

Inspired by the Way of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Festival Culture to Educate College Students about Their Hometown and Patriotism Education under the New Situation

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Abstract: For the contemporary love of hometown and patriotism, it is no longer the love of the hometown, the nation and the country in the traditional sense, but also a kindness inscribed in the bones. Under the ever-changing background, college students' ideological education on the country's love has become a top priority. For colleges and universities, the love of hometown and patriotic education has become a compulsory course for students. It can affect students' thinking about culture in many ways. This paper systematically analyzes the customs, literature, and values of cultural festivals in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, and profoundly explains the cultural inheritance, and then makes a better construction of how contemporary college students cultivate their hometown and patriotism.

1. Introduction

What is story of the family feelings? It has a long historical background and contains the most enthusiastic attitude of the motherland to it. It is also the embodiment of the tenacity and noble sentiment of the Chinese nation. China has a long history of culture. Love hometown and patriotism is one of them. The university is the primary stage of students' practical ability and world cognition. The school has added love hometown and patriotic education to this part of education curriculum design. It can enhance the personal qualities of college students and enhance their sense of national responsibility and identity. In recent years, as cultural festivals around the world are familiar to international countries, the state should pay attention to the educational significance behind various traditional Chinese cultures, and cultivate students' interests and interests as the key points. Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao are special in China. The autonomous region itself has its own geography and background of the times. Therefore, through the educational channels of loving hometown and patriotism, it illustrates the historical mission and educational thoughts in the cultural festivals of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, and then cultivates the responsibility of national responsibility and national cohesion of college students. This morning, "two hundred years" and "Chinese dream" will be realized.

2. Geographical historical background of festival culture in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao

2.1 Geographical environment

In the 20th century, many islands were distributed in the Pearl River Valley, and through the continuous changes of geographical environment, after more than 3,000 years of historical precipitation, the island is full of sediments, and the sedimentary rocks that have been immersed in the seabed through the movement of the earth's crust. Exposed to the outside, some become islands, some are still on the seabed. This part of the island is the island where people live, and Hong Kong is among them. The Pearl River Delta has a superior geographical position, a tight water network branch, a wide and open plain, and endless hills. There are no high-rise peaks and water and land

links. This creates a geographically convenient and geographically diverse environment. Hong Kong and Macao are integrated in such an environment. Because it is in the same geographic unit, there are almost no differences in natural elements such as climate environment, soil environment, and biological diversity. Therefore, the cultural background and customs are relatively consistent. After years of archaeological evidence, Hong Kong and Macao was the main penetrating village for fishing and hunting 5,000 years ago. In that era, there were many Neolithic sites in Hong Kong and Macao. For example, the same kind of objects in the "Shixia Culture" of the "Shixia Culture", which was unearthed by the swells, are similar. Some archaeologists have pointed out: "From the cultural relics unearthed in Hong Kong, there is no doubt that Hong Kong culture is an extension of mainland culture. Even in the Neolithic era, it can prove its roots in the mainland."

2.2 Historical and cultural background

The development experiences of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao in history are very similar, from their own economic and social changes to the later colonial and semi-colonial, to the current autonomous management, almost the same event, the same event in the same period, which promoted cultural development. Bridging. This historical background has far-reaching significance and inheritance value, and it also penetrates into all aspects of society, economy and culture. Citing the high words of Comrade Lenin: "As long as each ethnic group lives in a country, they are inextricably linked in terms of economy, law and living habits." The cultural background of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao reflects this. Words.

Regardless of the cultural background, people are required to act as carriers. For Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, there are two main ways to cause cultural development: one is through the spread of inland culture, and the other is the cultural exchange caused by the migration and migration of the population, thus forming a new cultural form and Content, no matter what, can promote cultural development. The Hong Kong and Macao regions were originally sparsely populated. After the World War, cities in Hong Kong developed rapidly. Most of the people of Guangdong moved to this place. So since 1841, the population has increased. Until 1941, the population increase has been 217 times after 100 years of development. . Due to the geographical environment of Hong Kong, during the period of closed borders between China and mainland China, the number of illegal smuggling of Hong Kong is also numerous. Although Macao and Hong Kong belong to one geographical unit, the number of people and the number of immigrants are relatively small. In the Ming and Qing Dynasties, there were more immigrants from Guangdong and Fujian. The so-called: "Guangdong people live in Macao, and there are many people. Different from the South (sea), Fan (valley), Xiang (Shan), Shun (De) and other counties, the merchants travel to and from the province of Australia, how many tens of thousands? ... As for the idlers, the exchanges, such as weaving Extremely." So the language background of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao is generally Cantonese, and English and Mandarin are the reasons of the mainland and other countries. Facts have proved that the cultures of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao are diversified, but they are all children of China, and the background is still the traditional culture of China.

3. The meaning of loving hometown and patriotism

Citing the explanations in other articles, Aijixiang and patriotism are "a manifestation of a high sense of identity and belonging, responsibility and mission to the country. It is a deep cultural psychological code." So, true love hometown and patriotism is to unite the spirit of the country. The love of hometown and patriotism can be divided into the following connotations. First of all, it is the kindness of one's own. The reason why the country is called the country is composed of multiple families, and the family is composed of individuals and people. The hometown of love and patriotism originate from the heart of individual kindness. The so-called "benevolence" has become the central idea in ancient Chinese Confucian education. This is the importance of Confucianism in emphasizing Qijia's rule of the country. It also requires that individual cultivation be satisfied with the needs of the country. In addition to personal cautiousness, it is also a matter of the world, that is,

"The gentleman moves to the world, and the world is the law of the world, and the world is the world." As individuals, they must be concerned with the people and link the historical mission of the country with the development of the country. Second, we must pay attention to the influence of the family on personal development and ideological dynamics. The home is an important link between the state and the individual. "Where is the house not sweeping, why sweep the world?" This is a famous saying, as a part of the cell of an individual component country as a true soul. Love is patriotism, and patriotism is an attachment to the land of hometown. This is also the accountability and care for the loved ones. It is also a crucial point of dealing with family relationships. It satisfies the love of the family and the harmony of the country can be satisfied. The phrase in the song "Home is a smaller country, the country is a million homes" is what this means. Therefore, loving hometown and patriotism are also indirectly affecting family and close relatives. Finally, it is the true feelings of the country, rising from home to the country. On the surface, it is to satisfy the love of the small family. In fact, it is patriotism, which is a sense of belonging to the home country. China has a long history, and all generations of children have a passion for the motherland. The so-called love of hometown and patriotism is "to build a heart for the world, to live for the sake of the people, to learn from the past, to open the peace for the world."

"Slim, family, ruling the country, and the world" is the philosophy that Chinese children have always pursued. It has a distinct sense of the times. It is the combination of personal development and the national and family's staff. "The rise and fall of the world, the responsibility of the husband" and "the difficulty of mourning the people and the people" sounds tragic, but they tell the importance of personal burden and responsibility, which rises to the level of personal justice. "Tian Xingjian, the gentleman to self-improvement" is a concrete manifestation of the country's powerful performance through personal efforts. How many poetry songs are used by Chinese children to express their love for the country in this way. Its birth is born back to the Western Zhou Dynasty. With the development of the times, the historical mission and the responsibility of the times are constantly refreshing. For China under the new situation, the successful realization of "two hundred years" and "Chinese dream" is an important form of contemporary love for hometown and patriotism. All in all, Aijiaxiang and patriotism have realized the most direct ideals of the sons and daughters of the Chinese nation, and different eras have different forms of pursuit.

4. Through the cultural culture of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao to strengthen the educational path of contemporary college students' love of their hometown and patriotism

4.1 The status quo of college students' love of hometown and patriotic education

At present, college students are more passive in their study of traditional ideological education. They cannot actively understand and digest the love of their hometown and patriotic content system. They are not interested in such education. For example, some universities carry out traditional cultural education, education culture in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao. Students do not pay attention to such courses. They also take Aijiao and Patriotic courses as an elective course, which causes students to have knowledge of this course. In order to get credits, I can't understand the contents. Today, when education reform is more adequate, colleges and universities will not stick to the idea of traditional festival culture and students, and the cultural education of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao is also on the agenda, but the school can only teach this course. The knowledge in books, students lack the actual experience of the festivals in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, so the course itself is not attractive, nor can students really appreciate the feelings, not to mention cultural education. On the other hand, in today's diversified global economic and cultural development, there are many channels for obtaining information. Under such a multi-cultural environment, it is difficult for college students to systematically study such feelings and thoughts. It is very impetuous in itself, and it is impossible to calm down and analyze. A large number of students admire the "freedom" and "democracy" in the West and like the development of individuality, which has a great influence on their own values and worldview. This is not to mention

the study of the festival culture of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao. It is based on the Chinese culture. Although it has been transformed by the times, other cultures are filled in, but the feelings are still there, in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao. The opening of several national studies halls can explain this problem.

Some college students' understanding of traditional culture is still very shallow, which makes little understanding of the culture of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, and the pursuit of Western festivals is becoming more and more intense. At the same time, the university has little knowledge of national policies and modern social situations, and has little knowledge of the overall situation in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao. There are also some of the student's managers who are placed in postgraduate studies and employment. They don't ask about other things. Such phenomena indicate that college students' initiative and initiative in loving their hometown and patriotism are poor, seriously affecting the education of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao culture and the education of patriotism.

4.2 The path of Yuezhou, Hong Kong and Macao festival culture to college students' love of hometown and patriotic education

4.2.1 Integrating the festival culture of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao into the hometown of Ideological and Political Theory

On the basis of traditional ideological education, recognize the burden of revolution, in addition to the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, we must also pay attention to the understanding of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao cultures, and strengthen the links between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao cultures and Chinese traditional culture. Focus on the effectiveness of the two, focus on the development history and cultural structure of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, bring socialism with Chinese characteristics into the cultural teaching of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, educate students objectively and analyze both It's easy to integrate into each other. First of all, to dig deep into the historical roots of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, and to thoroughly understand the patriotic sentiments, to master high-quality materials through various channels, to integrate the specific content of the country's feelings with the culture of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, and to play the functions of various departments of the university. Secondly, we will provide separate courses on Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao cultures, systematically educate the natural environment, social background, economic civilization and other auxiliary features of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, and classify the literature of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao. A unified understanding of education, customs, etc., comprehensive open courses, elective courses or local teachers to give lectures, can build a national study hall in colleges and universities, which is conducive to cultivating students' perceptions of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao culture, and opening groups Activities, class meetings, relevant associations, etc., publicize the historical background and cultural heritage of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, and integrate the patriotism of the martyrs with the national sentiment to create innovative teaching and improve effectiveness.

4.2.2 Opening social practice activities

It is possible to exchange exchanges with universities in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao to jointly cultivate talents with close cultural exchanges, so that we can better integrate love and hometown into the emotional experience of students. We will open a new form of innovative education system to simulate the cultural scenes of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, so that students can feel the feelings and read the classic works of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, and fully understands the ideas. Put the festivals of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao into colleges and universities, commemorate them, and organize related films and courseware. Organize students to visit cultural heritage, contact the ancient and modern figures, and combine them with the development history of the mainland.

4.2.3 Using the network platform to understand the festival culture in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao

The transmission of modern information has made it convenient for information acquisition. It can take advantage of the characteristics of students who like to use the Internet. Colleges and universities establish a network platform, create a public number, establish an international exchange platform, combine the love of hometown and patriotic education content, and set up special issues to provide a variety of Educational materials.

5. Conclusion

In summary, Aijiexiang and patriotism are the necessary courses for Chinese children to express their feelings. They will also enable students to establish the necessary courses of correct values and worldviews, guide students' love for the country, and let students actively participate in the tide of building the motherland.

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