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Moral Education Enlightenment of the Classic Patriotic Song “My Motherland and Me”

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ABSTRACT

“My Motherland and Me”, a passionate patriotic song, can stand out from many patriotic themes after more than 30 years of writing, and with the help of “Flash Mob”, a new type of artistic expression, the theoretical self-confidence, road self-confidence, system self-confidence, and cultural self-confidence of socialism with Chinese characteristics over the past 40 years of reform and opening up were passed. It conveys the endless patriotism and nationalism of the Chinese nation, and conveys the strong historical blame of the rise and fall of the world, showing the powerful aesthetic and moral education functions of musical works. Teachers can use “My Motherland and Me” as a teaching case for the collaborative education of moral education and aesthetic education, and from here and there, promote the teaching experience of moral education.

1. Introduction

Xi Jinping pointed out: “The needs of the people are the fundamental value of the existence of literature and art. Whether or not an excellent work can be made depends on whether it can be written for the people, the people, and the people. All the literary and artistic works that made a sensation at that time and passed

on to future generations reflect the demands of the times and the opinions of the people. China’s enduring masterpieces are full of compassion for the people’s destiny and concerns for the people’s sorrow and joy. They show profound people’s feelings with superb art.”^[1] “My Motherland and Me” was created in 1984 and has always been loved by the general public. In other words, art works can turn the spread of Marxist ideas into delightful opinions,

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and are an effective carrier of Marxism with Chinese characteristics, modernization and popularization.

2. Spread Marxism with Fine Programs

The Chinese Communists have a long tradition of focusing on the use of music to spread Marxism and promote the Sinicization, epochization and popularization of Marxism. The early Marxist Qu Qiubai is the typical representative of the earliest attention to the dissemination and creation of red music. His translation of “International Song” and “Red Tide Song” is a classic case of using music works to promote the Sinicization, modernization and popularization of Marxism. Ju Qihong believes: “He not only has a ‘record of music on the string’, he can already see his love for music and art, and is the first translator to publish the complete Chinese version of the International Song. The song “Red Tide” written and composed by him is the earliest original revolutionary song in China and has important historical and cultural value in the history of Chinese red music.”^[2]

Teachers and students should be good at using excellent programs released by mainstream media for large-scale celebrations as examples in the teaching process, effectively promote Marxist ideas to become popular, promote the emancipation of ideas, the popularization of Marxism, and the widespread dissemination of the CPC’s policy guidelines.

The main quality shows are mainly red songs. Because “Since the founding of the Communist Party of China in 1921, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, red music that has led China’s advanced thinking and promoted the continuous progress of the times, nations and society, with every step of the advancement of the Chinese nation, from the era of revolutionary war to the glorious 21st century.”^[3] There are “Flash Mob Series Activities—The New Year sang the “My Motherland and Me” series of programs, a large-scale literary and art party celebrating the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People’s Republic of China, “Fighting! Children of China”, and a 70th anniversary parade theatrical performance “Towards Great Dreams” Picturesque National Day Concert “, “Chinese Opera Glory Bloom “, “ Chinese Song Conference National Day Ceremony “, “Singing for the People-Chinese Music School Vocal Music Event Guo Lanying Art Achievement Concert” Let ‘s just take a look at the “My Motherland and Me” theme music video and celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People ‘s Republic of China. “Chinese Children” as an example for case teaching analysis.

At the end of 2018, there was no gorgeous art stage or professional singers in the theme music video of the cho-

rus “My Motherland and Me” produced and released by China Central Radio and TV Station, but there were real life scenes. The faces in front of the camera come from all walks of life in China. They are the guard of honor of the People’s Liberation Army, fire officers and soldiers, the Chinese women’s volleyball team, the builder of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Island Sui project, the Luqiao Hydropower Station builder, the staff of Saihanba Machinery Forest Farm, the Chinese Antarctic Expedition, the Quan Jian Pan Jianwei team, and the aerospace science and technology army Grassroots cadres on the road to poverty alleviation.

In February 2019, CCTV News Channel launched the “Flash Mob series of activities-New Year singing” My Motherland and Me “series of programs, and at the same time broadcast on CCTV “News Broadcast”. These Flash Mob activities are strongly supported by many units, and many professional singers, film and television, and sports stars participate; successively in Beijing Capital International Airport, Shenzhen North Station, Xiamen Gulangyu Island, Chengdu Kuanzhai Lane, Wuhan Huanghelou, Sansha, Guangdong Ruyuan New era civilization practice center, Changsha Orange Island first-class, a number of landmarks across the country sang.

On the occasion of New Year 2019, the Central Conservatory of Music was invited by the Central People’s Radio and Television Station to send the Central Conservatory of Music Symphony Orchestra to the National Museum to participate in the recording of “My Motherland and Me” Flash Mob as a New Year gift to the motherland.^[4]

These materials can be integrated into the classroom teaching of ideological and political education, social practice, community activities, community activities, etc., and promote the spirit of nationalism and patriotism.

CCTV broadcast a large-scale literary and art party to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People’s Republic of China. The arrangement of the large-scale music and dance epic of “The Children of China” reflects the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party of the people of all ethnic groups throughout the country, which has gone through a struggle from standing up, getting rich, to becoming strong. The party takes “struggle” as the main line and is divided into four chapters: “blood struggle”, “hard struggle”, “struggle for unity” and “struggle! Chinese Children”. The party opened with an inspiring melody, “Without the Communist Party, there will be no New China.” “Chinese Children” ended. Teachers can divide this program into individual programs, chapter programs and entire programs for case teaching according to the teaching needs and time schedule. At the same time, it can also guide students to arrange programs, carry

Table 1. Reference table for the connection between large-scale music and dance epic “struggle! Chinese Children” and “An Introduction to Mao Zedong Thought and the Theoretical System of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics”

Textbook contents	Corresponding programs and their ideological and political elements	Case teaching objectives
<p>Mao Zedong Thought</p> <p>Chapter I Mao Zedong Thought and Its Historical Status</p> <p>Chapter II New Democratic Revolution Theory</p> <p>Chapter III Socialist Transformation Theory</p> <p>Chapter IV The Theoretical Achievements of the Preliminary Exploration of the Road of Socialist Construction</p>	<p>The inspiring melody, “Without the Communist Party, there is no New China,” expresses that, “the Chinese Communist Party emerged at the historic moment in 1921. Since then, the Chinese people's struggle for national independence, people's liberation, prosperity and prosperity of the country, and people's happiness has become the backbone of their struggle. The Chinese people have changed their spirit from passive to active”.^[5]</p> <p>The second chapter, “Arduous Struggle,” begins with a magnificent chorus and dance “Oriental Red”, which reviews the epoch-making socialist revolution and construction of New China. “Psalm”, “Turn over the serfs and sing” sing the endless joy of children of all ethnic groups to start a new life, “Heroes”, “My Motherland”, ode to the patriotic feelings of defending the country, “We are on the road”, “I am for the motherland” “Dedicating Oil” expresses the vigorous spirit of daring to teach the sun and the moon to change to a new day. In the symphonic situational performance “Love of the Republic”, the “two bombs and one star” Yuanxun Guo Yonghuai, who was in the country, used his body to protect precious documents before the plane crash, and moved everyone present.</p> <p>The second chapter, “Arduous Struggle,” begins with a magnificent chorus and dance “Oriental Red”, which reviews the epoch-making socialist revolution and construction of New China. “Psalm”, “Turn over the serfs and sing” sing the endless joy of children of all ethnic groups to start a new life, “Heroes”, “My Motherland”, ode to the patriotic feelings of defending the country, “We are on the road”, “I am for the motherland” “Dedicating Oil” expresses the vigorous spirit of daring to teach the sun and the moon to change to a new day. In the symphonic situational performance “Love of the Republic”, the “two bombs and one star” Yuanxun Guo Yonghuai, who was in the country, used his body to protect precious documents before the plane crash, and moved everyone present.</p>	<p>Guide students to deeply understand the severe disasters facing the broken mountains and rivers, internal and external problems since modern China. The Communist Party members, mainly represented by Mao Zedong, have great ideals, set foot in China, set a precedent for the Sinicization of Marxism, and established Mao Zedong Thought. The dark China raised the burning torch and led the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation forward with the rush of rivers and rivers, and let the sleeping “living lion” stand for a century.</p> <p>Guide students to deeply understand Mao Zedong Thought as the first major theoretical achievement of the Sinicization of Marxism, and still shine with truth.</p> <p>Guide students to be good at using the golden key of Mao Zedong Thought to understand the glorious history of the Chinese nation in modern times and the great struggle history of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people.</p>
<p>Deng Xiaoping Theory</p> <p>Chapter V Deng Xiaoping Theory</p> <p>Chapter VI Important Thoughts of “Three Represents”</p> <p>Chapter VII Scientific Outlook on Development</p>	<p>The third chapter “Struggle for Unity” expresses affection and praise for the cause of reform and opening up through singing and dancing. “Toasting Song”, “On the Field of Hope”, “Spring Story”, “Entering a New Era”, “Jiangshan” and so on sing the country's prosperous development and people's happiness in life; “Pearl of the Orient”, “Song of Seven Sons” and “Clouds in the Hometown” and other expressions of the deep affection for the motherland and the eager anticipation for national reunification. “Crossing Battle”, “Life and Death” and “Song of the Yangtze River”, etc. show the majestic power of the Chinese people's blood and their aspirations. A classic song and a period of superb performances allow people to relive the turbulent and earth-shaking development miracle.</p>	<p>Guide students to use Deng Xiaoping Theory as the initial code to actively respond to the historical changes in contemporary China. How has reform and opening up changed China and the world? What are the themes of all the theory and practice of the party and the country in the new period? And other issues.</p> <p>Guide students to use Jiang Zemin's important thinking of “Three Represents” to actively respond to the turn of the century and the beginning of the millennium, and the changing international situation? How to vigorously promote reform and opening up? How to vigorously promote the new great project of party building? How can we resolutely defend socialism with Chinese characteristics when world socialism falls into a trough, and successfully advance to the 21st century?</p> <p>Guide students to actively respond to entering the new century, how does the Chinese Communist Party with Hu Jintao as the main representative, firmly grasp the important period of strategic opportunities for the development of China, and form a scientific development concept? How to lead the Chinese people to overcome a series of major challenges and strive to advance socialism with Chinese characteristics to a new stage of development? How to understand the main content, historical status and practical significance of the scientific development concept? And other issues.</p>

<p>Xi Jinping's Socialist Thought with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era</p>	<p>The fourth chapter, "Struggle! Children of China," shows the magnificent picture of socialism with Chinese characteristics entering a new era since the 18th National Congress of the Party. The recitation "Salute the People" praises the great power of the people to change the world, the song and dance "Tianyao Zhonghua" carries the profound emotions of Chinese nations wishing the motherland peace and prosperity, and "One Can't Miss All" records the miracle of poverty alleviation, "Strong Army Battle Song" expresses the heroic spirit of the soldiers of the new era, "My Green Water and Green Mountains" depicts the vivid practice of green development, "Peace-Community of Destiny" calls for a bright future of mutual help, "Don't forget the original heart" and "The Power of Renaissance" sing the solemn promise of "the world will never forget the way to come" with affectionate melodies and moving lyrics, and sing the ambitious ambition of "all people will go forward with one heart". "Fighting! Children of China" expresses the unstoppable pace of the struggle of the Chinese people in the new era, and the confident future of the new era.</p>	<p>Guide students to accurately grasp the new era, new ideas, and new goals since the 18th National Congress of the CPC. The 19th National Congress, which guided students to deeply understand the party, wrote a "brief history of the future" of national rejuvenation in large pen. Guide students to strengthen the faith of Marxism, deeply understand the spiritual essence of the theoretical achievements of Marxism in China, and always strengthen the "four self-confidences" of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and strive to become the builder and successor of the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and consciously strive for the realization of the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.</p>
<p>Chapter VIII Xi Jinping's Socialist Thought with Chinese Characteristics and Its Historical Position</p>		
<p>Chapter IX The General Task of Upholding and Developing Socialism with Chinese Characteristics</p>		
<p>Chapter X "Five in One" Overall Layout</p>		
<p>Chapter XI "Four Comprehensive" Strategic Layout</p>		
<p>Chapter XII Comprehensively Promoting the Modernization of the Army and National Defense</p>		
<p>Chapter XIII Diplomacy of Great Powers with Chinese Characteristics</p>		
<p>Chapter XIV Upholding and Strengthening Party Leadership</p>		

out inquiry learning practices, and consolidate teaching effects. Take the content of the program and the content of "An Introduction to Mao Zedong Thought and the Theoretical System of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics" as an example. (See Table 1)

3. Refine the Theme of The Work to Spread the Spirit of the Times

Xi Jinping pointed out: "Every era has the spirit of each era. I once said that to realize the Chinese dream, we must follow the Chinese path, carry forward the Chinese spirit, and consolidate the power of China."^[6] The spirit of the times such as patriotism, nationalism, harmony between man and nature, and harmony between people, can only become a classic case of moral education music. Teachers should be inspired by times, and guide students to use music works created for the new era, full of Chinese characteristics, Chinese spirit, Chinese style, Chinese style, and healthy, to tell Chinese stories, show Chinese roads, spread Chinese solutions, and reflect cultural confidence. It reflects the positive results of the coordinated growth of moral and aesthetic education among young students in the new era.

Teachers and students of the Chinese Conservatory of Music performed "My Motherland and Me" with Chinese and Western instrumental music such as Guzheng, violin, etc. to carry out the Flash Mob activity "Blessing the Motherland Sing". Western orchestral student orga-

nizations in some schools are also actively creating red theme orchestral works "My Motherland and Me", "My Motherland", "Yingshan Red", "No New China without Communist Party", "Oriental Red", "Under the Bright Sunlight", "Liuyang River", "Loushan Pass," Long March "," Yongan Song "," Nanniwan "," Guerrilla Song "," People's Army Loyal to the Party "," Good Example of Learning from Lei Feng "," Song of Red Flag "," On the Field of Hope "," Spring "Story", "Entering the New Era", "Jiangshan", "Towards Revival" and "Don't Forget Your Original Heart".

4. Unearth the Good Genes of Chinese Culture

Xi Jinping pointed out: "The pursuit of truth, goodness and beauty is the eternal value of literature and art. The highest state of art is to make people tempted, to let people's souls be baptized, and to let people discover the beauty of nature, the beauty of life, and the beauty of the soul."^[7] Praise for Thanksgiving, Hometown, Maternal Love, Mingyue, Love, National Scenery, Scenic Rhythm, Traveler Love, Soldier Melody, Four Seasons Carols, Flying Songs of the Earth, Passionate Age, Blossom Season, Essence of Folk Songs, Famous Operas, Exotic Tastes, etc. Special topics, making full use of classroom teaching, second classroom, and community activities to convey the truth, goodness and beauty of music to students.

The National Orchestra of Nanjing University went to Germany to hold 8 “My Motherland and Me” theme tours before and after the National Day. The orchestra conductor Professor Zhang Jingbo carefully designed and arranged the repertoire, and selected a classic repertoire of different styles and moving melody. Glamour shows the customs and cultural characteristics of China’s multi-ethnic and multi-regional areas, and uses actual actions to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of New China overseas. It promotes the excellent Chinese traditional culture and promotes mutual understanding between the Chinese and German peoples. The folk music ensemble “Good Jiangnan” and “Yangliu Qingqing” embody the smart beauty of Jiangnan water villages; the flute and the band “Spring to Xiangjiang” show the vibrant and beautiful spring light on both sides of the Xiangjiang River; the ancient songs “Ambush on Ten Sides” and “Threefolds of Yangguan” Rich connotation, profound artistic conception, and melody of love; Guzheng solo “Early Spring Jokul”, erhu solo “Grape is ripe”, erhu ensemble “horse racing” and ethnic orchestral “Yao dance music” embodies strong ethnic customs; female solo “In the “On the Field of Hope” reflects the “China Road” full of hope in the new era and new journey. Students feel the strong significance of the motherland overseas. They firmly believe that their own efforts will further promote the exchange and mutual learning between Chinese and German cultures, further deepen the mutual understanding and understanding between the Chinese and German people, and further tell the Chinese story. Implement the Chinese plan of General Secretary Jinping’s internship on promoting the “Belt and Road” and building a community of shared future for mankind.^[8]

5. Inherit Knowledge of Party History, National History & Chinese Learning, and Strengthen Curriculum Ideological & Political Construction

On the eve of the 92nd anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, Xi Jinping emphasized when presiding over the seventh collective study of the Political Bureau of the CPC: “History is the best textbook.” “Learning the history of the party and the country is to uphold and develop socialism with Chinese characteristics, And the national compulsory courses that continue to move forward.”^[9] In accordance with the spirit of the general secretary’s instructions, the Ministry of Education requested that Party history, national history, and Chinese learning be integrated into the music lesson teaching. At present, music classes are taught to post-90s

and post-00s young students. The teacher’s curriculum content design must guide students to believe in the soul of the new era, the feelings as the root of the new era, and the way of acting. Explore course ideology.

The purpose of the construction of music “course ideology and politics” is to deeply explore the ideological and political elements contained in each music course and the educating function carried by it, so as to realize the education of all employees, the whole process of education, the all-round education, and the cultivation of moral, intellectual, and physical beauty. Developed socialist qualified builders and reliable successors. Therefore, teachers should aim at cooperating with moral education and aesthetic education as the goal, focus on the elements of party history, national history, and Chinese learning, and explore the themes of Acura Party, Acura Motherland, Acura People, and Acura Heroes, and lead the trend of ideological and political construction of music lessons. In order to effectively introduce the outstanding works bearing Marxism with Chinese characteristics, epochalization and popularity to the students, so that the ideological and political construction of the music lessons has sustainable development and fresh vitality.

In particular, professional music schools should consider how to give full play to the advantages of their disciplines, and explore the contribution and influence of regional, national, and international influences of moral education and aesthetic education. The Central Conservatory of Music has formulated a publicity education program and activities to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People’s Republic of China, and has simultaneously promoted aesthetic education and moral education. Their approach was reported by the Ministry of Education portal website, reflecting the development trend of ideological and political education.

Organize group performances to express patriotism, strong national will, and national power. The college launched a series of special concerts such as “My Motherland and Me” concerts in Beijing universities, and summer college students’ “learning and traveling.” Organized teachers and students of the whole school to participate in the “Singing for the Motherland” network singing event, reorganizing, orchestrating, performing and singing “My Motherland and Me” “Under the Bright Sun” to cheer for the new era. Launched the “I love you, China” Flash Mob micro-video, and played it on important occasions, such as the opening ceremony and graduation ceremony, to inherit patriotism and express the heart of the child. The college organized “I love you China-celebrating the 70th anniversary of the founding of

New China” concerts, “My Motherland and Me” theme education singing contests and other activities to encourage and guide the whole school teachers and students to take the initiative to actively respond to “de-ideological” “go Valued, “de-historical,” “de-Chinese,” “de-mainstream,” ulterior literary ideas.

Attach importance to social services and improve the quality of ideological and political education for teachers and students. Focusing on the brilliant achievements since the founding of New China in the past 70 years, the college organized more than 30 young teachers to Inner Mongolia to carry out “dual practice” activities, promote branch co-construction, social research, and artistic exchanges; and sent 123 teachers and students from 6 practice detachments to Yanan and Luliang In other places, carry out red education, art practice, special research and volunteer services. Organize student performance teams to go to Xiayunling Central Elementary School and the Chinese People’s Anti-Japanese War Memorial to carry out social art practice. Organized the Academy Symphony Orchestra to perform 15 performances across the country, published “Singing the Motherland-A Collection of 70th Birthday Songs of the People’s Republic of China”, reviewed the glorious history with actual actions, and played the era movement.

Establish a cooperation platform for all sectors of society to promote the results of aesthetic education and moral education. On October 9, 2019, the “Congratulations on the 70th Anniversary of the Founding of the People’s Republic of China-Exhibition of Chinese Symphony Works-Shanghai Concert” hosted by the Shanghai Symphony Orchestra jointly sponsored by the Central Conservatory of Music, the Chinese Musicians Association and the People’s Music Publishing House in Shanghai The symphony orchestra concert hall was successfully held. The concert was performed by the Shanghai Symphony Orchestra and conducted by Chen Yingyang, the winner of the 7th Shanghai Literature and Art Award “Lifetime Achievement Award”, which performed a set of Zhu Jianer’s “Festival Overture”, He Luting “Party”, “Seng Ji De Ma”, and Liu Tingyu “Su San” The first movement of Ding Shande’s Symphony of the Long March, Qu Wei’s “People’s Monument”, Wang Yiping’s “Dance of Music”, Zheng Yang’s “Mast Going Away”, Jiang Ying’s “Silk Road”, the comeback “Flowing Full Moon” and other works, The audience was rewarded with beauty and sublimation.

Schools at all levels and at all levels should study the singing, creation, and integration of works that include party history, national history, and Chinese studies, compare teaching plans and evaluation system standards,

formulate teaching plans, and cultivate high-quality courses. Select the 100 issued by the Central Propaganda Department in June 2019. The first outstanding song is used as a teaching repertoire, and it will hold concerts, recitals, song and dance evenings, etc. of the main theme vocal works with multiple themes, and strive to build an integrated pattern of moral education and aesthetic education in primary and middle schools.

The Central Conservatory of Music innovates the teaching methods of ideological and political lessons, and organizes the symphony orchestra to hold the theme of “Litong Barracks Listening to the Beginning Heart”, “Forgetting the Home Country and Remembering the Beginning Heart”, “Forgetting Hometown Songs, People Playing the Strong Voices,” Music party lesson. Promote the “Classic Soul Casting” series of music micro-party classes to launch the “Learning Power” platform, making music an effective carrier of celebration activities. The college and relevant units jointly held a “tribute to the motherland • Yan’an 5.23 Music Festival”, carefully arranged 24 concerts, master classes, lectures, symposiums, classic music on campus and other activities, covering opera, symphony, ethnic chamber music, chorus, concerto And other forms, bringing a new musical experience and feelings to the people of Yan’an.

6. Conclusion

In summary, it is also necessary to deepen the reform of ideological and political education in public music courses and establish a top-down management model. “At the same time, according to their own conditions, formulate special music education curriculum standards and teaching goals, guide and guide music teachers to tap the ideological and political education elements of each course, and strive to achieve ideological and political education in the curriculum, and everyone teaches and educates others.”^[10]

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