

Scientific Connotation, Educational Value and Educational Path of the Long March Spirit in the New Era

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Abstract. Ninety years ago, the Chinese Communists and the officers and soldiers of the Red Army completed the world-renowned great Long March, wrote an epic heroism in the history of the Chinese revolution, and forged the great Long March Spirit with their lives and blood. The Long March Spirit is an important part of the spiritual lineage of the Chinese Communists, which contains firm revolutionary ideals and beliefs, the heroic spirit of fearing no sacrifice, the truth-seeking character of independence and seeking truth from facts, collectivism of taking the overall situation into account and close unity, and the people-oriented sentiment of relying closely on the masses. In the new era, the guiding, inspiring and cohesive functions of the Long March Spirit can provide inexhaustible impetus for the growth and success of young people. Deeply exploring the educational value of the Long March Spirit and innovating its educational paths will help cultivate new people of the times who shoulder the great responsibility of national rejuvenation and promote the realization of the second centenary goal.

Keywords: Long March Spirit, scientific connotation, educational value, educational path

1. Introduction

In the 1930s, the Chinese revolution fell into a critical moment of life and death. The Kuomintang reactionaries mobilized millions of troops to launch brutal military "encirclement and suppression" campaigns against various revolutionary bases. Coupled with the erroneous command of "Left" dogmatism within the Party, the Fifth Anti-Encirclement and Suppression Campaign in the Central Soviet Area suffered a disastrous defeat, revolutionary bases fell one after another, and the Red Army's strength was severely damaged. To preserve the revolutionary fire and seek a way out for the revolution, the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army was forced to carry out a great strategic transfer, and the great Long March thus kicked off. In October 1934, the Central Red Army set out from Ruijin, Jiangxi, embarking on the long journey of the Long March. Subsequently, the Second Front Army, the Fourth Front Army of the Red Army and the 25th Red Army also embarked on the journey of strategic transfer one after another. During the arduous journey that lasted for two years, the Red Army officers and soldiers traversed more than ten provinces, crossed surging rapids, conquered snow-capped mountains, marched through boundless grasslands, broke through layers of blockades and heavy encirclements by the enemy, fought nearly a thousand battles of various sizes,

and finally achieved the victorious rendezvous of the three main forces of the Red Army in Huining, Gansu in October 1936.

General Secretary Xi Jinping profoundly pointed out: "Each generation has its own Long March road, and each generation must walk its own Long March road well" [1]. Today, we are in a new era. The first centenary goal has been achieved, and we are marching toward the second centenary goal. The report to the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China clearly states that we should "cultivate new people of the times who shoulder the great responsibility of national rejuvenation" [2]. How to cultivate new people of the times is also an important issue. As a highly representative part of the spiritual lineage of the Chinese Communists, the Long March Spirit provides profound value guidance and spiritual nourishment for cultivating new people of the times. Based on this, on the basis of systematically expounding the scientific connotation of the Long March Spirit, this paper deeply analyzes its educational value and explores innovative paths for inheriting the Long March Spirit in the new era.

2. Scientific connotation of the Long March Spirit in the new era

On October 21, 2016, General Secretary Xi Jinping delivered an important speech at the conference commemorating the 80th anniversary of the victory of the Red Army's Long March, and summarized the scientific connotation of the Long March Spirit: "The great Long March Spirit is the spirit of placing the fundamental interests of the whole people and the Chinese nation above all else, firm revolutionary ideals and beliefs, and firm conviction that the just cause will surely triumph; it is the spirit of fearing no hardships and dangers and sparing no sacrifice to save the country and the people; it is the spirit of adhering to independence, seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality in all things; it is the spirit of taking the overall situation into account, strictly observing discipline and close unity; it is the spirit of relying closely on the masses, sharing life and death, weal and woe with them, and working hard" [3]. This important exposition systematically clarifies the core essence of the Long March Spirit and provides a fundamental follow for accurately grasping its scientific connotation.

2.1. Firm ideals and beliefs

The Long March was a great expedition of ideals and beliefs. Chairman Mao Zedong once said: "The Long March is the first of its kind in historical records. The Long March is a manifesto, a propaganda team, and a seeding machine. Since the dawn of history, from the Three Sovereigns and Five Emperors to the present, has there ever been a Long March like ours in history?" [4]. Fundamentally speaking, the reason why the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army could accomplish such a great feat is inseparable from the firm ideals and beliefs of the Red Army soldiers. Under extremely difficult conditions, they always placed the fundamental interests of the whole people and the Chinese nation above all else, firmly believed in Marxism, and firmly believed that the cause of communism would surely triumph. It was this lofty and firm ideal and belief that supported them to fight bravely and tenaciously against the powerful enemy without fearing hardships or sacrifices. In the Battle of Xiangjiang River, Chen Shuxiang, commander of the 34th Division of the Red Army, led his troops to serve as the rear guard of the whole army, blocking tens of thousands of enemy troops with thousands of soldiers to cover the main force of the Central Red Army crossing the river. He fulfilled his oath of "shedding the last drop of blood for the Soviet" with his life, demonstrating the firm belief of revolutionaries who would rather die than surrender. Firm ideals and beliefs are like a bright lamp guiding the Red Army soldiers forward. It was precisely

with the support of lofty ideals and beliefs that the Red Army soldiers could remain unyielding in the face of dangers and always adhere to the revolutionary direction; they could always maintain firm revolutionary will and high fighting spirit during the long journey of the Long March. It can be said that the victory of the Long March is essentially the victory of ideals and beliefs.

2.2. Fearing no hardships and dangers

The Long March is an extremely arduous strategic expedition in human history and a great miracle in the history of the Chinese revolution. During the Long March, the Red Army officers and soldiers faced countless hardships and dangers and endured severe tests of life and death. The Red Army soldiers had to overcome harsh natural conditions, bear the impact of physical limits in the extreme natural environment of high cold, oxygen deficiency and food shortage, and many soldiers sacrificed due to oxygen deficiency, severe cold and extreme fatigue. Moreover, they had to be on guard against the pursuit and interception of the Kuomintang army at all times, avoid the indiscriminate bombing by enemy planes, and march through a hail of bullets. This was a dual test of physiology and psychology. In the battle of capturing Luding Bridge by force, 22 brave soldiers of the Red Army commando crawled forward on the iron chains without wooden planks under a hail of enemy bullets. Behind them was the rushing Dadu River, and in front of them was the crazy firepower of the enemy. Even if some soldiers were shot and fell into the river, the rest of the brave soldiers still forged ahead bravely, and finally successfully captured Luding Bridge, opening a way forward for the troops. Under extremely difficult conditions, the Red Army soldiers lacked clothing and food, slept in the open air, overcame natural desperate situations such as snow-capped mountains and grasslands with indomitable will, and completed the world-shaking great expedition with the style of hard struggle. Faced with harsh conditions, the Red Army soldiers showed the world their tenacious perseverance. "The Red Army fears not the trials of the Long March, holding light ten thousand crags and torrents." This is a true portrayal of the Red Army's spirit of hard struggle. The Red Army soldiers struggled hard for lofty ideals, which reflects the character and trait of the Chinese nation's continuous self-improvement and demonstrates the spiritual outlook of the Chinese sons and daughters who fear no obstacles and forge ahead bravely.

2.3. Adhering to independence and seeking truth from facts

The spirit of independence and seeking truth from facts tempered in the Long March contains the spiritual code of the Communist Party of China's century-long struggle. During the arduous expedition, the Red Army resolved one survival crisis after another with independent thinking, independent choices and self-reliant struggle, and forged an immortal spiritual monument. The Zunyi Conference during the Long March was the first time that the Communist Party of China independently and realistically applied the basic principles of Marxism to solve core issues such as its own military line and organizational leadership without external intervention, corrected the erroneous military command, established the correct strategic policy, and marked that the Communist Party of China began to independently lead the Chinese revolution. Independence and seeking truth from facts are also reflected in the strategic and tactical level. The Red Army flexibly adjusted its tactics according to the changes in the battlefield situation, crossed the Chishui River four times with ingenious tactics, skillfully crossed the Jinsha River to break through the encirclement, and broke through the layers of blockades and encirclements of the Kuomintang army with realistic independent decision-making, completely gaining the strategic initiative. The victory of the Long March fully proves that only by integrating the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism

with the specific reality of the Chinese revolution and independently solving major issues of the Chinese revolution can the revolutionary cause be led to victory.

2.4. Taking the overall situation into account, strictly observing discipline and unity and cooperation

Within the Red Army ranks, the unity and cooperation of officers and soldiers sharing weal and woe laid a solid spiritual foundation for the revolutionary collective. On the Long March, there was no distinction between high and low, only revolutionary comrades marching side by side. Leading cadres took the lead and set an example, giving food, horses and stretchers to the wounded and sick and ordinary soldiers, while ordinary soldiers took the initiative to help weak comrades and jointly resist the invasion of hunger, cold and illness. When crossing the grasslands, Party members took the lead in tasting wild vegetables to identify whether they were poisonous; when facing swampy quagmires, soldiers walked hand in hand in groups, sparing no effort to sacrifice themselves to save their comrades; when the troops lacked clothing and food, everyone shared the limited supplies equally and never survived alone. This kind of cooperation of sharing weal and woe and life and death kept the Red Army ranks united like steel. The spiritual trait of "officers and men sharing weal and woe, revolutionary ideals above all else" was fully demonstrated in unity and cooperation. It was precisely this selfless mutual help regardless of position and distinction that kept the Red Army united as one in extremely difficult circumstances and never disintegrated. It gave the Red Army soldiers the motivation and hope to move forward. When in desperate situations, the mutual encouragement among soldiers was like a ray of warm sunshine in winter, letting each other see hope and warmth.

2.5. Relying closely on the masses

Throughout the entire process of the Long March, the Red Army always adhered to the people's position, practiced the purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly with practical actions, and deeply rooted the mass line in its actions. During the Long March, the Red Army strictly observed mass discipline. They would rather sleep on the streets and go hungry than disturb the common people. They formed alliances and made friends with the masses in the Yi ethnic areas, helped the masses with production and daily life and treated the sick and injured people in Tibetan areas. In return, people of all ethnic groups took the initiative to collect grain and guide the way for the Red Army, cover the wounded, support materials, and even send their children to join the army, becoming a strong backing for the Red Army to overcome hardships and dangers. From the deep military-civilian affection of "half a quilt" to the warm feats of the masses along the way giving their all to support, all confirm the unchanging original aspiration of the Party and the Red Army to always take root in the people, rely on the people and serve the people, and highlight the distinct people's position in the Long March Spirit. The support of the broad masses of the people also became an important factor in the victory of the Red Army's Long March. As the saying goes, "He who wins the hearts of the people wins the world." The great feat of the Long March is a just cause and has won the support of the broad masses of the people. The people also played an indelible role in the process of the Long March, which laid a solid foundation for the later victory of the Long March.

3. Educational value of the Long March Spirit in the new era

The Long March Spirit in the new era can play an irreplaceable role in nourishing the spirit for cultivating new people of the times. We should deeply explore the educational value of the Long March Spirit to provide inexhaustible impetus and clear value guidance for the growth and success of young people [5].

3.1. Guiding function: building a spiritual pillar with lofty ideals and beliefs

General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out that ideals guide the direction of life, beliefs determine the success or failure of a cause, and young people with lofty ideals and firm beliefs are an invincible driving force for a country and a nation. Young people are in a critical period of value formation, so they need scientific value guidance and firm spiritual support more [6]. Bearing the original mission and lofty spiritual character of the Chinese Communists, the Long March Spirit has a strong value guiding function for the growth of young people and is a vivid spiritual textbook for guiding teenagers to establish correct values, shape a sound personality and firm ideal pursuit. In the current context of diverse collision of values, the Long March Spirit points out the value direction for young people, guides them to abandon wrong ideas such as hedonism and individualism, establish the core value concepts of patriotism, collectivism and hard struggle, and cultivate patriotism and a sense of responsibility. From the heroic feats of the Red Army officers and soldiers adhering to their beliefs and sacrificing their lives for justice, to the deep military-civilian bond of the army and the people working together and helping each other, and then to the struggling attitude of fearing no hardships and being indomitable, all have set a spiritual benchmark for young people, guiding them to closely connect personal growth with national destiny and national future, consciously inherit the red gene, firm ideals and beliefs, develop the fine qualities of bearing hardships and standing hard work and continuous self-improvement, and establish the life pursuit of serving the society and dedicating to the country. Integrating the Long March Spirit into educational practice can guide young people to connect history and reality, deeply understand why the Communist Party of China can, why Marxism works, and why socialism with Chinese characteristics is good, so as to firmly establish the foundation of faith in the depths of their thoughts and cast personal ideals into the great cause of national rejuvenation. This kind of belief education is not a simple spiritual indoctrination, but allows young people to trigger emotional resonance in the heroic epic of the Red Army officers and soldiers adhering to their beliefs and sacrificing their lives for justice, realizing the subjective transformation from cognition to identification and from identification to belief, so as to resist the erosion of wrong ideas such as utilitarianism and historical nihilism. This value orientation not only builds the spiritual foundation of young people, but also provides lasting spiritual impetus for their growth and success, helping young people grow into new people of the times who shoulder the great responsibility of national rejuvenation.

3.2. Inspiring function: tempering willpower with the spirit of hard struggle

The Long March Spirit demonstrates the struggling character of fearing no hardships and being indomitable, which can build a spiritual pillar for individuals and society, inspire people to establish lofty ideal pursuits, resist the erosion of negative ideas, always adhere to the correct value direction, and integrate personal ideals into the overall situation of national and national development. The heroic deeds of the Red Army soldiers fearing no hardships and sacrifices can effectively inspire people to overcome slackness and fear of difficulties, maintain a state of tenacious struggle and

courage to face difficulties and challenges in study, work and development, and temper indomitable willpower. At present, some young people are prone to slackness and fear of difficulties and lack resilience when facing academic pressure, employment competition and complex social phenomena. Integrating the Long March Spirit into educational practice can effectively inspire young people to overcome slackness and fear of difficulties, have the courage to "climb snow-capped mountains" in academic exploration, have the tenacity to "cross grasslands" in practical exercise, temper indomitable willpower, and forge the iron bones to shoulder heavy responsibilities in adversity. The heroic spirit of the Red Army officers and soldiers fearing no hardships and sacrifices can guide young people to realize that struggle is the brightest background of youth and inspire them to face difficulties and strive bravely in their respective fields. The mission responsibility and patriotism embodied in the Long March Spirit can make young people have a sense of national pride and national honor, stimulate their sense of responsibility, inspire them to base themselves on their own posts, take the initiative to take responsibility and perform their duties, and gather a strong driving force for unity and progress, national rejuvenation and national prosperity.

3.3. Cohesive function: cultivating patriotism and responsibility with the spirit of unity and people-oriented sentiment

The Long March Spirit is a highly appealing spiritual bond with a strong social cohesive function, which can gather the spiritual strength of the whole society. During the Long March, it was precisely relying on the common revolutionary belief and struggle goal that the Red Army officers and soldiers broke through numerous obstacles and united closely to achieve a high degree of cohesion of revolutionary forces, laying a solid foundation for the victory of the revolution. The spirit of unity and people-oriented sentiment in the Long March Spirit have important value guiding roles for cultivating the collectivist spirit and social responsibility of young people in the new era. On the one hand, the spirit of unity and cooperation of officers and soldiers sharing weal and woe during the Long March is a powerful correction to extreme individualism. In view of the weakening sense of cooperation among some young people, we should take the collective wisdom of democratic centralism in the Long March as a textbook to guide young people to experience the great power of organization in collective actions. On the other hand, the direction of the red flag of "expropriating local tyrants and distributing land" during the Long March, the deep military-civilian affection of "Ten Farewells to the Red Army", and the revelation of the original aspiration of "half a quilt" all interpret the value coordinate of putting the people first. Taking this as a carrier can guide young people to walk from the study to the vast land, perceive the temperature of people's livelihood in voluntary service, understand China's rural areas in rural revitalization, and transform the word "people" into the value starting point of "for whom to struggle". In the context of the new era, the Long March Spirit can cross time and space to gather ideological consensus, unify the value pursuits of different groups and individuals with the development goals of the country and the nation, resolve differences, unite people's hearts, and build a common spiritual home for the whole society. At the same time, it can awaken the public's patriotism and collective consciousness, guide people to abandon individualism, establish the overall situation concept, gather the striving force of unity as one and working together, and gather an invincible collective force for national construction and national rejuvenation.

4. Educational paths of the Long March Spirit in the new era

2026 marks the 90th anniversary of the victory of the Red Army's Long March. Standing at this important historical node, inheriting and carrying forward the Long March Spirit in the new era is not only a practical need to implement the fundamental task of fostering virtue through education and cultivate new people of the times, but also an inevitable requirement to continue the red bloodline and inherit the revolutionary gene [7].

4.1. Curriculum education: supporting teaching transformation with theory and technology

Schools are the main positions for carrying forward the Long March Spirit, and classroom teaching is the most basic and systematic educational channel. To inherit the Long March Spirit, we must first systematically integrate it into the construction of ideological and political theory courses and curriculum-based ideological and political education. In terms of teaching content, ideological and political teachers should take textbooks as the basis, systematically sort out the scientific connotation and contemporary value of the Long March Spirit, and help students understand the origin and deep logic of the Long March Spirit through accurate historical narration and profound academic analysis. To enable students to deeply understand and identify with the Long March Spirit, we cannot simply carry out ideological indoctrination. We should let students more deeply experience the Long March Spirit by telling the historical practice and heroic facts of the Long March, and understand its spiritual cores such as firm ideals and beliefs, hard struggle, unity and cooperation, and people's position. At the same time, we should actively respond to the educational changes in the digital age. Teachers can use digital technology to show students the classic battle scenes in the Long March, allowing students to cross time and space and experience the Long March process immersively. In addition, we can develop digital resources such as micro-lessons and special documentaries on the Long March Spirit, realize online and offline hybrid teaching with the help of platforms such as Xuexitong and Rain Classroom, break the time and space constraints of the classroom, facilitate students' independent fragmented learning, transform theoretical cognition into intuitive feelings, let students experience and feel more immersively, and deeply understand the hardships and difficulties of the Long March. Finally, schools should actively create an atmosphere for learning and inheriting the Long March Spirit, create a strong campus atmosphere for inheriting and carrying forward the Long March Spirit through multiple carriers such as campus cultural corridors, theme class meetings and red culture lectures, and transform the Long March Spirit into the spiritual impetus for the growth and success of young students through imperceptible educational methods, effectively exert the effect of curriculum education and help cultivate new people of the times.

4.2. Practical education: realizing the unity of knowledge and action in "walking ideological and political courses"

Marx pointed out that practice is the source and driving force of cognition, and also the only criterion for testing truth. In the inheritance of the Long March Spirit, practical education is the key link to internalize the spirit into the heart and externalize it into action. The concept of "Great Ideological and Political Courses" emphasizes the organic combination of small ideological and political classrooms and large social classrooms, and the inheritance of the Long March Spirit is exactly a vivid practice field where this concept can be realized. Schools can base themselves on local red resources, regularly organize students to carry out on-site research and practice activities at

Long March revolutionary sites, red education bases and revolutionary memorial halls, let students pay close attention to revolutionary cultural relics, retrace sections of the Long March route, listen to the revolutionary stories of the Red Army ancestors, feel the arduousness of the Long March in real scenes, intuitively experience the spiritual character of the revolutionary ancestors fearing no hardships and being indomitable, and realize the transformation from abstract theoretical cognition to concrete emotional perception. At the same time, we can build practice platforms, organize speeches on the Long March Spirit, performances of red melodramas, watch red films on the theme of the Long March, organize research activities of retracing the Long March Road, etc., so that students can comprehend in practice and inherit the Long March Spirit in action.

4.3. Cultural education: realizing spiritual internalization through cultural infiltration

Cultural education is a long-term path for inheriting the Long March Spirit and cultivating new people of the times. It is necessary to make concerted efforts from the two levels of material culture and spiritual culture to create a whole-process and all-round cultural education environment. At the level of material culture construction, schools should base themselves on campus space, create concrete cultural carriers of the Long March Spirit, improve the hardware facilities of red culture, build physical positions such as Long March-themed cultural corridors, red culture exhibition halls and publicity columns of revolutionary ancestors' deeds, integrate Long March historical stories, heroic figures' images and spiritual connotation slogans into campus landscapes and public spaces, let every plant, tree, wall and corridor become educational carriers, and let students perceive red culture at close range in daily study and life, realizing imperceptible environmental education. At the level of spiritual culture cultivation, we should deeply explore the cultural core and contemporary value of the Long March Spirit, integrate it into the whole process of campus spiritual civilization construction, enrich campus cultural life by carrying out cultural activities such as Long March-themed class meetings, recitation of red classics, red art performances and revolutionary spirit seminars; at the same time, rely on campus cultural associations and new media platforms to spread cultural content related to the Long March Spirit, create a campus cultural fashion of advocating red spirit and practicing the original mission, and guide students to firm ideals and beliefs and temper their spiritual character in cultural edification. Material culture provides a tangible carrier for the education of the Long March Spirit, and spiritual culture injects the soul core into it. Only when the two work together in both directions can the Long March Spirit truly integrate into students' spiritual world and achieve the educational goal of internalizing it into the heart and externalizing it into action.

4.4. Collaborative education: building an inheritance pattern where multiple subjects work in the same direction

To cultivate new people of the times and inherit the Long March Spirit, we cannot rely solely on the single subject of schools. We must build a home-school-society collaborative education pattern and form a joint educational force working in the same direction. At the level of home-school collaboration, schools should play a leading role, popularize the important significance of the Long March Spirit education to parents through various channels such as parent-teacher meetings and home-school communication platforms, share red education methods, push red learning resources related to the Long March Spirit, and invite parents to participate in campus red education activities. Parents should actively cooperate with school education, naturally integrate the Long March Spirit into family education, carry out red education based on family scenes, lead students to read red

stories, watch red films and comprehend the revolutionary spirit, cultivate students' character with fine family traditions, and deepen students' understanding and identification with the Long March Spirit in parent-child interaction. At the level of school-museum collaboration, schools should take the initiative to establish in-depth cooperation mechanisms with Long March memorial halls, revolutionary museums, red education bases, etc. Expand the breadth and depth of education through joint curation, collection exhibitions entering campuses, professional lecturers entering classrooms and other methods. Various cultural relics and cultural resources along the Long March are "living fossils" of the Long March history. Strengthening the protection, utilization and educational transformation of these resources is of great value for inheriting the Long March Spirit and deepening patriotic education. At the level of all-media communication, we should innovate communication paradigms and enhance the coverage and appeal of the Long March Spirit communication by using forms that are popular among young people such as short videos, micro-films and live interactions. Schools can cooperate with mainstream media and online platforms to continuously launch high-quality cultural products on the theme of the Long March Spirit, so that Long March stories can enter the vision of young people and integrate into their hearts in a more vivid and lively way.

5. Conclusion

The Long March Spirit spans the long river of history and remains fresh forever. It contains profound scientific connotation and rich educational value, and is a precious spiritual wealth that nourishes the growth of young people and cultivates new trends of the times. In the context of the new era, inheriting and carrying forward the Long March Spirit, consolidating the theoretical foundation through curriculum education, promoting the unity of knowledge and action through practical education, realizing spiritual internalization through cultural education, and building an educational pattern through multi-party collaboration, can continuously promote the Long March Spirit to take root, guide the younger generation to firm ideals and beliefs, temper fine character, strengthen mission responsibility, consciously become the inheritors, practitioners and disseminators of the great Long March Spirit, and inject lasting and inexhaustible spiritual strength into promoting the great cause of national rejuvenation.

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