

Analysis of Integrating Regional Historical and Cultural Characteristics into Ideological and Political Education in Colleges and Universities

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Abstract

Literary movement and the National Games have been led. For thousands of years, one of the reasons why the Chinese nation can do wages and fires lies in the vein of Chinese civilization and shaped our great nation. Regional historical and culture is an important part of Chinese civilization and Chinese culture. It has a long history of regional historical and cultural sources, its geographical civilization is extensive and profound, and regional characteristic historical and culture is a valuable cultural heritage of specific regions. Regional historical and culture has a very unique effect on improving ideological and political theory courses. In the "Outline of Modern History in China" (hereinafter referred to as the "Outline"), the classroom is moderate, appropriate, and in time. The improvement of relatives of lessons, the effectiveness of the ideological and political theory courses of college students.

Keywords

Regional characteristic history and culture; College ideological and political lessons; Teaching exploration and analysis.

1. Definition of Related Concepts

Regional culture is one of the organic components of Chinese culture with a long history and volatile Chinese culture. It is also the valuable wealth of the Chinese nation. The historical and cultural culture of regional characteristics is the precipitation of the essence of specific regional culture. Regional culture refers to the unique cultural resources and spiritual resources created by people within the historical process in the historical process. Regional culture is a civilized manifestation such as ecological, folk customs, and habits of specific areas, and it is also a way of expressing the role of cultural traditions. One side of the soil and soil has a culture of one party. On the Chinese land, different social structures and regional natural environment, resource feng shui, folk custom habits, and political and economic conditions have bred different characteristics and unique regional culture. From the perspective of modern Chinese history, the characteristics of each region are rich in revolutionary spirit and strong historical connotation. Each exercise, every relic, and each historical cultural relic shows the pride, patriotism and noble personality of the revolutionary ancestors.

2. The Feasibility of Regional Characteristic History and Culture into the Teaching of Ideological and Political Lessons in Colleges and Universities

(1) Internal requirements of ideological and political course teaching in colleges and universities

After the introduction of the "05 Plan" in November 2005, the "Outline" course was taken as one of the compulsory courses of ideological and political theory education in colleges and

universities, so that contemporary college students can understand the development process of modern and modern China for more than 180 years, and let them deeply understand the inevitability of "two understandings" and "four choices". Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the General Secretary has repeatedly discussed the great significance of developing and utilizing regional characteristics of history and culture. Integrating it into the teaching of ideological and political theory of college students has become a new field for the study of regional characteristics and history and culture in the theoretical and educational circles. In the "Outline" class into the regional characteristics of history and culture, so that students can more deeply remember the history, do not forget the history, sublimate their patriotic feelings, determined to serve the motherland to give their own strength.

(2) The support of rich historical and cultural resources in the region

The rich historical and cultural resources of the region are the carrier of the regional characteristic culture. For example, Chongqing has rich regional historical and cultural resources. Bayu culture, originated in Chongqing, has created a series of culture in Chongqing. Bayu culture includes: Three Gorges immigrant culture, Three Kingdoms culture, Wu culture, Ba culture, southwest folk culture, Chongqing secondary capital culture, Hongyan culture and so on.

3. The Regional Characteristics of History and Culture into the "Outline" of the Specific Use of Classroom Teaching Strategies

Teaching is the process of allowing students to acquire external knowledge and information and to understand the colorful and varied world. In teaching, the regional characteristics of history and culture are creatively integrated into the class teaching of the Outline. The main strategies are as follows.

(1) Supplement the teaching content, add regional characteristics of historical and cultural resources related content

In addition to the rational use of the Outline of the textbook, teachers should supplement it, from "teaching materials" to "use materials", according to the actual teaching needs can be appropriate to supplement some regional characteristics of historical and cultural resources related content, is conducive to enrich the teaching content, expand the scope of students' knowledge, stimulate students' interest in learning.

For example, when teaching "the Chinese Nation's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression", the historical and cultural contents related to its regional characteristics will be supplemented. Taking Chongqing as an example, the Anti-Japanese War culture in Chongqing includes historical relics, buildings during the Anti-Japanese War period, and literary works of Anti-Japanese War, which are of great historical significance and artistic value. Historical relics of the Anti-Japanese War: such as the former site of the signing of the Double Tenth Agreement - Guiyuan, Chongqing Jianchuan Museum, Chongqing Anti-Japanese War Site Museum, etc.; Buildings during the Anti-Japanese War: Huangshan Anti-Japanese War site Group, Nanquan Anti-Japanese War building group, Chongqing Anti-Japanese War financial institution site group, Chongqing Anti-Japanese War weapons industry site group, etc.; According to statistics, there were more than 70 newspapers and more than 900 publications in Chongqing during the Anti-Japanese War. In the eight years of the Anti-Japanese War, materials were scarce, but Chongqing Publishing House published more than 300 novels and nearly 100 literary books. For example, the novels include Ba Jin's "Cold Night", "Rest Garden", "Red Rock", MAO Dun's "Corrosion", Lu Ling's "The sons and daughters of the Rich Man", etc., the dramas include MAO Dun's "Around Qingming Festival", Guo Moruo's "Qu Yuan" and "Tiger Fu", etc., and the poems

include Ai Qing's "Lift" and Zang Kejia's "Song of the Earth" and so on. In this way, the relevant contents of the Chinese nation's War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression are explained.

(2) To carry out practical teaching and truly experience the historical and cultural resources with regional characteristics

Practice is a way for students to learn, and they can test what they have learned. Practice is the only standard for testing truth. Teaching should be based on practice, and practice is to extend students' learning from the classroom to life, so that students can apply what they have learned in life practice. Making students feel the regional characteristics of history and culture in practice teaching can not only allow students to verify their knowledge in interaction with objects, but also exercise students' thinking and broaden their horizons. The practical resources of "Outline" course in colleges and universities are very rich. Teachers can organize activities, visit exhibition halls, spring outings and other ways to let students experience the regional characteristics of historical and cultural resources, so as to stimulate their interest in learning, broaden their horizons and acquire new knowledge.

For example, when teaching the "August 7th Conference", students can be organized to visit the site of the August 7th Conference at No. 139, Poyang Street, Hankou, Wuhan, Hubei Province, to visit the memorial hall of the August 7th Conference. During the visit, students can feel a historical atmosphere rushing towards them, as if a kind of atmosphere, condense the rich information of The Times to interpret to students. Students can really feel the August 7 meeting, rather than reading it from the text. Let the students deeply understand that the August 7 Conference was an important turning point in the history of the Communist Party of China, a meeting to save the revolution, which, at the critical juncture of the Chinese revolution, resolutely corrected and put an end to the errors of right-leaning opportunism, reorganized the central leading institutions, and established the principle of agrarian revolution and armed resistance to the Kuomintang reactionaries. Witnessed the first great turning point in the history of the Communist Party of China. Through practical teaching, let the historical and cultural resources "come alive", let the students free from the boring words, let the ideological and political lessons full of vitality and vitality.

(3) Carry out extended study to find opportunities for the generation of historical and cultural content with regional characteristics

After teaching knowledge in class, teachers should sublimate the content of knowledge, improve the further development of students' thinking, and deepen students' independent structure and deepening of knowledge. The course of "Outline" in colleges and universities has the characteristics of comprehensiveness and practicality, which is closely combined with the social reality and contains many learning topics. Teachers should carry out extended learning when students have found problems, drive students to mend the gaps in their thinking, deepen their understanding of knowledge, and satisfy their positive psychology for further exploration of knowledge.

For example, when teaching "The Beginning of reform and opening up", in addition to allowing students to preliminarily learn the process of reform and opening up and the achievements of modern China through videos, they then combine the historical and cultural contents with regional characteristics related to "reform and opening up", and then make students think: Why should they insist on reform and opening up? What is the significance of reform and opening up? On this basis, students are guided to understand deeply that reform and opening up promote the development of China, reform and opening up is a great process of common development and progress of China and the world, and reform and opening up is a key choice that determines the destiny of contemporary China. Under the guidance of teachers, students have a deeper understanding and perception of reform and opening up.

4. Conclusion

To sum up, under the current background of vigorously promoting excellent traditional Chinese culture, whether from the actual situation of education and teaching, or from the development needs of the country and society, the construction of efficient ideological and political courses, so that ideological and political education can fully nourish students' minds, and run through and integrate into the entire learning career of students, will help students to establish a high degree of cultural confidence and cultural consciousness. From the perspective of regional culture, which has congealed many cultural heritages, how to realize the teaching effect of "internalizing in mind and externalizing in practice" is effectively explored and practiced.

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