



REVIEW

Discussion on the Integration of Musical Elements into the Social Practice Teaching of “The Outline of Chinese Modern and Contemporary History”

Yu Zhou*

Shanghai Institute of Technology, Shanghai, 201418, China

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ABSTRACT

Teachers of the ideological and political theory course should be confident in the ideological and political course, insist on the unity of explicit education and recessive education, be good at exploring the ideological and political education resources contained in other courses and teaching methods, and realize the full-time education of all employees. At present, there is still much room for improvement in the collaborative education of aesthetic education and moral education. Teachers of the ideological and political theory course should actively guide and explore the ideological and political education resources of music resources, and use the artistic discourse system to interpret the historical process of modern Chinese social development and revolution, construction, and reform, and its inherent regularity, which reflects the national history and national conditions, reflects the positive results of Marxism in China, the era, and the popularization, guiding students to profoundly understand the history and how the people chose Marxism, chose the Chinese Communist Party, chose the socialist road, and chose reform and opening up; strengthening the road self-confidence, theoretical self-confidence, institutional self-confidence, and cultural self-confidence of socialism with Chinese characteristics; earnestly establish the belief that “only socialism can save China, only socialism with Chinese characteristics can develop China.”

*Corresponding Author:

Yu Zhou (1965-),

Female, Han nationality a native of Yongzhou in Hunan Province, Ph.D. in history from Nanjing University, postdoctoral in public administration at Fudan University, professor at Shanghai Institute of Technology;

Research direction: Chinese modern and contemporary history of thought, ideological and political education, and art education;

Correspondence address: Shanghai Institute of Technology, 4th Floor, Sixth Discipline Building, No. 100 Haiquan Road, Fengxian District, Shanghai, 201418, China;

E-mail: fudzhy@163.com.

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The phased achievements of: the 2019 Shanghai School Art Research Project—“Study on the Collaborative Education of Music Education and Ideological and Political Education” (Project No.: HJYS-2019-A02); the 2018 Ministry of Education Demonstrate Marxist College and the Excellent Teaching and Research Team Construction Project—“Study of the Early Marxists’ Understanding and Application of Chinese Excellent Traditional Culture (Project No.: 18JDSZK075); and the 2019 General Task of Shanghai’s Philosophical and Social Planning—“Study on the Origin of Red Culture in Shanghai” (Project No.: 2019BDS008).

1. Introduction

The goal of realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and building a socialist modernization and strengthening country is not only historical, realistic, but also future, and will eventually become a reality in the relay struggle of generations of young people. If the youth is prosperous, then the country will be prosperous, and if the youth is strong, then the country will be strong. The younger generation has ideals, skills, and responsibilities. The country has a future and the nation has hope. On March 4th, 2019, General Secretary Xi Jinping said categorically: “The Republic is red and cannot fade this color. Countless martyrs’ blood has stained our flag. It is absolutely impossible for us not to build a republic that they hope to yearn for, to fight for, and to sacrifice for. Can’t be mistaken by the singer’s dance, can’t sing the backyard flowers across the river.”^[1] The teaching reform of the ideological and political theory course should use music works, promote moral education with aesthetic education, and artistically popularize people’s hearts, which continuously, deeply and effectively disseminates the red genes and Chinese traditional culture to the younger generation, strongly criticizes historical nihilism, and cultivates a reliable successor to the all-round development of moral, intellectual, and artistic development and the building of a socialist motherland.

2. Use “Program” as a Cut to Promote Collaborative Education of Aesthetic Education and Moral Education

Along with the revolutionary movements in China’s modern history, “traditional music has a large number of new folk songs containing anti-imperialist and anti-feudal factors, new themes, repertoire and new genre of dramas, songs, and folk artists influenced by emerging trends.”^[2] These works are effective supporting materials for the teaching of ideological and political theory. Teachers should be good at exploring the use of musical works for the carrier and communication of historical processes, events and characters, closely integrating the historical reality of modern China, revealing the theme, main line, mainstream and essence of modern Chinese history and let students know how to cherish the history of the Chinese people’s heroic struggle, especially the history of the Chinese Communist Party leading the Chinese people in revolution, construction, and reform.

2.1 Reflect Historical Themes

After using the musical works to reflect the Opium War,

the Chinese nation faced two historical tasks: one was to seek national independence and people’s liberation, and the other was to achieve prosperity and prosperity of the country and common prosperity for the people. The former task is to clear the obstacles for the latter task and create the necessary premise.

The 100th Anniversary of the Founding of the People’s Republic of China (2019) is the grand celebration of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People’s Republic of China. The Central Propaganda Department has organized experts to select 100 outstanding songs that enthusiastically eulogize the party, eulogize the motherland, eulogize the people, and eulogize the heroes, which reflects the historical theme of the struggle to achieve the two historical missions of “national independence and people’s liberation” and “national prosperity and prosperity and common prosperity for the people”.

2.2 Reflect the Main Line of History

The use of musical works reflects the history of heroic struggle and hard exploration of the Chinese people and people with lofty ideals for the sake of saving the nation; it reflects the great and arduous struggle of the people of all nationalities under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, and the history of national independence and people’s liberation through the new democratic revolution; the second chapter reflects the history of the Communist Party of China under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, through a socialist revolution, construction and reform, to gradually transform an extremely poor old China into a history of a prosperous, prosperous and energetic socialist new China.

The Achievements of the National Key Book Publishing and Planning Project of the Ninth Five-Year Plan: “The 20th Century in the Songs—A Selection of Chinese Songs in the Past 100 Years” brings together 300 different themes, different artistic styles, songs reflecting the Chinese cultural spirit, Chinese national genes, and more influential among the masses, which concretely and vividly reproduces the modern and contemporary history of China in the past century. Wang Yunhe believes: “This song collection is divided into two parts, upper and lower. The first part of the work vividly shows the bourgeois-democratic revolution and the new-democratic revolution carried out by the Chinese people in order to overthrow the imperialist, feudal and bureaucratic capitalist dark rule in the first half of this century, which has evoked the strong voices and aspirations of the people in the struggle and profoundly reflected the patriotism of the Chinese nation; at the same time, it also recorded the history of the con-

tinuous evolution, continuous enrichment and continuous innovation of Chinese song creation. The second chapter of the work shows the Chinese people's cheers and sincere greetings to the new motherland in the second half of the 20th century, as well as the pride of participating in socialist construction^[3]."

2.3 Reflect the Original Mission of the Communist Party of China and the Sinicization of Marxism

The use of musical works reflects the reality of China's revolution, construction, and reform, reflects the historical process of the sinicization of Marxism, and vividly interprets the historical mission of the Chinese Communist Party from the founding of the Chinese Communist Party. Interpretation of the image for more than 90 years, the Communist Party of China combined the basic principles of Marxism with the realities of China and the characteristics of the times, and achieved great victory in revolutionary construction and reform, and created and developed socialism with Chinese characteristics, which fundamentally changed the destiny of the Chinese people and the Chinese nation, adhered to and developed socialism with Chinese characteristics, and explored the process of realizing the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, the important thinking of the "Three Represents", the scientific development concept, and Xi Jinping's new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics have formed.

2.3.1 "Songs for 90 Years"

Celebrating the 90th Anniversary of the Founding of the Communist Party of China, the TV literary feature film "Song of 90 Years" (2011) selected nearly 200 songs. The song is based on the time of the content, clearly reflecting the Shanghai Shikumen and the South Lake Red Boat, and the birth of the Chinese Communist Party, which has given the Chinese people a history of the main heart, reflecting the 14-year war of resistance and the historic decisive battle, and the history of the bloody battle of the People's Republic of China. Among the songs "On Songhua River", "Because of the grievances of the songs and the call of passion, the songs have inspired the unity that has never been seen before, launched the power of resistance, and became a mass song with a unique lyric creative style in the salvation songs."^[4]

2.3.2 "Struggle! Chinese Children"

The big music dance epic "Struggle! China's Children" (2019) is based on "Struggle" and is divided into four

chapters. The party kicked off with an inspiring melody of "no new China without the Communist Party." The first chapter, "Blood Struggle," vividly shows the great course of the Chinese Communist Party's unity and leadership of the Chinese people through the 28 years of arduous struggle to establish a new China. The second chapter, "Difficult Struggle," begins with the grand chorus and dance "Dongfanghong" and reviews the era of socialist revolution and construction in the new China. The third chapter, "Unity and Struggle," expresses deep affection for the cause of reform and opening up through singing and dancing. The fourth chapter, "Struggle, Chinese Children," shows the magnificent picture of socialism with Chinese characteristics entering the new era since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. The party is in the big song and dance "Struggle! The Chinese children have come to an end."

2.3.3 "Chinese Opera Glorious Blooms"

"Glorious Chinese Opera Blooms" (2019) relives the suffering and glory with the charm of art; with the story of the hero, inherits the spirit of never fading revolution. Chinese opera has a glorious history and has many repertoires. Some of the repertoires and their selections have been well known and loved by the public. Generations of artists have combined the feelings of homeland, revolutionary will and history, leaving many unforgettable classics. They not only condense the affinity and deepness of the feelings of the home country, but also the greatness and solemnity of the national spirit. "Chinese Opera Glorious Bloom" carefully selected 11 classic opera episodes that were deeply loved by the audience. From the small incision of music, it reflects the humiliation of the people under the semi-colonial and semi-feudal society, and shows the magnificent people who have become the masters of the new China for 70 years. Endeavor history.

2.4 Reflect the Chinese Dream

The use of musical works to reflect the era of inheriting the past and the future, continuing to win the great victory of socialism with Chinese characteristics under new historical conditions, reflecting the era of building a well-off society in an all-round way and building a socialist modernization power in an all-round way, reflecting the times when the people of all nationalities in the country unite and struggle, constantly create a better life, and gradually realize the common prosperity of all the people, reflecting the era of all Chinese sons and daughters working together to achieve the great Chinese rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, which is an era in which China is increasingly ap-

proaching the center of the world stage and making greater contributions to mankind.

2.4.1 “Building a Chinese Dream Together: “Chinese Dream” Theme Newly Created Song Concert”

“Building a Chinese Dream: The “Chinese Dream” Theme Newly Created Song Concert” (2015) is closely designed around the five important speeches of General Secretary Xi Jinping on the Chinese Dream, letting the audience feel the great ideological connotation of the Chinese dream, is to learn China An excellent program that dreams and promotes the Chinese dream. The concert featured 18 Chinese-themed dream songs, and used video clips to prove the development and changes of the country with a large amount of specific data. It witnessed the touching stories of ordinary people pursuing the Chinese dream and demonstrated the powerful influence of the Chinese dream spirit. The strength and appeal will fully reflect the great development achievements that the Party Central Committee has led the people of all nationalities in the country to work together.

2.4.2 “Together with Chinese Dream Symphony Concert”

“Together with the Chinese Dream Symphony Concert” (2017), with the theme of “Starting a New Era and the Chinese Dream of the Same Round”, artistically show that hundreds of millions of Chinese sons and daughters are united under the strong leadership of the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping as the core. Building a new look of the Chinese dream. The concert is divided into three chapters: “The Pillars in the Stream”, “Spring Inspiration” and “Initial Mission”. The creation of 22 classic music works that are widely circulated and representative, both symphonic and orchestral, both solo and the chorus vividly reflects the glorious course of the Chinese nation from standing up, becoming rich and strong.

The impassioned notes of the piano concerto “Yellow River” are like the waves of the Yellow River, clearing the soul and inspiring people; the symphony “Long March” is magnificent and powerful, and vividly displays the great historical picture of the Long March; the orchestral “Red Flag” melody is powerful and evokes People’s historical memory and ideals; the symphony chorus “I love you China” will show the passion of the Chinese people to the motherland. The song “I Don’t Forget the Heart” deeply sings the party’s initial mission and praises the spirit of never slacking. The state and the striving attitude of the past; the symphony chorus “New World” shows the peo-

ple of all nationalities in the country to walk together, to forge ahead, and to walk into the new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

2.5 Reflect Reform and Opening up

“Our Forty Years - Celebration of the 40th Anniversary of Reform and Opening up” is based on the great journey of 40 years of reform and opening up, and comprehensively shows under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. The Chinese people have gone from “standing up” to “getting rich up” to “strengthening” three historical leaps. The evening is divided into prelude, upper and lower, and ending. The evening uses a combination of music, dance, drama, poetry reading, scene performance, multimedia and other stage means. The three generations of artists familiar with the audience vividly reproduce the grand changes of the mountains and rivers in the past 40 years. The image reflects the Chinese Communist Party leading the Chinese nation in the past 40 years. Rejuvenate the dream of continuing to struggle and sing a magnificent history chapter. The party praised the Chinese people for their unparalleled courage and wisdom, wrote a glorious chapter, and created great achievements to change China and influence the world; praising the 40 years of laying the future, glory and miracles have both created a dazzling page in Chinese history and opened a new chapter in the future.

2.6 Advocate Truth, Goodness, Beauty and Patriotism

2.6.1 “2019 Scenery Picturesque National Day Concert”

“2019 Scenery Picturesque National Day Concert” (2019) recalls the melody of the atmosphere, the enthusiasm and enthusiasm, the all-round display of the great achievements of the 70th anniversary of the founding of New China, and the spread of patriotic feelings with joyful and exciting melody, in the screen and the audience to build the most extensive emotional connection, igniting the enthusiasm of hundreds of millions of people in the same frequency resonance for the motherland.

The concert not only shows the people’s rich life, but also carries forward the feelings of the homeland, but also has the story of the memory of the times, so that the multi-subjects give the concert a grand and warm theme. In the programming, not only songs, but also musical instruments, a “Beautiful China” instrumental performance, with the bamboo flute and the warmth of the dragonfly depicting the picturesque mountains and rivers of the motherland, the musical performances of Chinese and foreign

artists show a unique atmosphere; The symphony “Yimeng Mountain Prelude” is magnificent, symbolizing the longing and embarrassment of the Yimeng people for achieving a better future, expressing the grand blueprint for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, the persistence, dreams and struggle of the Chinese people, satisfying the audience. The appreciation of the musical form needs.

2.6.2 “China Song Conference National Day Celebration”

Artists, power idols, and international performance artists in the “China Song Conference National Day” (2019) interpret Chinese songs in different ways, injecting more vivid and young blood into Chinese classic songs, making them rejuvenate, and also highlighting The nation is the world. Li Yuchun sang a very national song “Xian Xiu”. On the stage, an embroidered inheritor embodies the art of emphasizing, adding a sense of art and traditional beauty to the performance, combining songs, people, embroidery, culture and artistic conception, bringing a very different experience. The singer Yuan Yawei’s innovative interpretation of “A Ying Shan Hong” has the taste of rhythm and blues. She uses her unique voice to bring everyone a new experience. At the time of the break, Yuan Yawei kept on interacting with the audience of the scene. “I and my motherland” sung by Li Guyi is particularly touching. “Because it enthusiastically sang the socialist motherland of reform and opening up and expressed the love of the Chinese people to the motherland’s sincere loyalty,”^[5] made it a classic moral education song jointly recognized by the Chinese children.

2.6.3 “Singing for the People—Chinese Musical Vocal Master Guo Lanying Art Achievement Concert”

“Singing for the People—Chinese Musical Vocal Master Guo Lanying Art Achievement Concert” (2019) Guo Lanying is a highly respected people’s artist cultivated by our party and is deeply loved by the masses. She is the first person in modern China to move from old opera to new opera, representing the pursuit of national music culture for generations. In the artistic career of more than 80 years, he has sung a large number of classic works, and made pioneering contributions to the establishment of the Chinese national opera performance system and the development of national singing art. The works of “Nan Niwan”, “Hate is the North Mountain” and “My Motherland” sung in “Singing for the People” won the applause and cheers of the audience. Many audiences stood up and applauded to show that the music is only always It is the

constant faith and eternal melody that only serves the people forever and sings for the people for the sake of serving the people and serving the socialism.

3. Taking “Seeking Dreams” as a Clue, Serializing Social Practice Teaching Content

3.1 Theoretical Basis

On the eve of the founding of the People’s Republic of China, Mao Zedong profoundly pointed out: “Since the defeat of the Opium War in 1840, advanced Chinese have gone through thousands of hardships to find truth in the West. Hong Xiuquan, Kang Youwei, Yan Fu and Sun Yat-sen, on behalf of A person who sought truth from the West before the birth of the Communist Party of China.”^[6]

Shortly after the end of the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, Xi Jinping made it clear that the realization of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation is the greatest dream of the Chinese nation in modern times. It requires the efforts of generations of Chinese people to work together. He firmly believes that the goal of building a well-off society in an all-round way in the 100 years since the founding of the Communist Party of China will be realized. The goal of building a prosperous, strong, democratic, civilized and harmonious socialist modern country in the 100 years since the founding of the People’s Republic of China and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation will surely be realized. Xi Jinping pointed out: “To achieve the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation is the greatest dream of the Chinese nation since modern times. I believe that the vast numbers of Hong Kong compatriots are also here. I also believe that the vast number of Hong Kong compatriots with strong national pride and pride, Will certainly work with the people of the whole country to contribute to the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.”^[7]

The road to great truth for the Chinese people is continuous. After more than 170 years of continuous struggle since the Opium War, the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation has shown a bright future. Now, we are closer to the goal of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation than at any time in history, and we are more confident and capable of achieving this goal than at any time in history.

According to this, the teacher requires each teaching class to use “seeking dreams” as a clue. Based on the analysis of the key works of each work, each topic is based on the use of music, art, dance, film and television, rap, calligraphy and other artistic materials. Using art works to connect the theme and main line of the “Outline” class, artistically reappearing the magnificent history of modern Chinese benevolent people, revealing the blue sky, and

continuing to search for it, guiding contemporary college students to bear in mind the history and basic experience of China's modern times and inheritance. The fine traditions of the ancestors consciously assume the historical mission entrusted to us by the times and release the dream of youth in the vivid practice of realizing the Chinese dream.

3.2 Implementation Plan

3.2.1 Design Chapter Topics

According to the textbook style and the needs of the performance, the teacher will display it in six chapters and fifteen topics. The teachers instructed the students to make full use of the high-end programs created by CCTV, combined with the texts of the textbooks, and the main line of "seeking dreams", excavating the elements of moral education and aesthetic education, diverging thinking for six chapters and fifteen topics, exploring and learning, and striving to put words. Language, art and language are highly integrated and tell the story of China.

(1) The First Chapter: Dream of a Thousand Years of Civilization

The content includes two themes: introduction and the first part of the article. The use of works of art to connect the five thousand years of Chinese civilization, the initial mission, and four choices (history and people chose Marxism, chose the Communist Party of China, and chose the socialist road. I chose reform and opening up; four self-confidences (enhanced road self-confidence, theoretical self-confidence, institutional self-confidence, and cultural self-confidence).

(2) The Second Chapter: Dream of Shame-Awareness after Courage

Being Divided into the first chapter of the struggle against foreign aggression, the second chapter on the early exploration of the country's way out, the third chapter of the 1911 Revolution and the end of the monarchy's autocratic system, using the works of art to connect the Chinese people in the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom Movement, the Westernization Movement, and assets, a moving story of learning truth from the West, such as the class improvement movement and the bourgeois revolutionary movement.

(3) The Third Chapter: Dream of Blood Struggle

From the May Fourth Movement to the founding of New China (1919-1949), the summary of the earth-shaking 30 years, the fourth chapter of the earth-breaking events, the fifth chapter of the new path of the Chinese revolution, the sixth chapter of the Chinese nation's anti-Japanese war, the seventh Zhang struggled for the

new China and fought five themes, using art works to connect the May Fourth Movement, the founding of the Communist Party of China, the first cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, the August 1 Nanchang Uprising, the Autumn Harvest Uprising, the Red Army Long March, the Second Cooperation of the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, and Liberation Major historical events such as war.

(4) The Fourth Chapter: Dream of Hard Exploration

The following is a summary of the glorious historical process from the founding of New China to the new era of socialist modernization (1949-2018), the eighth chapter on the establishment of the basic system of socialism in China, and the ninth chapter on the development of socialism in the exploration of socialism. The use of artistic works is a series of historical achievements such as the founding of the People's Republic of China, the anti-US aid, the socialist transformation, the socialist revolution and construction.

(5) The Fifth Chapter: Dream of Reform and Getting Rich

Chapter 10: The creation and continuation of socialism with Chinese characteristics, the historic turning point and the beginning of reform and opening up, the opening of a new situation in reform, opening up, and modernization, the cross-century development of the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and a new historical starting point. To advance the four issues of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and to use art works to connect major issues such as the Deng Xiaoping era (Deng Xiaoping Theory), the Jiang Zemin era (three representative important ideas), and the Hu Jintao era (scientific development concept).

(6) The Sixth Chapter: Dream of Powerful Country and Renaissance

Chapter 11: Socialism with Chinese Characteristics Enters a New Era, Using Art Works to Consolidate the Broader Development Prospects of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics, Historic Achievements and Historical Changes in the Party and State Care, and Winning the Great Victory of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era There are four problems in flying youth dreams.

3.2.2 Clarify Learning Requirements

First, the topic is combined with the grouping. According to the order of writing the textbook system, the teachers are divided into 15 themes. Each class guarantees that at least one group of students in each part selects the corresponding track; if there are 2 group selections in the same

part, the selected tracks cannot be repeated; Requires 5-8 people in each group, selects the team leader, digests the teacher's reference selection song, and completes the grouping in the third week;

Second, focus is combined with divergence. Each topic arranges 1 group to select 1 song for focus analysis, and selects 3-5 song-assisted analysis of similar subjects; in addition, prepares vocal music, instrumental music, dance, film and television, drama rap, art, calligraphy, recitation and other materials. For example, the revolutionary modern Peking Opera absorbed the way of drama drama. "In terms of band compilation, Western musical instruments and national musical instruments are integrated into one, and Chinese and Western artists jointly serve the performance of drama content."^[8] The revolutionary modern Peking Opera "The Red Lantern", "Intelligence Takes the Tiger Mountain", "Shajiabang", "The Attacking White Tiger Group", "Du Fushan", "Red Women Army", "Plain Battle", "Harbour", also absorbed and borrowed from the Western opera The dominant motives, until now, these opera art works are still used by me because of their unique charm.

Third, progress and planning. Arrange 6 hours for the production of social practice texts and courseware, and then return to the teacher for review and return to perfection, and give lectures and performances two weeks before the end of the course.

Fourth, the overall coordination with the editor. According to the case design and the other materials, each team produces PPT courseware and videos that reflect the topic. At the same time, the 300-500 words are used for the moderators with reference to the textbook content; each class selects one moderator and hosts the whole class. The program, the squad leaders are responsible for coordinating the specific content; the whole case teaching activity display is a whole performance activity, requiring students to work together and one must cooperate and co-prosper.

Fifth, the entire class of the performance of the class is recorded, and the CD is burned to each student to commemorate and sum up.

4. Conclusion

China is one of the most important music countries in the world. Chinese music culture has a long history and plays an important role in the Chinese philosophy and social

science system. The Chinese nation has a fine tradition of "music education." "Zhou Li • Chunguan Zongbo" has a big music "Teach the country with morality, Zhong, He, and Zhi, mediocrity, filial piety, friends; In the music language, the state of the country, Xing, Tao, Satire, slang, words, and language"^[9], which shows that the music education of the ancient ancestors is comprehensive and comprehensive. It is not only limited to the education of heavy music skills, but also integrates the literary singularity and irony into the "music education" and puts it in the first place in music education, which is instructive for strengthening and improving ideological and political education in today's schools and improving students' humanistic quality and artistic accomplishment.

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