

# Research on the Party's Ideological and Political Education in the Yan'an Period

Hongfei Yi

School of Marxism, Yan'an University, Yan'an, Shaanxi 716000, China

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**Abstract:** The Yan'an period refers to the 13 years when the Communist Party of China was stationed in the old revolutionary base area in 1935-1948. Ideological and political work is not only a consistent fine tradition of the CPC Central Committee, but also an essential part of the education of the young generation in the Yan'an period. This paper focuses on the study of the content and characteristics of the ideological and political education of the young generation in Yan'an period, describes the ideological deficiencies of the contemporary youth, highlighting the value of the ideological and political education of the CPC Central Committee in Yan'an period and the reference role for the thoughts of the contemporary education generation.

**Keywords:** Yan'an period, Ideological and political education, The younger generation.

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## 1. The Main Contents of Ideological and Political Education in The Yan'an Period

Marxist education. At the beginning of the founding of the Communist Party of China, it was established under the guidance of Marxist theory, which can scientifically create the objective world and the essence of things. The party's importance to Marxist thought is not only reflected in the scope of ideological and political education, but also fully implemented in the various government affairs of the CPC Central Committee. The Communist Party of China combined Marxist thought with China's actual national conditions, which not only gave us the right direction guidance in the ideological and political education of the younger generation, but also made undeniable contributions to the victory of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression and the War of Liberation. It can be said that "the May 4th Movement found people, Yan'an transformed people" [1]. In the practical process of revolution and development, without scientific and effective theories as the guidance, the revolution is like lacking the right direction and motivation, and it is difficult to achieve success. The CPC Central Committee attached great importance to Marxist thought, and on this basis, Yan'an-Marxist-Leninist College was established. The establishment of the college has enabled party members, non-party members and more aspiring young people to have the opportunity to be educated and influenced by Marxist thought, and has made great contributions to the training of cadres needed for the revolution and the improvement of the party's revolutionary theory level.

Seeking truth from facts and seeking theory education. In 1938, at the Sixth Plenary Session of the Sixth CPC Central Committee, MAO Zedong formally put forward the concept of "seeking truth from facts", pointing out that in the revolution, the essential laws between things should be applied objectively and justly, and realize the inherent connection between things to solve problems. The party applies the education of seeking truth from facts to the resistance university, teaches students to link theory with practice, treat objective things with a fair perspective, and find the essence and inherent connection of objective things.

As the future party workers, we should fully contact with the objective reality, be clear about the specific situation, first change the thought, and then based on the thought, to guide the practice. For the revolution of the Chinese Communist Party to win, it must make a rational analysis on the basis of seeking truth from facts. In MAO Zedong, in 1937, In his book *On Practice and On Contradiction*, he put forward the task and importance of seeking truth from facts in intraparty work. Since then, in the process of running the school, the students not only taught the knowledge of war, but also assigned them to the army to guide them to learn practical knowledge, under the guidance of theory to understand the practical things, so as to serve the war needed for the Anti-Japanese War.

Faith education. If a country, a party and a person want to successfully do something well successfully, they must keep a belief from the bottom of their heart, a hope full of direction and hope for the future. Example how Weizhong "practical and simple", Yang Lin "resolutely implement the party's policy" and so on [2]. In addition, Zhou Enlai was also invited to speak "The Anti-Japanese National United Front", Liu Shaoqi spoke "on the Cultivation of Communist Party Members", Chen Yun said "Party building" and other [3]. For a nation, this firm belief must be unified and united, and all people must be guided by a unified direction, so that the whole nation can be united into a rope, and only with a solid spiritual support can the whole nation be cohesive. The whole Party and the whole nation should not only have the ideal of unity, but also have full hope for the great rejuvenation and future of the nation. In order to achieve the tasks of the Party and the people, we must have down-to-earth enthusiasm and determination. In the Yan'an period, the most important task of the Party and the people was to win the war through their own efforts, and they must have a firm and consistent faith and determination to succeed. The Party should not only make the beliefs of the Party members consistent, but also make the masses and non-Party members advance around the final ideal of winning the war through various forms and propaganda.

## **2. Characteristics of Ideological and Political Education in The Yan'an Period**

Closely integrate the party's focus and tasks. In the Yan'an period, the central task of the Party was to achieve the anti-Japanese united front, so as to win the victory of the Anti-Japanese War. After the victory of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, we must win the hearts and win the war of liberation. Ideological and political educators continue to publicize the thought of the united front within and outside the Party and mobilize all forces for reform. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, we should do all the ideological and political work for the masses well, pool all the strength in our base areas, and lay a solid foundation for the victory of the revolution. After the victory of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, the party's main task was transformed into defeating the Kuomintang and obtaining the liberation of the Chinese nation. At this time, the ideological and political education inside and outside the Party is to establish the confidence to win the Kuomintang to establish a new China. Finally, the war won the final victory when the ideological and political educators within the party promoted and practiced the theory inside and outside the party.

Attach great importance to the guiding significance of scientific theory. If our thought and theory are closed, all our work will not make any progress and development. In order to develop our work and practice, we must first open up our thoughts and theories, open up new ideas, and open up our long-term vision. In the Yan'an period with Marxism as the guiding ideology, to arm the whole Party and the people with Marxism thought, new ideas and methods can be constantly produced in their work, which is actually the style of linking theory and practice. During the Yan'an period, the CPC Central Committee also put forward the principle of thought first. The proposal and implementation of this principle not only narrowed the hearts of the people, but also made indelible contributions to the victory of the war.

Combine goals and beliefs with actual situations. Since the founding of the Communist Party of China, communism has become the ultimate goal of our Party. In the face of the fact that the country is weak and the enemy is strong, the Party has focused all its work on national liberation in combination with the principal contradiction in society. Because in order to achieve the ultimate goal of communism, we can only base ourselves on the reality and solve the big problems of the current society. Communist society can only be realized when the people are happy, social harmony and stability, and the national development prospects are bright. Therefore, the most fundamental point is to combine lofty goal beliefs and specific actual situation, which is the best way to achieve the ultimate goal.

## **3. The Problems Existing in The Political Thought of The Contemporary Youth**

Self-interest values are strong. In the contemporary youth group, most people will eventually choose the things that are helpful to themselves in the choice of collective interests and personal interests. As the age of youth groups, they will face more and more others, social and self interests, balance and comparison, most groups in this case, will not choose to

unconditionally yield to the collective interests, but in obedience to the collective but also to their own personal interests, the yield is not unconditional, must be built on their own on the basis of their legitimate rights. In some public welfare activities or activities serving others, a large majority of the groups show egoism, hedonism and individualism.

Lack of awareness of integrity concept and consciousness. If a young man wants to survive smoothly and successfully in the future social life, the establishment of the integrity consciousness is inevitable, which is the essential basic factor of the long-term relationship between people. In the current socialist harmonious society in our country, the younger generation has subtly accepted a lot of content about ideological and moral quality cultivation, but society is a complex and diversified scope, there are many uncertain, ambiguous and principle of unclear factors, for three view is not firm and social small white young generation, it is vulnerable to the influence of various factors in the society leading to the original idea and consciousness and not confident. For example, in the analysis of promotion in the workplace is considered inevitable work pressure.

The study of Chinese traditional moral culture is not thorough enough. The younger generation lives in the 21st century and grows in the pace of the new era. They have a strong adaptability, a strong acceptance of new things and their own shaping ability. In this generation, they like everything novel things, like to actively try and close to what they have not been exposed to before. Because they are younger, their understanding of society and the world is only theoretical and profound. For example, when they pick up valuables, although they may eventually choose to give them to the police, they will experience a lot of hesitation and reluctance, wondering whether it is really worth it, or whether to swallow it privately.

## **4. The Enlightenment of Ideological and Political Education in the Yan'an Period to The Education of The Contemporary Young Generation**

Focus on cultivating the patriotic national spirit of the young generation. Patriotism is a powerful spiritual force, which plays a great role in promoting the national stability, people's happiness and the continuous development of society. It is also an important link connecting individuals and the country. During the Yan'an period, groups of patriotic hot-blooded young people emerged inside and outside the Party. For the victory of the war, for their national unity and social stability, they gave up their own small family interests and sacrificed their lives to everyone. With the end of the war, the victory of new China, the rapid development of society, although under the guidance of the party and the state, patriotism and national consciousness continue to get attention and cultivation, but due to the change of the environment, the atmosphere is not strong, the Chinese nation traditional national emotion in the hearts of the young generation has gradually become a missing part. Therefore, in the process of ideological and political education of the young generation, we should focus on the national and national feelings, comprehensively improve the sense of belonging of the young people, and pursue their own dreams in the deep patriotic feelings.

Cultivate the good habits of the young generation of hard

work. The spirit of the Yan'an period itself emphasizes self-reliance and hard struggle. In order to resist foreign enemies, we must defeat the enemy through our own tenacious will and the precious spirit of hard work, and win the war and the liberation of the nation. With the victory of the war and the improvement of the living environment, the contemporary young people grew up in a more comfortable environment, did not experience the past hard years, did not deeply realize the importance of hard work and good quality, many people have the characteristics of lazy, can not bear hardships, can not eat suffering. With the better social environment and the wave of family planning in the 1990s, many people are the only child in the family, who grew up being protected by the elders, and are not clearly aware of the initiative to bear hardships. A person needs to grow up, a nation needs to be rich and strong must require that the younger generation must have the good quality of hard work, hard work, the development of the whole nation will be thriving, full of vitality. And the young people, as the new hope of the prosperity of the nation and the future of the motherland, must have the excellent quality of hard work and hard work, to their own strict requirements, high standards to treat, not only responsible for their own life, but also responsible for the future of the motherland.

Enhancing the political beliefs of the younger generation through education. Socialism with Chinese characteristics is the product and crystallization of the Sinicization of Marxism. It is the result of the repeated process through theory to practice, and then from practice to theory. Socialist society with Chinese characteristics is under the leadership of the communist party of China from the beginning of the founding of new China step by step to stronger, bigger, better, this process cannot leave the Chinese people, more cannot leave the effective guidance of the CPC Central Committee, the younger generation to strongly support the motherland, to have a high degree of communist belief, to pay attention to state affairs, pay attention to national political affairs, politics in our country shows a young people should have close care. Moreover, the younger generation of the new era must be full of hope for the socialist society with Chinese characteristics, for the future of the motherland, and for the Communist Party

of China. In school as a student strict with oneself, after graduation with the identity of a Chinese citizen always pay attention to state affairs, stick to China's political goals and beliefs, under the leadership of the communist party of China, make their own ideological and moral quality is improved, more qualified to become the builders and successors of the socialist society with Chinese characteristics.

We will improve the ideological and political education system for the younger generation. Marxism tells us that in solving problems, we should combine theory with practice, and it is the same with education. Education is not a completely theoretical thing, it is inseparable from the theory, but it can not only be a theory. In the process of ideological and political education, the young generation should be educated through practical activities. The younger generation of the ideological and political education is not only to make them have excellent political thought, more important is to let them in the process of their own practice to independently use ideas to correctly handle problems and things, in their own rational and perceptual conflict, through strong ideology make rational overcome perceptual, let the younger generation itself has the ability to distinguish good and evil beauty and ugliness. By improving the ideological and political education system, the younger generation can improve their own sense of service and dedication as a Chinese citizen and a builder and successor of a country. The strength and rise of a country need people to contribute and serve, and the young people in the new era must have the due sense of service and dedication to write a chapter for the better tomorrow of the country.

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