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Thick Planting Builds a Firm Base Color: A Study on the Conduction Path of "Ballad of the Great Wall" to College Students

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Abstract

Under the background of emphasizing cultural inheritance and value cultivation in the new era, the Ministry of Education promotes the integration of excellent traditional culture into university education. The Ballad of the Great Wall, as a classic anti-war song, carries a profound national spirit, but research on the precise transmission path for college student groups is still lacking. The purpose of this paper is to explore its effective transmission path for college students and help excellent cultural education in colleges and universities. By analyzing the cognitive and psychological characteristics of university students through multidisciplinary intersections, combining pedagogical and psychological theories, and carrying out empirical research, we find that university students are currently facing challenges such as insufficient understanding of the background of the times, lack of music knowledge, single teaching method and teaching facilities to be improved. Based on this, three transmission paths are proposed: classroom teaching, campus cultural activities, and new media communication. The study shows that these paths can effectively convey the spirit contained in "Ballad of the Great Wall", stimulate the patriotic feelings of college students, enhance their identification with the sense of Chinese national community, and provide new ideas and practical references for the excellent cultural education in colleges and universities.

Keywords

Chinese national community, patriotism, Ballad of the Great Wall

1. Introduction

General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized that "cultural self-confidence is a more basic, broader and deeper self-confidence, and a more fundamental, deeper and more enduring power", and in the context of the new era, cultural inheritance and the cultivation of values are highly valued. The Ministry of Education has issued a notice on the Guidelines for Improving Education in Chinese Excellent Traditional Culture, emphasizing the importance and urgency of strengthening education in Chinese excellent traditional culture. Colleges and universities are encouraged to integrate excellent culture into education and teaching, and to

cultivate students' national pride and cultural identity. Under this guidance, it is of great significance to explore the value transmission of classical culture to college students.

The Ballad of the Great Wall, as a cultural work that carries profound national spirit, has long attracted the attention of many scholars. The current research mainly focuses on the analysis of its literary and artistic value, as well as the role in the transmission of history and culture. However, there is a lack of in-depth and systematic research on how to accurately and efficiently transmit the spirit of "The Ballad of the Great Wall" to college students through appropriate paths. This paper tries to make innovations in this direction. On the one hand, it applies a multidisciplinary approach, combines pedagogical and psychological theories, analyzes the cognitive characteristics and psychological needs of college students, and builds a more targeted transmission path; on the other hand, it collects feedback data from college students through empirical research, and dynamically adjusts and optimizes the transmission strategy, in order to provide colleges and universities with new ideas and practical references to carry out excellent cultural education.

2. Theoretical Foundation and Concept Definition

2.1 Framework of Chinese National Community and Patriotism

The concept of "Chinese national community" was first proposed by archaeologist Xia Nai in 1962 in his article "Archaeology in New China" when he explained the origin and connection of the Han Chinese and various nationalities in accordance with the results of archaeological excavations across the country. Since the 18th National Congress of the Party, General Secretary Xi Jinping has put forward the original thesis of "forging a firm sense of community among the Chinese nation," from "firmly establishing" to "actively cultivating" to "vigorously fostering". From "firmly establishing" to "actively cultivating" to "vigorously cultivating" to "forging a firm sense of community among the Chinese nation", this reflects that the Party has continuously enriched and deepened the philosophical connotation of the law of ethnic work with the development of the times. Later in 2014, General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out at the second Central Xinjiang Work Symposium that it was necessary to "firmly establish a sense of national consciousness, civic consciousness, and a sense of the Chinese national community" among all ethnic groups, and only then did the concept of "Chinese national community" officially enter the CPC's ethnic theory. The concept of "Chinese national community" was officially introduced into the ethnic theory of the CPC (Yang, 2024).

The origin of patriotism can be traced back to the ancient human civilization. As early as in the Three Kingdoms period, there was Zhuge Liang who "devoted himself to his work until his last breath"; in the ancient Greek period, the Spartan warriors defended the city-state in the Battle of Hot Springs Pass without regard to their personal lives and deaths, and all of them died heroically in the end; during the French Revolution, the masses of the people, in order to establish an ideal society of liberty, equality and fraternity at an early date, defended their motherland to realize the independence and liberation of the nation, and were willing to fight with each other for the sake of protecting their motherland. During the French Revolution, in order to establish the ideal society of liberty, equality and fraternity at an early date, and to defend the motherland and realize the independence and liberation of the nation, the people resisted to the death and fought bravely against the feudal forces and foreign interventionist troops. The basic contents of patriotism in the new era mainly include: love for the great mountains and rivers of the motherland, love for one's own flesh and blood compatriots, love for the splendid culture of the motherland, and love for one's own country. The basic contents of patriotism together constitute the basic connotation of patriotism, profoundly reflecting patriotism in the new era so that the people of the motherland and the fate of the country to grow and promote together. The integration of patriotism education in universities, middle schools and elementary school in the new era is the urgent need to educate people for the party and the country, it is a practical exploration of the top-level design of the state in patriotism education, and it is the rightful significance of the scientific development of ideological and political education (Wang & Shao, 2025).

2.2 Cultural Analysis of the Ballad of the Great Wall

In 1937, Japan implemented a comprehensive plan of invasion of China, the Chinese people and the Chinese nation were plunged into deep water and faced with a great national crisis, and the whole country set off a revolutionary fervor for national salvation. In such a turbulent period of defending the country, "Ballad of the Great Wall", composed by Pan Zinong and Liu Xuean, was published on October 24th, 1937 in "War Song Weekly", and Zhou Xiaoyan recorded it in 1938. Although "Ballad of the Great Wall" was originally intended as an interlude for the movie "Ten Thousand Miles of Guanshan", which could not be made due to the outbreak of the Songhu Battle, the song was preserved and widely sung during the war period.

"The Great Wall is a great and concrete symbol of Chinese civilization and the Chinese nation, a deep attachment to the motherland and a longing for the hometown, and "Ten Thousand Miles Long" is a symbol of the vastness and grandeur of the Chinese nation, symbolizing that the Chinese nation has a vast territory. The "10,000 miles long" is to highlight the vastness of the Chinese nation, the vastness of the territory, symbolizing the indomitable spirit of the Chinese nation, the fearlessness of the unity of the spirit; "sorghum fat soybean incense, less disaster on the land of gold," China was originally rich in produce, the people live in peace and work in contentment, and the countryside is safe and secure; "since the Great Tribulation, the rapes and captivity, the suffering of the bitter, the suffering when to run away to the other side, the bones of flesh and blood separated from the parents lost. Parents lost", foreign invasion of China broke the stable social order in our country, and set off a frenzy of partition of China on the Chinese land, this sentence accuses the atrocious crimes of the invading forces, which made tens of thousands of innocent people displaced, brutally abused and killed, and flesh and bones separated, and aroused the national people's passionate will for salvation and survival; "I have no teeth to forget my revenge and hatred, and day and night I only want to go back to my home country. Hate, day and night only want to go back to their hometown" expresses the Chinese children want to avenge the past shame, as well as the deep nostalgia for the motherland and hometown of the great expectations; "we fight back, even if the thieves and captives show off their strength" reflects the Chinese children defied the difficulties and dangers, determined to defend the motherland, defend the hometown of the spirit of bravery; "Forty thousand compatriots have the same heart, and the new Great Wall is ten thousand miles long" deeply reflects that the people of the whole country are concentrating on the same enemy, saving the country and building the homeland together(Liu & Li, 2020).

3. Challenges of "The Ballad of the Great Wall" for College Students' Conduction Path Study

3.1 Insufficient Understanding of the Background of the Era

The Ballad of the Great Wall" was born in the war period, when the mountains and rivers were broken and the people were displaced, this song carries the Chinese people's resentment against the invaders, their attachment to their country and their eagerness to fight and save the country. However, college students nowadays live in the peaceful era, far away from the period of war. Most of them learn about history through books, movies and other indirect ways, which makes it difficult for them to have a deep and personal understanding of the complex social background, difficult creative conditions and the strong emotions embodied in the works at that time. In their daily study, some college students can only stay in the literal meaning of the lyrics, but can't dig deeper into the hidden meaning of the era behind, which leads to the inability to fully comprehend the profound connotation and deep thoughts of the songs, and it is difficult to truly resonate with the songs in their souls(Xu, 2004).

3.2 Lack of Musical Knowledge

The Ballad of the Great Wall, as a classic musical work, has rhythm, melody and modulation, which together build up the unique artistic charm of the song. However, the reality is that college students have different reserves of musical knowledge, and most non-music majors do not have a deep enough understanding of these specialized knowledge. When appreciating the "Ballad of the Great Wall", they can

hardly analyze the emotional changes brought by the rhythmic tension and relaxation, melodic ups and downs, and modal shift in the song from the professional point of view, so they can't deeply understand and accurately grasp the emotional ups and downs and rhythmic changes of the song, which makes the appreciation of the song stay on the surface of the sound or not, and they can't appreciate the deep artistic value of the music.

3.3 Single Teaching Method

In the teaching process of “Ballad of the Great Wall”, the traditional single teaching method still occupies a dominant position. Teachers usually teach by simply playing the song, explaining the lyrics and the background of the era, although this way can quickly pass the basic information of the song to the students, so that the students initially understand the “Ballad of the Great Wall”. However, this teaching mode is often boring, and it is difficult to stimulate the students' deep interest in the song and learning enthusiasm. In addition, in the traditional teaching method, there are fewer interactive links in the classroom, the teacher is in the dominant position, and the students mostly accept the knowledge passively. In this case, students' questions about the song, such as the special meaning of certain lyrics, the emotional expression behind the melody changes, etc., can not be answered in time, which to a large extent affects students' understanding of the song and hinders their in-depth exploration of the “Ballad of the Great Wall”.

3.4 Teaching Facilities Need to be Improved

Good teaching facilities are an important guarantee to improve the teaching effect of The Ballad of the Great Wall. However, at present, there is a lack of audio equipment or musical instruments in some teaching places. The poor quality of audio equipment can't restore the rich musical details of “Ballad of the Great Wall”, which makes the sound quality of the song damaged in the process of playing and can't show the momentum and emotion of the song. The lack of musical instruments also limits the diversity of teaching, and it is impossible for students to visualize the rhythmic and rhythmic changes of the song through live performance. These factors together lead to the classroom atmosphere is not strong enough, students can not be fully immersed in the artistic atmosphere created by the song, it is difficult to feel the unique charm of the song, over time, the students' interest in the music course will gradually decrease, which is not conducive to the teaching and inheritance of the “Ballad of the Great Wall”.

4. Exploring the Conduction Path of “Ballad of the Great Wall” to College Students

4.1 Classroom Teaching

4.1.1 Optimization of Classroom Education and Teaching Concepts and Content Innovation

student-centered is the core concept of modern music education, cultivating students' artistic interests, professionalism and comprehensive ability; with the help of modern scientific and technological achievements, combining with the network, digital technology, mobile devices, etc., we can provide students with convenient and efficient educational resources, rich and diversified teaching paths in the classroom, break the traditional time and space constraints, and utilize the virtual and real technologies to continuously enrich the immersive teaching path. The music education is no longer limited to traditional music forms, but covers a wide range of genres such as ancient Chinese music, Western classical music, modern pop music, electronic music, etc., and emphasizes the cultivation of students' international outlook and ability of music and cultural exchange; it provides a broader platform for teaching and display, and offers opportunities for self-expression and external learning to people of different countries and ages, such as taking advantage of national traditional holidays and festivals. Provide a broader teaching and exhibition platform to provide people of different countries and ages with opportunities for self-expression and external learning, such as theme concerts, lectures on music knowledge and behind-the-scenes demonstrations of music work during traditional national holidays(Tang, 2023).

4.1.2 Use Specific Teaching Methods to Carry Out Music Teaching

In the music classroom, teachers introduce the author of “Ballad of the Great Wall”, Liu Xuean, and his biography, the background and process of the song's creation, as well as briefly analyze its creative techniques, so that students can understand the musical characteristics of the song more concretely, and expand their related musical knowledge; by playing audio and video videos of different versions of “Ballad of the Great Wall,” students can more deeply appreciate different By playing the audio videos of different versions of “Ballad of the Great Wall”, students can more deeply appreciate the different emotional changes and feelings of the family and the country; organize students to learn the lyrics, rhythm and melody of the song, increase students' musical knowledge, improve their professional skills and their musical performance ability; guide students to recite and sing the lyrics, feel the deep emotion of concise and natural, sad and powerful in the lyrics, stimulate the patriotism of the students, build up the sense of community of the Chinese nation, effectively cultivate the successors of the socialism, and cultivate the spirit of the heroic and indomitable Chinese nation in them. The spirit of the Chinese nation is indomitable(Gong & Chen, 2020).

4.2 Campus Cultural Activities

4.2.1 Organize the Art Festival Choral Competition

The chorus competition helps to improve students' cohesion and unity, and is conducive to deepening the red spirit and stimulating students' patriotic feelings and ambition to serve the country. The Second Affiliated High School of Northwest Normal University held a choral competition in commemoration of the 80th anniversary of the victory of the Red Army in the Long March and the Campus Culture and Art Festival to welcome the New Year. The activity aims to further enrich the campus cultural life of the Second Affiliated High School, cultivate and practice socialist core values, and create a good campus cultural atmosphere.

4.2.2 Organize a Series of Practical Activities on the Theme

Practical activities can effectively cultivate the courage and spirit of students to be down-to-earth, roll up their sleeves and work hard. 2024, May 31, “We are all Great Wall people, protect the Great Wall,” Beijing Yanqing District primary and middle school students Great Wall culture theme practice activities were held in the village of Shixia, Badaling Town, Yanqing District. On the same day, Yanqing District launched the “Great Wall culture into the school” series of activities. In recent years, as an important educational position at the foot of the Great Wall, Yanqing District schools take positive action, starting from children, the Great Wall culture into the whole process of education and teaching, cultivating a number of new era of the Great Wall heirloom. Badaling School, because of its unique geographical location, has become a pioneer of Great Wall culture education. Since 2006, the school has set up the “Great Wall Protection Volunteer Service Team”, later renamed “Green Ribbon on the Great Wall”, which is dedicated to guarding the Great Wall and publicizing the Great Wall culture. Over the years, the team has carried out dozens of volunteer activities, with a total length of more than a hundred hours and the participation of more than 500 teachers and students.

4.3 Carry Out Red-themed Study Activities

Research is an important way to expand horizons, enhance in-depth understanding of red knowledge, and deeply feel the red spirit. Red culture is the crystallization of the spirit of the Communist Party of China (CPC) leading the people to carry out the revolution, construction and reform and opening-up practices, and is the core content of socialist culture with Chinese characteristics (Huang & Liu, 2024). June 24, 2024, “Silk Road - Great Wall Ballad” 2024 Hong Kong and Macao Youth Study Tour in the Mainland Alliance Conference Series Activities --The Great Wall Culture Theme Study Activity was successfully held in Jiayuguan Pass. Representatives from cultural and tourism administrative departments, study tours and industry associations of the Mainland, Hong Kong and Macao, as well as principals, teachers and students from 35 primary and secondary schools in Hong Kong and Macao participated in this activity. The young students from Hong Kong and Macao launched a unique learning experience at Jiayuguan Study Base. In the course “I Repair the Great Wall in Jiayuguan”, the students, led by professional instructors, experienced the construction of the Great Wall, felt the wisdom and diligence of the ancient working people through practical

operation, and strengthened their sense of identity with Chinese history and culture. Another special course, “Making Desert Wind and Rain Carved Stone Art Painting”, allowed students to learn to use natural weathered stones to create artworks in close contact with nature, which is not only an attempt to create art, but also an exploration of the integration of traditional culture and modern creativity. This activity not only provided a valuable opportunity for the delegates of the “Silk Road - Great Wall” 2024 Hong Kong and Macao Youth Study Tour League Conference and the youth of Hong Kong and Macao to come into close contact with and experience the Chinese civilization, but also built a bridge to promote the deep cultural exchanges between Hong Kong and Macao and the Mainland, and further stimulated the interest and love of the youth of Hong Kong and Macao for the Chinese culture, which is important for the inheritance and innovation of Chinese culture. It also builds a bridge to promote in-depth cultural exchanges between Hong Kong and Macao, further stimulates the interest and love of Hong Kong and Macao youth in Chinese culture, and plays an important role in promoting the inheritance and innovation of the contemporary red cultural work “Ballad of the Great Wall”. Organize campus cultural activities for the cultivation of students' patriotism and in-depth implementation of the sense of community of the Chinese nation has a pivotal role, is an important way to influence the more direct, the students carried out a profound ideological and cultural education, cultivate the patriotic spirit, and encourage students to remember the history, bear in mind the mission, not to be ashamed of the Shaohua, and not to forget the forefathers' wishes and contributions in their studies, the inheritance and development of the excellent traditional Chinese culture, and strive to realize their own values as soon as possible. culture, and strive to realize their own value as soon as possible and make more contributions to society.

4.4 New Media Communication

4.4.1 Fully Utilizing Digital Technology to Promote Music Communication

In-depth discussion of the core content and enhancement path of network parenting in colleges and universities in the digital era will help optimize educational means, innovate educational methods, enhance the effectiveness of parenting work, and promote the practice of network parenting in colleges and universities in the digital era to the vertical and deep development of (Wang & Wang, 2023). The new media communication method is a derivative of modern technology digitalization, is one of the symbols of modern trend, has the characteristics of fast dissemination speed, wide dissemination range, and fragmentation of dissemination information, etc. On September 4, 2020, “The Ballad of the Great Wall” as a large-scale live performance was held in Zhangjiakou, Hebei Province, and the online and offline linkage of “Great Wall Great Realm Gate + Central Video” broke the traditional time constraints. The “Great Wall Grand Gate + Central Video” online and offline linkage broke the traditional time constraints and allowed more people to witness the Great Wall “come alive”, which not only attracted the audience to stop and watch, but also attracted the online audience to trigger heated discussions.

4.4.2 Seize the Key Opportunities and Actively Rise to the Challenge

With the arrival of the new media era, art education has been greatly affected by the wave of informationization, and music education in colleges and universities has also ushered in new opportunities and challenges. In the face of the new media development brought about by the subject of the times, college music education only in the era of change in the wave of all-round, multi-level professional reform, in order to effectively deal with all kinds of challenges in the environment of the era (Zang, 2021). A number of news media reported online the activities related to “Ballad of the Great Wall”, such as live performances, cultural exchanges, practical activities, etc., to expand the popularity and influence of “Ballad of the Great Wall”, so that the audience can learn more about the historical sites and humanistic stories related to the Great Wall on the basis of the song “Ballad of the Great Wall”, and deeply feel more fondness and love for the motherland from the heart.

5. Conclusion

By exploring the transmission path of “Ballad of the Great Wall”, this paper aims to reveal that revolutionary songs, with their deep patriotic feelings and distinctive Chinese national characteristics, can become an important way to transmit patriotic ideals and beliefs and the sense of community of the Chinese nation to college students. The implementation of the results of the study will promote the universities to enrich the teaching methods and content, triggering students' emotional resonance. At the same time, it can stimulate students' love for music, improve their comprehensive quality and patriotic spirit, and lay a foundation for the cultivation of a firm foundation of patriotic ideals and beliefs and a deep sense of Chinese national community.

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