

# Excavate Spiritual Power in History and Explore Innovative Practice for the Future – Research on Curriculum Teaching and Innovation Ability Training

Gang Cai <sup>1,\*</sup>, Lingyan Wu <sup>2</sup>, Yuhua Lai <sup>1</sup>, and Pengcheng Nie <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Science and Technology College Gannan Normal University, Ganzhou 341000, China

<sup>2</sup> Gannan University of Science and Technology, Ganzhou 341000, China

**Abstract.** For science and engineering students, how to carry out curriculum ideological and political education is a very important research topic. The course makes full use of the rich red cultural resources of the Soviet Area, excavates ideological and political materials from history, integrates the Spirit of the Soviet Area into the whole process of professional course learning, faces the challenge of future scientific and technological development to the cultivation of professional talents, advocates the craftsmanship spirit, explores the practice of cultivating innovative ability, and cultivates the red and professional social director builders and successors through the "two combination and double promotion" curriculum reformation.

## 1. Introduction

The Gannan Soviet Area has a rich and unique red historical culture [1], which is a valuable resource to carry out curriculum ideological and political education. By digging into the history of the Gannan Soviet Area, it could be found that the essence of thought, dedication, and lofty values contained in it. Integrating these elements into the curriculum can help students better understand and inherit the fine traditions of the Communist Party of China, and cultivate their feelings of home and country and sense of social responsibility.

The spirit of the Soviet Area is an important part of the spiritual pedigree of the Chinese Communists [2]. The craftsmanship spirit is an important component of the national cultural tradition and the national spirit, which has profound ideological connotation and spiritual value. In future-oriented teaching, we should combine the spirit of the Soviet Area with the spirit of craftsmen, and guide students to learn their innovative thinking and practical courage by explaining the cases of historical figures and modern craftsmen in the Soviet Area. Modern engineering education is to shape people in ideology, exercise people in the specialty, cultivate correct "sense of worth", have lofty ideals, and have useful talents with excellent technology.

The course makes full use of the rich red cultural resources of the Soviet area, excavates the ideological and political elements of the course from the history of the Red Revolution, integrates "The Spirit of the Soviet Area" into the whole process of professional course learning, and faces the challenge of the future development of science and technology to the cultivation of engineering talents. Advocate the

"craftsmanship spirit", through the "two combination and double promotion" teaching mode, cultivating the "red and professional" social director builders and successors.

## 2. The Spirit of the Soviet Area

To solve the problem of why to learn, the ideological and political elements are excavated from the rich red history, based on the red history and culture of Gannan. The Spirit of the Soviet Area is the most important part of it [3].

### 2.1. The Spirit of the Soviet Area

Xi Jinping spoke of "The Spirit of the Soviet Areas" in November 2011 at a meeting commemorating the Chinese Soviet Republic founded in the central revolutionary base area 80 years before.

The Spirit of the Soviet Area is a high generalization of all the spirits of all the revolutionaries in the Central Soviet Area who struggled hard and fought hard for ideals and beliefs without fear of hardships, in the period of the Central Soviet Area (1927-1937). Its core characteristics are "a firm conviction, a realistic and pragmatic approach, wholehearted service to the people, integrity and diligence, pursuit of excellence, and selfless devotion".

The spirits nurtured in the revolutionary base in the Jinggang Mountains and the Soviet areas reflect the original aspiration and mission of the Chinese Communists and sublimated into the revolutionary spirit of the CPC.

\* Corresponding author: 99098575@qq.com(CAI Gang)

## 2.2. The Red History of Gannan Soviet Area

The Gannan area is rich in red history and culture, which is the location of the Central Revolutionary Base (Central Soviet Area). On this red land, there were many battles and events of great historical significance, such as the old site of the 1st Soviet Union conference, Red Well, and the departure of the Long March of the Red Army.

Here, the revolutionary pioneers opened up the revolutionary base areas, carried out the agrarian revolution, created the Red Soviet regime, carried out five arduous anti-encirclement campaigns, and embarked on the great journey of the Long March. These magnificent histories contain great wisdom and spiritual strength.

These red historical and cultural resources provide rich materials and cases for curriculum ideological and political education.

In the course design, we should rely on the history and culture of the red Gannan to excavate the ideological and political elements of the course from the rich red history. For example, by digging into the background and historical status of the Central Soviet Area, we can guide students to understand the historical background and process of the Chinese Revolution, the development of Marxism in China, and the original intention and mission of the Chinese Communists. This process can cultivate students' national pride and patriotism, and stimulate their belief in striving for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

## 2.3. The Classic Cases

**A semi-radio station:** During the period of the Central Soviet Area, the Communist Party of China used the "anti-encirclement and suppression" war to seize two radio stations of the Kuomintang (one of which could only be collected and could not be distributed, so it was also called a semi-radio station. Gannan became the birthplace of the radio cause of the Communist Party of China. The "Electronic Skills Foundation" course makes full use of the rich local red cultural resources and integrates them into the process of course teaching, and strives to provide high-quality applied talents with ideals and beliefs, humanistic spirit, family and country feelings and responsibility spirit for serving local economic and social development.

**"No investigation, no right to speak":** The slogan originated from Mao Zedong's famous article "Against Bookish Mannerism" (the original title "Investigation Work" about Xunwu) [4]. The importance of actual investigation is emphasized in this paper. He pointed out that without the actual investigation, there would be ideal class estimation and ideal work guidance, and the result was not opportunism, but blind initiative. Therefore, he put forward the famous assertion "No investigation, no right to speak", and stressed the "focus on investigation!" The victory of China's revolutionary struggle depends on Chinese comrades to understand China's situation. "No investigation, no right to speak", is to seek truth from facts, is to know the truth, is the

truth, is a prerequisite for solving the problem. "No investigation, no right to speak", is to seek truth from facts, which is a prerequisite for solving the problem. As science and engineering students must adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts, in the process of understanding the objective world should have an objective and fair view of the problem.

**"Sparks can start a prairie fire":** The slogan originated from Mao Zedong's famous article "Sparks Can Start a Prairie Fire". The slogan embodies the basic idea of materialist dialectics and reveals the process from quantitative change to qualitative change in the development of things. For students, this slogan has profound implications. First of all, it tells us that everything is gradually developed from small to large, from weak to strong. In learning and life, we should pay attention to accumulation, constantly study hard, and improve our ability and quality. Only when the accumulation of quantity reaches a certain level can a qualitative leap be achieved. Secondly, this slogan also tells us that the development of things is tortuous, not plain sailing. In study and life, we will encounter all kinds of difficulties and setbacks, but we cannot give up, to stick to it. Only through the tortuous road, can we finally achieve the goal. Finally, this slogan also tells us that the development of things is the result of the interaction of internal and external factors. In learning and life, we should pay attention to the role of internal factors and give full play to our subjective initiative. At the same time, we should also make full use of external conditions, seize opportunities, and promote our own development. In short, the slogan "sparks can start a prairie fire" embodies the basic idea of materialist dialectics and reveals things.

## 3. Curriculum Reformation

To solve the problem of how to teach and learn, in the whole process of teaching, we should carry forward the Spirit of the Soviet Area, arm the students in the new era with the Spirit of the Soviet Area, face the needs of the future society for engineering talents, and cultivate innovative talents with the spirit of craftsmen.

### 3.1. Tell the Story of the Soviet Area

In the course teaching, we should closely integrate the spirit of the Soviet Area, and guide students to learn the connotation and practice of the Spirit of the Soviet Area by explaining the historical figures and events of the Soviet Area.

The Spirit of the Soviet Area is an important part of the Chinese revolutionary spirit, which embodies the firm belief, hard struggle, and selfless dedication of the Chinese Communists in the struggle of the Soviet Area. The spirit of the Soviet Area is not only an important legacy of Chinese revolutionary history but also an important part of the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era [5].

First of all, through the detailed introduction of the revolutionary pioneers' revolutionary practice and

ideological exploration in the Soviet period, students can understand the formation and development process of Mao Zedong's Thought, and understand the important position and influence of the Soviet spirit in the history of the Chinese Revolution. This can cultivate students' theoretical literacy and political consciousness, guide them to adhere to the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and actively participate in socialist construction.

Secondly, by introducing the hard life and revolutionary practice during the Soviet period, students can understand the original intention and mission of the Chinese Communists, as well as the arduous struggle for national independence and people's happiness. This can cultivate students' patriotic feelings and national pride, and stimulate their belief in striving for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. By explaining the firm belief, hard struggle, and selfless dedication in the spirit of the Soviet area

### 3.2. Advocate the Spirit of Craftsmanship

President Xi Jinping made the remarks in a written instruction to the Chinese contestants at the 45th WorldSkills Competition in 2019 and urged young people to carry forward craftsmanship and strive for excellence to serve the country.

Craftsmanship spirit, as the name implies, is a spirit of striving to provide high-quality products and outstanding services. The importance of cultivating the craftsman spirit of contemporary college students [6-7] is mainly reflected in the following aspects:

**Promote personal growth and moral quality improvement:** the craftsman spirit includes the connotation of dedication, leanness, concentration, and innovation. Cultivating the craftsman spirit helps college students to better realize their own value, improve their personal ability and quality, and at the same time improve their moral quality and cultivate a perfect personality.

**Enhancing employability and enterprise development:** In terms of employment, cultivating the craftsman spirit can enhance the employment competitiveness of college students and improve the quality of employment. At the same time, for enterprises, talents with the craftsman spirit are also an important support for enterprise development and can create more value for enterprises.

**Promoting social progress and practicing socialist core values:** Contemporary college students are the backbone of the future of the country and society. Cultivating a craftsman spirit is not only the improvement of individual ability but also an important contribution to the country and society. The craftsman spirit plays an important role in the progress of society and the prosperity of the country, and it is also an important embodiment of practicing the socialist core values.

### 3.3. Two Combination and Double Promotion

Facing the future, we will combine the spirit of the Soviet area with the spirit of craftsmanship (Two Combination), pay attention to the guidance of innovative thinking and the cultivation of innovative ability, and solve the problem of what to learn. Finally, the purpose of improving professional skills and ideological and political consciousness is achieved, that is Double Promotion.

The spirit of the Soviet Area and the spirit of the craftsmanship are both important components of the excellent traditional culture of the Chinese nation, with profound connotation and value. In future-oriented teaching, we should combine the spirit of the Soviet area with the spirit of craftsmanship, and guide students to learn their innovative thinking and practice by explaining the historical figures and cases of the Soviet area. And guide students to absorb the spiritual strength and wisdom of innovative thinking.

### 3.4. Principle of Innovation Ability Training

**Constantly explore innovative practice:** The Chinese revolution is constantly advancing in innovation. By introducing The wisdom and innovative practices of Chairman Mao and other revolutionary pioneers in the Soviet period, such as the agrarian revolution, rural encirclement of cities, the Sixteen-word formula of guerrilla warfare, and other thoughts, students can understand the formation and development process of Mao Zedong Thought and understand the important position and influence of the innovative practice in the history of the Chinese Revolution.

**Always adhere to the problem-oriented:** Adherence to the problem-oriented is a distinctive feature of Marxism, but also an important way of thinking and working methods of our party. Keeping pace with the times, sharing destiny with the people, and paying attention to and answering the major issues raised by the times and practice are the mysteries of Marxism's eternal vitality [8-9]. "The problem is the slogan of the times", it is the most practical voice to express their mental state. Throughout our party's hundred years of history, the party led the people to revolution, construction, and reform, has always been in order to solve the practical problems of China.

**Keeping pace with the times:** It is the source of Marxism in China. To keep pace with the times, to keep pace with practice, to breathe with the people, and to pay attention to and answer the major issues raised by the times, practice and the people is the secret of maintaining the vitality of Marxism in China. The vitality of theory lies in innovation. Only by advancing with the times can Marxism in China examine history, summarize history, observe the times, interpret the times, and lead the times. Marxism is the theory of open development. It must change with the change of practice, promote development with fresh and rich Chinese practice, and constantly open up a new realm of Marxism.

## 4. Curriculum Practice and Effect

### 4.1. Extracurricular Practice Activities

Innovate the form of curriculum, create a situational extracurricular classroom, and change students' passive learning into active learning. Through organizing practical activities [10], such as social surveys, field visits, innovation and entrepreneurship competitions, etc., students can feel the importance of the spirit of the Soviet Area and the spirit of craftsmen in extracurricular practice. By "going out, looking at history, looking forward to the future", the "small classroom" is extended to the "big classroom of history" and the "big classroom of the future" to construct a three-dimensional teaching scene.

### 4.2. Establish Educational Practice Base

A practical teaching base for curriculum education has been established, in cooperation with Xiaobu Town, Ningdu County.

Xiaobu Town of Ningdu County is the first, second, and third anti-encirclement political and military command center. The Central Bureau of the Communist Party of China Soviet Area, the Revolutionary Military Committee of the Chinese Soviet Central Committee, and the first radio reconnaissance station of the Chinese Workers and Peasants Red Army were all established in Xiaobuchikan. Mao Zedong summarized the "sixteen" policy of guerrilla warfare here.

## 5. Conclusions

Rooted in the red land of Gannan and infiltrated into the revolutionary culture of the Soviet area, carrying forward the spirit of the Soviet area has injected a strong endogenous power into the construction of this course. By integrating the spirit of the Soviet Area into the ideological and political construction of the curriculum, through continuous exploration and innovation, a curriculum model of "two combinations and two promotions" has been formed, which combines the spirit of the Soviet Area with the spirit of craftsmen, and realizes the improvement of ideological and political consciousness and engineering skills.

Learning history, watering the red descendants with red culture: relying on the unique red historical resources of Gannan, relying on the ideological and political education highland of the Soviet area, integrating the Spirit of the Soviet Area into the ideological and political construction of the curriculum. Looking to the future, cultivating engineering talents with craftsmanship spirit: Combining engineering characteristics, cultivating engineering talents for the future, and transforming the endogenous of ideological and political education into the driving force of course learning. Through curriculum reform and extracurricular practice activities, we can draw inspiration from history, develop innovative ideas for

the future, integrate innovative thinking into teaching content, and cultivate innovative ability throughout the whole process of the course.

The acknowledgments: This work was supported by the Basic Education Research Foundation (No. SZUGKWL2023-1103) and Teaching Reform Research Foundation (No. JXJG-22-41-1, JXJG-11-86-4), Science Foundation (No. GJJ218503) of the Education Department in Jiangxi Province, the Foundation of Science and Technology College Gannan Normal University (No. YJKCSZ2022-002), the Foundation of Ganzhou Social Science Project (No. 2021-024-0019), and the Curriculum ideological and political demonstration project ("Electrical and Electronic Technology") of Gannan University of Science and Technology

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