

Coupling Research between History Education and Patriotism Education

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Abstract: China has a history of development for thousands of years. In the long history of development, it has formed a culture with great national characteristics. The history subject and ideological education have the characteristics of consistency in content, and have the advantage that other disciplines can't match in cultivating students' patriotism spirit. This paper studies the coupling of historical education and patriotism education, and puts forward some suggestions for infiltrating patriotism education in history education. It is hoped that it will help to cultivate students' patriotism.

1. Introduction

In the context of quality education, patriotism education, as an important part of quality education, has received the attention of teachers and schools. However, in order to ensure the effectiveness of patriotic education, it is necessary to couple historical education with patriotism education, and to infiltrate patriotism education in historical education in order to cultivate students' patriotism. Therefore, the study of the coupling between historical education and patriotism education, is of great significance.

2. Inspire the National Pride of Students with the Development History of the Chinese Nation

In the 5,000-year history of China, in the long history of development, the Chinese nation has formed a national history and culture with great national characteristics. The ancient ancestors created a colorful and colorful Chinese national culture with their own intelligent wisdom and physical labor. This is the basis for China to become the ancient civilization of the four major civilizations. It can be said that the development of the Chinese nation has contributed an important force to human development. 1.7 million years ago, the ancestors of the Chinese nation struggled for survival on the land of China. In the Xia Dynasty, China entered a new era of development. The country was officially formed. China officially entered the slavery society and gradually transitioned to a feudal society. During the Qin Dynasty, slavery was abolished and the feudal system was established. The social system of European countries in the same period is still slavery, and this process will continue for a thousand years [1]. It can be seen that ancient China has a very glorious historical civilization.

Ancient China, ancient Babylon, ancient India and ancient Egypt are known as the world's four ancient civilizations, and the historical civilizations of the other three ancient civilizations have already been buried in the sands of the times. The development of the country is also not optimistic. Living in a hot environment. Although China has suffered many hardships since modern times, it still belongs to the sovereign state, and through its efforts, it has restored the status of the permanent members of the United Nations, has a very high status in the international arena, and has a very strong historical continuity. In the case of historical interruptions, the long history of history is the highest in the world. This is something that no other country can match, and it is also a place where the Chinese nation is proud. Teachers can use the methods of comparison, summarization and induction in history teaching to let students understand the history of the development of the Chinese nation, and let students deepen their understanding of our history through comparison and thus deeper love for the motherland. Patriotism Love will also arise in the hearts of students.

Our country's history is endless and uninterrupted. This is the result of the hard work of the 56

ethnic groups in China. Since 1840, China has been in dire straits, and all the countries have been classified as colonies, but in the long history of China, the division is temporary, and only unity can last for a long time. Under the great resistance and struggle of the Chinese nation, the aggressors from various countries were defeated and rushed away. Under the wise guidance of the Communist Party of China, a new and unpressed New China was established. This is a rare situation in world history. Teachers can tell students about China's development history, ignite students' patriotism, and stimulate students' national dignity and sense of responsibility, and urge students to struggle for the rise of the Chinese nation.

3. Carrying Out Patriotic Education for Students Through the Narrative of the Achievements of Ancient Chinese Culture and Science and Technology

The splendid historical civilization of ancient China is not only reflected in the social system and economic culture. The invention and creation of China also promoted the development of human history [2]. As we all know, China has four world-famous inventions. Not only that, but China is also at the forefront of the world in other places. For example, China is the first country in the world to grow rice and millet. The seismograph invented by Zhang Heng is also the first in the world. The equipment for predicting earthquakes is still the earliest country in the world to measure the length of the meridian. The pi of Zu Chongzhi, the simmering of Hua Tuo, and Li Shizhen's "This Morning Compendium" are all the best in the world, and they are the treasures of human history and civilization. Historical textbooks have descriptions of these contents. These precious and rich historical and cultural heritages can be the driving force for the coupling of historical education and patriotic education. The facts show that before the Qing Dynasty, China's economic, cultural and social development was completely ahead of the world's countries. Until the Opium War, China remained the most economically developed country in the world. This is an achievement worthy of the Chinese nation's pride and bearing in mind. However, since 1840, the Qing government colluded with imperialism. Under the incompetence of the Qing government, China's science and technology level gradually lags behind that of Western countries. However, after the founding of the People's Republic of China, under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China, China's science and technology culture has regained its vitality and gradually caught up with or surpassed the world's scientific and technological level. At present, China is the third country in the world to master manned space technology, only behind the United States and Russia. Through the narrative of ancient Chinese and modern scientific and technological achievements, teachers stand in different angles and aspects, let students recognize the wisdom of the ancient people, use the fresh history, and spiritually infect students, which is conducive to stimulating the national pride of students and promote It has generated patriotic enthusiasm and finally achieved the goal of coupling patriotic education and historical education.

4. Celebrate the Deeds of Historical Figures and Cultivate Students' Patriotism

In the long history of China's long history, many outstanding figures have emerged, such as: "Hung Huo is not broken, why is home" champion Hou Huo to go to the disease; "Don't do it, die and then" Zhuge Liang; "But the Dragon City Fly In the case of Li Guang, who did not teach Huma Du Yinshan, "the sorrow of the world, and the joy of the world, Fan Zhongyan, the literary scholar of the world"; said "the world is rising and falling, the husband is responsible" Gu Yanwu, a patriotic saying. The characters in the above examples are all historical figures who are full of patriotism and enthusiasm. Their ideas and patriotism inspire the generations of Chinese. Kangxi Emperor resisted Russia, Zheng successfully recovered China Taiwan, and Qi Jiguang's southeast coastal resistance is a history worthy of our study and promotion. Although modern China has fallen into a storm, the outstanding figures that emerged during this period have not diminished. The patriotism in their bodies is worth learning. For example, Lin Zexu, a national hero who cares about the country, dared to take the world by storm and resolutely carried out the smoke of the Humen and safeguarded the dignity of the country. In the face of the aggression of the Western aggressors,

Guan Tianpei dared to persist, bravely sacrifice, and finally smashed the country. During the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895, Deng Shichang took the lead and died together with the warship. The patriotic behavior and patriotism of these national heroes have deeply touched our heart. In modern history, there are many outstanding figures with patriotism, such as Li Dazhao, Liu Hulan, Fang Zhimin and other Communist fighters, patriots headed by Zhang Xueliang, Yang Hucheng, and General Zhang Zizhong, represented by Mao Zedong, Zhu De and Zhou Enlai. The proletarian revolutionaries have dedicated their lives to the independence and rise of the Chinese nation. There are countless descriptions of outstanding figures and their deeds in historical textbooks. In the process of teaching, history teachers should vividly describe these characters and their deeds, infect their students with their own patriotism, and let the students hear the teachers. At the time of the story, there was a group of hearts burning in the heart, prompting students to accept patriotism education independently, thus infiltrating patriotic education in history education and cultivating students' patriotism.

5. Carry Forward the Resistance of Our People and Cultivate the Patriotism of Students

Since 1840, the Qing government has been like the setting sun. It has gradually lost its control over the country and basically lost its dominance over the country. At this time, China is in the darkest period. During this period, the Western countries signed with the Qing government. A large number of unequal treaties, such as the Nanjing Treaty, the Treaty of Shimonoseki, etc., the Chinese live in dire straits. In the process of teaching, teachers should tell the dark history with emotions, let the students know that the good life is hard-won, and let them cherish the present life. When there is oppression, there is rebellion. During the period of imperialist aggression against China, the Chinese people spontaneously organized resistance. For example, the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom caused a heavy blow to the Western imperialism and the Qing government, prompting the Qing government to realize its own insufficient. After the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom, the Yihetuan, the Revolution of 1911, and the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression followed. In particular, the Revolution of 1911 caused a subversive change in China's social system, from feudalism to capitalism. When telling this content, teachers should focus on the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and evoke the patriotic enthusiasm of the students by telling the history of the Chinese people's war of resistance.

6. Conclusion

In summary, in the context of quality education, patriotic education has become an important educational content. To this end, teachers should adopt effective measures in historical education, infiltrate patriotic education, and couple the two together to cultivate students' patriotism.

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