

The Enlightenment Research on the Integration of the "Red Footprints" of Hunan Revolutionaries into Ideological and Political Education of Contemporary College Students

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Abstract

In the 1920s, a group of Hunan revolutionaries traveled across the ocean to study in Russia and brought progressive ideas and culture back to the motherland. At the great historical node of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, we will continue to follow "red footprints" of Hunan revolutionaries in Russia, dig out the spiritual core of their study in Russia in 1921, and it is of positive significance to explore the development path of college students' ideological and political education in the new era and adhere to the socialist direction of higher education in our country.

Keywords

Hunan Revolutionaries; Ideological and Political Education; Studying in Russia.

1. Introduction

The victory of the October Revolution in Russia awakened Chinese people with lofty ideals, and promoted Chinese youth to study Marxism-Leninism extensively. Going to Russia to learn the most advanced proletarian revolutionary experience, transforming and revitalizing China became the most aspirational goal of many ardent young people at that time. Hunan revolutionaries went to Russia to study and accepted advanced ideas and revolutionary theories as early as the 1920s. After returning to China, they built a beacon of liberation and rejuvenation for Chinese nation with their vigor.

In the new period, the phenomenon of cultural infiltration is becoming more and more intense. Western countries continue to express their own values, some of which have caused a certain impact on college students in our country. The college students in the new era who are receiving higher education in our country are the vanguard of the country's prosperity and national rejuvenation. Therefore, the red revolutionary cultures such as patriotism, loyalty to the party, lofty ideals, perseverance, courage and fearlessness embodied in outstanding Hunan revolutionaries should be widely and actively publicized among the college students. Actively opening up new channels to promote the in-depth development of ideological and political education of contemporary college students helps to guide college students towards the role models and gain an insight of the party's history enabling them to improve their ability and equality and contribute themselves to China's development.

2. The Domestic Research Status of the "Red Footprints" of Hunan Revolutionaries in Russia

The "red footprints" of Hunan revolutionaries in Russia refer to the specific activity track of Hunan revolutionaries when they went to Russia to study in the 1920s. Since ancient times there are many outstanding people in Hunan. They have played a pivotal and immeasurable role in promoting national progress, promoting social development, and safeguarding people's safety. At the time of national crisis, this land has nurtured many revolutionary fighters who

saved the country from peril. After the victory of the October Revolution in Russia, "taking Russia as a teacher" became the banner for Hunan revolutionaries to search for a plan to save the country. Against this background, a group of Hunan revolutionaries embarked on a arduous journey to study in Russia.

At present, most of the academic research on the footprints of Hunan revolutionaries focuses on the research on the scope of activities, historical contributions and spiritual qualities of Hunan revolutionaries in China. However, there is a lack of systematic and in-depth research on the practical value and significance of the "red footprints" of Hunan revolutionaries in Russia and the path of integrating them into ideological and political education. Revisiting the "red footprints", exploring the red cultural genes, and inheriting the red spiritual qualities will help to add new content to the ideological and political education in the new era, and better satisfactorily complete the era task of cultivating new talents with the four qualities.

3. The Value and Significance of Integrating the Spiritual Core of the "Red Footprints" into Ideological and Political Education of College Students

During their study in Russia, Hunan revolutionaries showed lofty spiritual characters such as love for the motherland, loyalty to the party, adherence to ideals, etc. They are valuable spiritual wealth, still have distinct values of the times, and are highly consistent with the connotation of the core socialist values. They are also fresh materials and excellent textbooks for ideological and political education in colleges and universities in the new era, and play an important role in facilitating patriotism education in colleges and universities, strengthening party history education in colleges and universities, and promoting ideals and beliefs education in colleges and universities.

3.1. Facilitate Patriotism Education of Contemporary College Students

Patriotism is the core essence of the Chinese national spirit, patriotism education is the core content of ideological and political education in colleges and universities, and college students are the purpose of patriotism education. Chairman Xi Jinping emphasized that "We must work hard to develop patriotism, so that the spirit of patriotism can be firmly rooted in the hearts of students." From the perspective of the current national development strategy, patriotism education of college students in the new era is the great cause of the country and the party. From the perspective of the long-term personal development of contemporary college students, loving the motherland is the soul of morality, the way to become a talent, and the key to success. "I studied at Communist University of the Toilers of the East for eight months. At that time, we didn't learn much, but my own revolutionary outlook on life began to be established—that is, to strive for the complete liberation of the Chinese nation and the Chinese people." In the semi-colonial and semi-feudal society at that time, Hunan revolutionaries had firm patriotic beliefs, held high the banner of patriotism, and had a sincere heart for the motherland. Although he had gone through extraordinary twists and turns, he never gave up easily and remained unyielding, diligently sought a way to save the nation, and shouldered the great historical responsibility of striving for national independence, people's liberation, national unity and social stability without hesitation. At present, patriotism education in colleges and universities in our country is not only faced with complex and changeable internal and external environment, but also has problems such as monotonous content, rigid and single form, and outdated methods. Therefore, it is necessary for us to continue to excavate the precious spiritual wealth of the national feelings of the Hunan proletarian revolutionaries, give full play to its value of the times for patriotism education in colleges and universities, and continuously improve the effectiveness of patriotism education in colleges and universities. [4]

3.2. Boost Party History Education of Contemporary College Students

Party history education is an important part of ideological and political education in colleges and universities in the new era. Chairman Xi Jinping pointed out that "History is the best textbook. Studying the history of the party and the country is a compulsory course for persisting and developing socialism with Chinese characteristics and for continuing to advance the various undertakings of the party and the country. "In the book "How to be A Good Communist", it is mentioned that the responsibility, mission and advanced nature of the Communist Party of China determine that the members of the Communist Party of China have to undertake "unprecedented" tasks. Although the career development is never-ending, the original of the Communists can never be changed. Only by constant awareness of training and developing the spirits of the party can we avoid repeating the same mistakes of the revolutionaries of every generation. [5] Many Hunan revolutionaries joined the newly established the Communist Party of China without hesitation during their studies in the Soviet Union and became the first group of the members of Communist Party of China. After they became a member of the Communist Party of China, they adhered to their original and mission, improved their political consciousness, developed moral sentiments, strengthened their party spirit, and served the people. Their own experience of being loyal to the party is the vivid historical material for party history education. University is a critical period for acquiring knowledge and forging quality. Continuing to strengthen party history education of college students is the key of cultivating a new generation of young people capable of shouldering the mission of national rejuvenation. In party history education, red education has an irreplaceable unique function. Efforts should be made to improve the integration of the "red footprints" and party history education of college students. By inheriting the red gene and raising the red flag, we aim to gradually promote the education of the party's history to be on a new level, new realm, and new height, and to achieve new results, new breakthroughs, and new developments.

3.3. Advance Ideal and Belief Education of Contemporary College Students

Ideals and beliefs are the calcium of spirit, the source of strength, and the force of action for contemporary college students. The status of ideal and belief education in ideological and political education in colleges and universities is self-evident. College students have not yet achieved their mental maturity, and their thinking is becoming increasingly active during the growth stage, which is the best period for us to guide them to stand firm their ideals and beliefs. [6] People's ideals and beliefs are not innate, but gradually form in the process of social practice. Therefore, it is extremely important to give full play to the role of Hunan revolutionaries in ideological and political education of contemporary college students, such as ideological guidance, spiritual inspiration, and behavioral imitation. It was precisely because Hunan revolutionaries always insisted on putting their ideals first that they was able to remain clear-cut in the face of major issues of principle, to remain firm as steel in the face of difficulties and setbacks, and to work hard to realize the lofty ideal of communism. On the way to study in Russia and then to build a new China, despite the many obstacles, they became more and more courageous, never changed his mind, and constantly explored the value of life in their own spiritual world. A person cannot stand without spirit, a country cannot be strong without spirit, and a party cannot thrive without spirit. Contemporary college students should stick to their ideals and beliefs, strengthen ideological tempering, earnestly and persistently struggle, work hard with determination, and firmly engrave the eighteen-character motto of "seeking happiness for the people, seeking rejuvenation for the nation, and seeking great harmony for the world" in their hearts. Only by being the adherents and practitioners of ideals and beliefs can contemporary college students help advance the Long March in the new era and contribute wisdom to the cause of persisting and developing socialism with Chinese characteristics.

4. Explore the Path of Integrating the Spiritual Core of the "Red Footprints" into Ideological and Political Education of College Students

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the Party Central Committee has paid more and more attention to the effectiveness of ideological and political education of college students in the new era, and has made important instructions and arrangements for its development, which has been very effective. Under the guidance of the "An Outline on Conducting Patriotism Education in the New Era", the stories of Hunan revolutionaries studying in Russia are taken as a fresh material for ideological and political education, which is helpful for deepening the content of education, enriching the carrier of education, improving the effect of education, and realizing the combination of theory and practice.

4.1. Improve the Role of Ideological and Political Theory Courses in Colleges and Universities as the Main Position of Ideological and Political Education

Adhere to the main position of ideological and political theory courses in colleges and universities, and run ideological and political theory courses with the theme of "continuing the red blood". First of all, it is necessary to strengthen the faulty construction of ideological and political theory courses. Let people with faith speak of their faith, let those with ideals speak of their ideals, and let those with patriotic feelings speak of patriotism. Carry out teacher training sessions and lectures, so that they can deeply and comprehensively understand the stories of Hunan revolutionaries studying in Russia. Teachers should focus on the methods and forms of teaching, integrate esoteric theories into the vivid stories of Hunan revolutionaries studying in Russia, and actively explore the internal relationship between professional knowledge and the "red footprints". In the class, teachers should be good at using modern teaching methods. With the help of teaching method, demonstration method, picture display method and other teaching methods, the stories of Hunan revolutionaries studying in Russia are told in vivid and humorous language, so as to improve the penetration of theory. After class, teachers should also make good use of network resources and learning platforms to enhance the timeliness of ideological and political education, promote a three-dimensional teaching model, and use high-quality platforms such as Learning power and MOOC to organize students to carry out online learning. When carrying out online ideological and political education courses teaching, teachers should look for the latest education materials and high-quality courses, and try not to use outdated, known to all, and lack of new content. When making online courses, teachers should start from the students' standpoint and focus on the needs of students. The duration of online courses should not be too long. Teachers can also conduct their own analysis of current hot events, arrange more online face-to-face classes, and increase interaction with students. Teachers can also use anonymous bullet comment and message board to answer more questions on the Internet that students are afraid or ashamed to ask in class. In carrying out ideological and political theory courses teaching, in addition to giving full play to the main role of teachers, experts and scholars who have done a lot of research on Hunan revolutionaries, and descendants of Hunan revolutionaries can also be invited to hold story sharing meetings, symposiums or theme lectures, and teachers can set up innovative activities such as prize-giving quiz. This can help students "resonate" with Hunan revolutionaries beyond time and space in a pleasant atmosphere of activities, and subtly accept the influence of ideological and political education. In view of the drawbacks of the traditional "theoretical indoctrination" teaching method used in most ideological and political theory courses, in the teaching process, teachers should dig deep into the epochal significance and practical value of the stories of Hunan revolutionaries studying in Russia and look for the combination of this event with the new topics of the times and the current political hotspots, with the purpose of updating and optimizing the course materials and resources of ideological and political theory courses in colleges and universities. Teachers should introduce new classroom teaching methods, make

good use of "flipped classroom", carry out research-based learning activities, and change the traditional teaching mode of "teacher talks, students listen". Through encouragement, guidance and inspiration, teachers make students become classroom managers and lecturers, and let students express their feelings and thoughts, and share the stories they know about Hunan revolutionaries studying in Russia in order to stimulate students' great enthusiasm and strive to make the classroom "live" and "new".

4.2. Strengthen the Role of the "Second Classroom" as the Assistant of Ideological and Political Education

Chairman Xi Jinping pointed out that "using campus culture as a carrier to embody ideological and political education in campus culture is a realistic requirement to adapt to social changes and meet the development needs of college students in various aspects." Supplemented by campus culture, an embedded and comprehensive approach should be used to promote the in-depth development of ideological and political education. The school's publicity department should be good at telling the stories of Hunan revolutionaries studying in Russia in a way that contemporary college students like, and actively produce, recommend and forward promotional videos, songs and micro-movies about the stories of Hunan revolutionaries studying in Russia, and use the school's official website, on-campus broadcasts, publicity boards and other channels to vigorously publicize the stories because pictures and sounds can attract the attention of college students more than blunt narration, and stimulate their interest in understanding the stories in depth. The school's publicity department can also use the school's existing book resources to compile a book with stories of Hunan revolutionaries studying in Russia, bind and print them, and set up a "red reading room" to publicize and popularize it among college students. To ride the wave of "new fashion", school publicity departments should make good use of the fragmented "surfing" methods that are popular among contemporary college students, such as WeChat push and Weibo articles, which can help publicize the stories of Hunan revolutionaries studying in Russia, improve the sense of participation, achievement and satisfaction of college students, and make ideological and political education more youthful. The school's publicity department can also set up a special column "Telling the Stories of Hunan Revolutionaries for You" on the Internet. Through emotional reading, students can use electronic devices to listen to the stories in their spare time, and make ideological and political education "fashionable". The school should also make full use of the irreplaceable and unique educational role played by the revolutionary sites left by Hunan revolutionaries in ideological and political education, and regularly carry out special practical activities, such as "SanXiixiang", red tourism, field research, etc. By visiting the memorial halls and former residences of Hunan revolutionaries, students can deeply dig into red resources, follow the "red footprints", and enhance the authority, intuition and authenticity of ideological and political education. By using the form of edutainment, students can comprehend the profound deposits of red culture, and promote ideological and political education to go deeper and deeper, into the brain and heart. The teachers leading the group, general superintendents and commentators should use the method of historical materialism to systematically analyze and study the stories of Hunan revolutionaries studying in Russia. Through a profound interpretation of the historical relics and documents on display, the college students are guided to experience the patriotic feelings and lofty ideals of Hunan revolutionaries. After the practical teaching activities, the school should encourage students to write on the visit, and select excellent articles to display. Let college students express their feelings and thoughts in words, which is helpful for comprehending the cultural connotation of ideological and political education. At the same time, we should give full play to the role of student organizations and associations, and systematically and extensively publicize the stories of Hunan revolutionaries studying in Russia.

We should find the psychological basis of contemporary college students, figure out the universally-adapted emotions and the touching points to them at certain times, and finally work out the ways in which they prefer to express their feelings. Only by grasping these basic points and core elements, can the deep emotions of contemporary college students be stimulated and their inner driving forces be brought into play, and they are touched both sentimentally and rationally.[7] Only from the perspective of college students and the standpoint of college students can we tell the stories of Hunan revolutionaries studying in Russia well among the college students, and can naturally integrate the "red footprints" of Hunan revolutionaries into ideological and political education of contemporary college students. At the same time, it is necessary to grasp the key point of ideological and political education theory courses, and realize the positive interaction between online and offline courses and achieve their complementary advantages. Build a "Second Classroom" of ideological and political education based on all-round, all-field, vivid, and targeted standards, pay attention to the organic combination of ideological and political theory education and ideological and political practice education, and adhere to the unity of explicit and implicit teaching. Focus on building a new model and new framework of ideological and political education in which internal and external classrooms are mutually perfect, mutually complementary and mutually reinforcing. Do a good job in ideological and political education in colleges and universities in the new era, and create a new development pattern of ideological and political education.

5. Conclusion

From "Learn from the advanced technologies in the West in order to resist the invasion of the Western powers" to "complete westernization" to "Democracy" "Science", Chinese people have learned many advanced ideas and initiated many reforms, but these reforms failed one after another. With the salvoes of Russia's October Revolution in 1917, Marxism-Leninism was brought to China. In the dark China, Marxism was like a little star in the dark night, illuminating the life path of countless Hunan revolutionaries. We need to review the great spirits of Hunan revolutionaries such as concern for the national fate, loyalty to the party, and pursuit of ideals. We should also explore the path of patriotism education, party history education, and ideal and belief education of contemporary college students, and realize the internal and external linkage between ideological and political theory courses in universities and the "Second Classroom". All these are conducive to persistently promoting ideological and political education of college students. Contemporary college students love the country and the party, internalize and externalize the century-old party history, and keep reminding ourselves of our commitment to our original aspiration and have our mission always in mind. Only in this way can we achieve the second centenary goal, the ideal of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and the great ideal of communism.

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