

Exploring the Path of Integrating “Yan'an Spirit” into High School Civics Courses

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Abstract: The Yan'an Spirit, as an important part of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the spirit of the Chinese nation, has rich connotations and profound educational significance. As the main channel of moral education, the ideological and political courses bear the responsibility of cultivating the roots and casting the soul. Introducing the revolutionary traditional spiritual resources formed in the Yan'an period into the high school politics classroom can not only effectively help realize the cultivation goals of political identity, national sentiment and other key abilities, but also enhance the vividness and infectiousness of the course content through the injection of vivid historical materials. This kind of teaching practice innovation not only opens up a new communication path for the inheritance of the revolutionary spirit, but also builds a cognitive bridge between history and reality at the critical stage of value shaping of the youth group. Therefore, high school teachers should explore the integration of the Yan'an spirit in the textbooks, tell the story of Yan'an in the classroom, and combine it with practical teaching, so that the Yan'an spirit and the high school political science curriculum are closely integrated to play the function of educating people.

Keywords: High School, Teaching, Yan'an Spirit.

1. Introduction

Yan'an Spirit is a noble spiritual quality formed by Chinese communists in Yan'an period and persisted for a long time, which is of great significance to the course of China's revolution, construction and reform. However, at present, many young people do not have a comprehensive understanding of this spirit, which makes spiritual education particularly important in the process of realizing the great cause of national rejuvenation. In the face of this problem, how to effectively integrate the Yan'an spirit into the high school Civics program has become a hot issue in education nowadays. In this context, it is of great theoretical significance and practical value to explore the path of integrating Yan'an Spirit into high school Civics courses. In this thesis, from the levels of curriculum materials, teachers' professional teaching ability and students' individualized education, we study in depth how to effectively introduce the Yan'an spirit into the high school Civics classroom, so that the students can feel the historical depth and realistic temperature of this spirit in the interaction and reflection. This will provide solid support for cultivating students' firm belief in patriotism, inspiration and innovation in the future.

2. The Source of Integration: The Rich Connotation of Yan'an Spirit

The Yan'an Spirit originated in Yan'an, the holy land of revolution, and has been refined through different historical stages such as the Land Revolution, the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the War of Liberation, and has finally accumulated into a key constituent element in the spiritual system of the Communist Party of China (CPC). After the 20th CPC National Congress, General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized during his visit to Yan'an that the revolutionary traditions nurtured during the Yan'an period included a clear political stance, a pragmatic way of thinking, a value orientation that puts the people above all else, and a struggle for self-reliance and self-improvement, all of which

together constitute the essence of the Yan'an Spirit. This spiritual wealth is not only the crystallization of the Party's fine tradition, but also needs to be systematically educated to achieve intergenerational transmission[1].

The core essence of the Yan'an spirit is reflected in the firm and correct political position. The formation of this kernel stems from the revolutionary practice of the Party Central Committee centered on Comrade Mao Zedong in leading the people to fight for national independence and national liberation at the time of national crisis, and it is an important achievement of the combination of the basic principles of Marxism and the actual situation in China. The theoretical foundation of the Yan'an Spirit is rooted in the scientific methodology of emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts. This line of thought, as a key guide to revolutionary practice, was systematically strengthened during the Yan'an rectification period. The tendency of dogmatic understanding of Marxism that existed within the Party at that time was mainly manifested in the form of bookism, which was a rigid application of theories, and empiricism, which was divorced from reality. In response to this situation, Comrade Mao Zedong systematically criticized these two erroneous tendencies through the Yan'an Rectification Movement, and pushed the Party to establish the ideological principle of combining theory and practice. The core qualities of the Yan'an Spirit are centered on the people-centered value orientation. In the process of building up the base area, this value concept was specifically manifested in the following ways: firstly, combining the implementation of the rent and interest reduction policy with the organization of production and self-help, so as to effectively improve the living standard of the masses; secondly, establishing the mechanism of cadres sinking down to the base area, so as to promptly solve the practical difficulties of the people; and then constructing the system of rights and interests protection, and resolutely stopping the behaviors detrimental to the interests of the masses. Another distinctive dimension of this spiritual character is the tradition of struggle for self-employment. Located on the Loess Plateau, Yan'an was a

place of harsh natural conditions, where the CPC had to fight against the Japanese "Three Lights" policy and military blockade, as well as the economic siege of the Kuomintang. Faced with the plight of survival, in which people sewed and mended their clothes when they were torn, scrimped and saved when there was a shortage of food and drink, and embraced each other collectively when they had difficulty in heating their homes, Comrade Mao Zedong issued the call of "do-it-yourselfers will have enough to eat and drink," and led the people and the army to carry out the campaign of mass production, thus stepping forward to break through the blockade and develop their own survival. By organizing the masses to carry out the production and self-help campaign, the CPC not only effectively improved the quality of life of the people in the border areas, but also successfully broke through the multiple blockades. This campaign not only relieved the pressure of wartime material shortage, but also demonstrated the survival wisdom of the Chinese people under extreme conditions by breaking the double yoke of military siege and economic sanctions. As a spiritual treasure formed during the struggle for national liberation, the Yan'an Spirit contains the historical experience of advancing national independence. Contemporary young students need to deeply understand its essence and master the basic methods of Marxist analysis of the problem, which is an important ideological leadership role in guiding young people to establish a correct value orientation, consciously combining personal growth with the needs of national development.

3. The Integration of Reason: Yan'an Spirit into the Value of High School Political Science Classes

3.1. Promote the Implementation of the Core Literacy of the Discipline

The Standard for the Ideological and Political Curriculum of Ordinary High Schools clearly requires that "the Party's educational policy needs to be effectively integrated into the teaching practice, clarify the positioning of Civic and Political Education, and help students to form correct values and moral self-awareness." The standard always lists the cultivation of key disciplinary literacy as the core task of teaching, and requires teachers to make efforts to promote the strengthening of students' political identity, the cultivation of scientific thinking methods, the enhancement of the concept of the rule of law, and the promotion of the ability to participate in society, etc.[2]. The Yan'an Spirit, as an important spiritual heritage of China's revolutionary history, is a comprehensive presentation of the revolutionary beliefs and practical qualities formed by the Party during the Yan'an period (1935-1948). It contains the spirit of exploring the truth of Marxism, such as Mao Zedong's theoretical innovation when he completed the Theory of Practice and the Theory of Contradiction on Phoenix Hill; it also embodies the fundamental principle of "the people's interests are paramount", and the fact that Mao Zedong personally wrote a eulogy for Comrade Zhang Side, who was killed in the line of duty, is a concrete portrayal of the pursuit of this value. In Yan'an, where resources are extremely scarce, party members and cadres rely on kiln dwellings and coarse food supplies to carry out production and construction, such as the 359th Brigade of the Eighth Route Army, which transformed a barren land into a fruitful area through reclamation, vividly

illustrating the revolutionary tradition of independent struggle. In the face of multiple existential challenges, Xu Teli's resolute action of participating in the Long March at the age of 57, as well as Continuing Fan Ting's heroic choice to awaken the people in an extreme way, map out the spiritual qualities of communists in a special historical period. This practical character has a unique value for the cultivation of values among contemporary youth. The so-called scientific spirit refers to the practical principles that secondary school students should uphold in the process of cognizing and transforming the world, that is, following the objective laws, adhering to the practical orientation, and establishing a way of thinking based on realistic conditions. As the core methodology of the Yan'an spirit, seeking truth from facts requires educators to organically integrate it into teaching practice, not only to ensure the historical continuity of the teaching content, but also to guide students to improve their problem-solving ability through specific case studies, and to realize the intergenerational transmission of the revolutionary spirit. From the perspective of rule of law education, the ideological and political curriculum aims to cultivate students' practical ability to recognize, abide by, and apply the law, so that they can understand the fundamental role of the rule of law civilization in social progress, and then take the initiative to participate in the construction of China under the rule of law. In order to achieve this teaching goal, it is necessary to rely on a figurative teaching carrier to enhance the effectiveness of educating people. The exploration and practice of the rule of law during the Yan'an period established the principle of equality under the law and manifested the governance concept of democracy and the rule of law, providing a historical reference for the development of the rule of law in contemporary times. Public participation literacy emphasizes the practical ability of secondary school students to participate in social affairs in an orderly manner, and its core is the same as the Party's mass line. The Party's mass work model during the liberation war combined ideological mobilization with organizational construction to both raise the public's political awareness and build a collaborative mechanism for collective action; this process of integrating individual values into the national cause is essentially a vivid practice of patriotism education. The Yan'an Spirit, an educational resource containing practical wisdom, is introduced into the classroom, which can not only strengthen the historical depth of the course content, but also promote the synergistic development of students' thinking on the rule of law and their ability to participate in public affairs through contextualized teaching.

3.2. Enriching the Teaching Content of High School Political Science Courses

The development of teaching resources about the Yan'an Spirit in the content of today's high school Civic and Political Science courses is insufficient, leading to the inheritance and promotion of the Yan'an Spirit unfavorable, leading to the lack of understanding of the real meaning, essence and connotation of the Yan'an Spirit by the students. "the real meaning, essence and connotation of the Yan'an Spirit" is not understood. "Yan'an Spirit" is both a precious educational resource, and a singable struggle process, the "Yan'an Spirit" and ideological and political education combination, [can make this lesson more depth, more reliable, more temperature. At present, the resources of high school ideological and political education are limited to

the knowledge in books, therefore, in the learning process, students will inevitably be tired of the boring theoretical knowledge, which needs to re-develop the curriculum resources. Combines several major historical events in textbooks and certain figures of the Yan'an period, with certain historical fragments of the Yan'an period into together, make the teaching content more rich, more charming. Teachers in the classroom colorful explanation, with the students to revisit the moving memories, those unforgettable red story, can make classroom teaching more three-dimensional, more enrichment, but also let the students feel a lot of emotions. When high school students visit the Yan'an Revolutionary Memorial Hall, touch the spinning wheel, oil lamps and other cultural relics, figurative historical scenes can awaken emotional resonance; in the ideological and political classroom rendition of the "brother and sister to open up the land" play, artistic presentation can deepen the cognitive experience. Beijing 101 high school to carry out the "retrace the road" study activities, let students hiking Xibaipo to Xiangshan route, is through the immersion education to strengthen the political identity of the innovative practice. The integration of the "Yan'an Spirit" into high school ideological and political classes has reformed the teaching content of ideological and political classes and injected more emotional color into the teaching of ideological and political classes. Through the use of red educational resources for classroom teaching, can make students have a deeper understanding of the content learned, can also touch their hearts, the red gene into the brain into the heart.

3.3. Carry Forward the Spirit of Yan'an

"Yan'an Spirit" as a spiritual style, the successive generations of leading cadres of the Party to carry forward the "Yan'an Spirit" to make a powerful appeal, high hopes of a typical. High school students are the country's future and hope, the "Yan'an spirit" into the textbook and classroom, so that the Yan'an spirit of the educational function has been given full play, the quality of teaching will receive twice the result with half the effort[3]. process, enriching their spiritual life, applying the Yan'an Spirit to practical life to comprehend the connotation and wisdom of the Yan'an Spirit, letting the Yan'an Spirit take root in everyone's heart, sprouting, guiding more high school students to become the bearer and spreader of the Yan'an Spirit, and [21] the spirit of the Yan'an Spirit. Yan'an Spirit's inheritors and disseminators. Therefore, the Yan'an Spirit is integrated into the high school Civics classroom, which not only reflects that high schools attach great importance to the dissemination of the Yan'an Spirit, but also promotes the inheritance of the spirit of the revolution and the practice of the students.

4. The Path of Integration: The Path of Yan'an Spirit into High School Political Science Classes is Explored

4.1. Expand Resources and Find the Integration Point of Teaching Materials

As a high-quality revolutionary culture education resource, Yan'an Spirit has a wide range of educational elements that are compatible with the high school political science curriculum. Teachers should systematically sort out the teaching materials in the textbooks that are logically related to this spiritual genealogy. In the chapter "Victory of the New

Democratic Revolution" of the course "Socialism with Chinese Characteristics", the practice of hard struggle can be introduced for teaching and explaining. The victory of the revolution originated from the theoretical innovation of the Chineseization of Marxism, which is the historical necessity of the long-term struggle of the Party's leadership, and the Yan'an Spirit is the crystallization of the practical wisdom formed in the process, and its advocacy of the character of independent struggle provides the spiritual support for the victory of the revolution. In the teaching theme of "people's subject position" in the course of "Economy and Society", the value kernel of Yan'an Spirit "serving the people" can deepen the theoretical cognition. By analyzing the governance logic of development for the people, relying on the people, and sharing the fruits, and combining the Party's practice of serving the people in different historical periods, students can be helped to establish the historical continuity of the ruling concept of "the people above all"[4].

In Politics and the Rule of Law, the first two chapters of Politics in Senior Secondary School, the first two chapters focus on the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the fundamental issue of the people's right to be the masters of their own house, which includes strengthening the Party's leadership of the country, adhering to the correct political direction, and the concept of "serving the people wholeheartedly", which are the basis of the "Yan'an Spirit", and the concept of "the people first". These are the core values of the Yan'an Spirit. Therefore, some detailed historical examples can be introduced in the teaching process of political science to better understand the relevant topics, which helps to deeply understand the contents learned. In the "Chinese cultural heritage and the cultivation of national spirit" unit of the "philosophy and culture" course, "the path of national spirit promotion" teaching link, can be organically integrated into the Yan'an spirit education module. Through the combination of historical context creation and value analysis, the teaching strategy not only helps students to sort out the core components of the Yan'an Spirit, but also guides them to dialectically understand the inheritance value of this revolutionary spirit in the new era. This teaching design can not only realize the requirements of the curriculum standard for national spirit education, but also enhance the practical orientation of theoretical cognition through specific case analysis. In fact, the value connotation of "Yan'an Spirit" has a lot of embodiment in the high school political science textbooks, the teacher needs to find out from the textbooks suitable for the integration of "Yan'an Spirit" in the textbooks content, and incorporate it appropriately in classroom teaching.

4.2. Based on the Classroom, Teaching to Tell the Story of Yan'an

In the process of Yan'an spirit into the teaching of high school civics class, teachers should be in the classroom teaching Yan'an story, to enhance the vividness and image of classroom teaching. In the teaching design of the principle of seeking truth from facts in the unit of "Cognition of Truth and Practical Exploration" in the course of "Philosophy and Culture", the teacher can present the historical origin and practice of this idea through the method of case analysis. By sorting out the formation process of this principle in a particular historical stage and its specific practice pattern, students are guided to understand the unity of epistemology and methodology. This system of thought was already formed

in the Yan'an period, and has permeated the theory and practice of the whole Party. In order to enable students to better understand this principle, you can tell students the short story of Li Fuchun and Great Production. (Specific story: Li Fuchun was a famous "master of the party". Though he could take charge of many things, he still highly valued Ren Bishi, and asked for instructions, shared his worries with his colleagues. At that time, the process of transporting and incinerating charcoal was very laborious and Zhang Side was unfortunately killed in the burning of charcoal. The transportation of charcoal was also an extremely difficult task, because of the lack of machinery and the scarcity of livestock, so we had to rely on manpower to carry the charcoal by shoulder and hand. In order to break through the KMT's tight blockade on financial activities, and to improve the efficiency of coal transportation, Li Fuchun carried out an innovative reform of the work pattern, breaking the old style of operation that did not count the number of hours worked or the volume of transportation, and implementing the "two-eighty percent pay" of twenty percent for every one hundred pounds of charcoal transported. The "two-eight bonus" incentive policy of remuneration for every one hundred pounds of charcoal carried. Once this strategy was it was extremely effective in raising the enthusiasm of the people to participate in the charcoal-carrying activities, not only eased the shortage of charcoal used by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CCPC) but also greatly saved manpower. For this policy, Mao Zedong was extremely positive, and believed that this dividend-sharing strategy properly solved the urgent problems faced by the organization.) When dealing with specific work challenges, Li Fuchun followed the logic of practice-oriented decision-making and established solutions to charcoal transportation problems through field research. Through the establishment of the incentive mechanism of revenue sharing, he effectively mobilized the labor enthusiasm of the participants, which not only enhanced the transportation efficiency, but also effectively cracked the reality of the dilemma of material security. The teaching application of such historical cases can guide young people to cultivate innovative thinking and flexible response ability when facing real-life problems, and to form practical wisdom based on real-life conditions.

In the "value orientation and selection criteria" unit of the Philosophy and Culture course, teachers can use case studies to analyze the typical deeds of Comrade Zhang Side. By restoring the value choice process in the historical situation, it helps students to understand the intrinsic correlation between theoretical cognition and practical standpoint, and realizes the organic combination of revolutionary tradition education and the cultivation of value judgment ability. (Specific Stories: Zhang Side is a model of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. He was kind and charitable, saw justice and bravery, and always devoted himself to serving the people. In Zhang Side's city, there are many poor families who cannot provide their children with good educational resources. Seeing this problem, Zhang Side decided to take action. He first investigated the situation of those poor families, and realized that there were many outstanding children who could not continue their education because of their families' financial difficulties. As a result, Zhang Side established an educational fund, which was used to support tuition, books and school supplies for these students. Through extensive publicity and social donations, Zhang Side's education fund quickly raised huge sums of money. He worked with

schoolsto select students to receive financial assistance, and provide them with all-round support and help. Subsequently, he personally visited the poor families, understood the children's studies and daily life, and provided them with support and encouragement. Through these efforts, many poor children have been able to continue their education and have the opportunity to change their destiny. Zhang Side's living environment is in an old neighborhood, which lacks professional cleaners for daily maintenance and cleaning. In order to improve the environment of the neighborhood, Sidney Zhang took the initiative to take on the role of a volunteer cleaner to provide the residents with a clean and comfortable living environment. Every morning, Zhang Side will get up early, take the cleaning tools, for the cleaning of the common areas. He cleans the floor of the building, wipes the handrails of the building, cleans the garbage cans on a regular basis, and keeps the neighborhood tidy. At the same time, he also helps the elderly residents to throw away garbage and carry heavy things, doing his best to provide convenience for the residents). In 1937, he joined the Chinese Communist Party, and since then he has become more demanding of himself, putting everything in the interests of the Party and the people, and putting the fundamental purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly, standpoint to the fullest extent by his own practical actions. Their position, so that students from the story of Zhang Side to learn such wholeheartedly for the people's spirit, so that they can make the correct value judgment and value choice.

5. Conclusion

In today's fast-developing society, under the background, the education of high school students need to abandon the traditional "duck teaching" to take a more vivid practical classroom education. Schools can, according to students' characteristics, use major festivals to promote the spirit of Yan'an, through the organization of a variety of activities, such as themed classroom meetings, learning exchange meetings and themed sharing meetings etc., to let the students deeply understand the rich connotations of the spirit of Yan'an, and the spirit of Yan'an. We should also provide opportunities for students to express their experiences of the Yan'an Spirit. Can through innovative bulletin board propagandaway, using interesting, humorous way to attract students, so that they more deeply understand the substance of the spirit of Yan'an, and not just stay on the surface. We need to pay special attention to and adapt to the psychological characteristics of high school students' development and their real needs, integrate positive publicity and education with self-experiential learning, and encourage active participation in a variety of activities. On the one hand, the class unifies and organizes special practical activities, such as allowing all teachers and students to participate in them, so as to understand more deeply the firm beliefs of the revolutionary predecessors and the lofty spiritual goals, and realize the importance of the Yan'an spirit. This approach allows students to understand and feel the Yan'an Spirit in a more comprehensive and in-depth way, stimulating their national sentiment and national spirit, laying a solid foundation for their personal growth and progress. Through a variety of activities carried out, inspire students to learn and carry forward the Yan'an spirit of interest, to develop the spirit of innovation, seek truth from facts, serve the people, and hard work. On the other hand, educators should organize students

to visit revolutionary historical sites and exhibition halls in Yan'an during holidays, so as to deeply understand the outstanding spiritual qualities of the Chinese Communist Party. In the course of study, high school students deepen their knowledge of the Party's fine traditions through independent study. The youth of the new era shoulder the historical responsibility of inheriting and developing the spiritual heritage of the Party, not only to be a good guardian of the spiritual wealth of the revolutionary forefathers, but also to continue its values in practice. This two-way interaction between spiritual inheritance and innovative transformation is precisely the practical path for contemporary youth to devote themselves to the great cause of national rejuvenation.

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