and enrich revolutionary culture in the revolutionary culture education in colleges and universities. For example, use campus newspapers, magazines, radio and billboards to propagandize the positive culture and disseminate the revolutionary culture through theatrical performances, songs and cross talk of red army. On the other hand, we should correctly guide and regulate students' use of the Internet, strengthen the supervision of the campus network, and crack down on the criminals who use the Internet to gossip, advocate, destroy and discredit revolutionary culture.

B. *Adapt to the Characteristics of College Students and Integrate with Campus Culture*

Good campus atmosphere and excellent campus culture can exert a subtle influence on college students. The revolutionary culture education in colleges and universities

should take advantage of the students' own characteristics, and use the media of various cultural communications in the campus to develop the education work in the favorite forms of both teachers and students. Educators can integrate the revolutionary culture with campus culture to exercise the hard-working spirit and persevering will of students, train their ability to practice and innovate and distinguish between right and wrong, and thus promote their spiritual realm. The integration of revolutionary culture and campus culture helps contemporary college students to cultivate a correct world outlook, outlook on life and values.

C. Conform to Economic Globalization and Enhance Cultural Confidence

Since opening up to the outside world, a large number of western cultures have poured into the cultural market of our country, which accelerates the blending of culture, and leads to the coexistence of multiple cultures in colleges and universities. But some of them are good and some are bad. Under the background of globalization we should seize the opportunity to learn from all the achievements of human society, face the world, learn widely from others' strong points, make the past serve the present and make foreign good things serve China in the revolutionary culture education in colleges and universities. We should root in the culture of the Chinese nation, absorb nutrient from outstanding culture and closely rely on the cohesion of the Chinese nation to firm the self-esteem and self-confidence of our national culture. We should adhere to the road of socialist confidence, theoretical confidence, confidence in the system and cultural confidence, actively inherit and carry forward the revolutionary culture and adhere to tell Chinese stories with Chinese words, so that college students could be full of confidence and our country will become better and better. China can stand firm in the world.

V. CONCLUSION

Revolutionary culture is an important part of Chinese culture and a unique spiritual symbol of the Chinese nation. Education is an important carrier of cultural heritage and an important source of cultural innovation. Colleges and universities shoulder the important mission and have the unique advantages in inheriting revolutionary culture. This paper, based on a comprehensive grasp of the scientific connotation of revolutionary culture, analyzed difficulties in the revolutionary culture education in colleges and universities, put forward constructive suggestions for development of revolutionary culture in colleges and universities. It is not only conducive to the contemporary young students' physical and mental health and overall development, but also helps to enrich and carry out the socialist core values, contributes to the enhancement of the Chinese national pride and self-confidence of students and the achievement of great development and prosperity of Chinese culture.

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