

A Multi-dimensional Interpretation of the Chinese Nation's "Indomitable" Spirit of Resilience

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Abstract

The spirit of resilience is an important support and inexhaustible driving force for the Chinese nation for thousands of years not to be crushed by disasters and shocks, and to maintain vigorous vitality .The core of this multi-dimensional interpretation of this "indomitable" spirit of resilience includes advocating positive cultural character, the practical character of hard work, the strong sense of home and country, the tradition of pull together in times of trouble, the creative spirit of pursuing innovation, and the great dream of firm and unchanging.

Keywords

Chinese nation; Resilient spirit; Spiritual motivation.

1. Introduction

General Secretary Xi Jinping stressed that "the Chinese nation has experienced many tribulations in history, but it has never been crushed, it has become more and more courageous, constantly growing in tribulations and rising from tribulations." [1]The Chinese nation is a nation with a long history and a nation that has endured many winds and frosts. Externally, they have been enslaved by aggression; internally, there have been turmoil and often disasters.However, in the face of these pressures, the Chinese nation has not collapsed, but has shown amazing endurance and resilience.This is because the Chinese nation has the spirit of resilience of "inexhaustible", can self-improvement in the face of pressure, actively responds, and can recover in time, change and renew. Even firmly believe that "how difficult it is to rejuvenate the country", we can turn hardships and hardships into a driving force for self-improvement and always maintain vitality.It is of great significance to interpret this spirit of resilience in a multidimensional way to make it a spiritual driving force for solving disasters and promoting economic and social development, and to meet the opportunities and challenges of the future.

2. Advocate Positive Cultural Character

As Mr. Liang Shuming said, culture is the way people live. Culture is the best embodiment of the survival spirit and way of life of a country and a nation, and the condensation of the inherent qualities of a nation.China's excellent culture is a precious wealth formed by the Chinese nation in long-term practice, mainly including the excellent traditional Chinese culture and the advanced socialist culture.China's excellent traditional culture shows a positive pursuit of life and a tenacious national will, which has always been the foundation of the development of the Chinese nation and the source of learning, and the blood vessel that connects the Chinese nation's sense of identity and belonging.In the treasure house of Chinese culture, mythical stories such as Jingwei reclamation, Quafoo Chase Sun,Dayu flood control, and Yugong moving mountains show the positive spirit of the early people in the face of powerful natural forces, still not yielding or giving up, and daring to fight against disasters.The positive attitude towards

life and the pursuit of a lofty life are vividly reflected in history books and literary works. The positive attitude towards life and the pursuit of a lofty life are vividly reflected in history books and literary works. There is the indomitable indomitability of "wildfires burn endlessly, and the spring wind blows and grows again"; there is the perseverance of "Tianxingjian, a gentleman is unremitting in self-improvement"; there is tenacious will of "perseverance, gold and stone can be skeletonized"; there is the responsibility of "the poor are good at their own, and the reach is to help the world". China's excellent culture has been passed down for thousands of years, has been enduring, and has strong inclusiveness. The advanced socialist culture is a Chinese culture with a modern scientific spirit under the guidance of Marxism, and is the ideological crystallization formed by the CPC and the Chinese people in practice. With the common progress of individuals, families, society, countries and the world as the value orientation, it has a scientific and rational humanistic spirit, and is the spiritual pillar and spiritual driving force of the Chinese people in the current era. The positive and tenacious cultural character and national integrity in Chinese culture inspire the Chinese nation to be able to have self-confidence and trek forward no matter what environment it is in and in the face of any challenges.

3. The Practical Character of Hard Work

For thousands of years, no matter how harsh the conditions and environment, the Chinese nation has the tenacity to face difficulties and become stronger. In the primitive period, the ancestors gradually opened up good land, built shelters, and developed industries. This tradition of struggle, which is inherited in the same vein, is the Chinese soul engraved in the bones of the Chinese nation. General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out that "Struggle is hard, Success only comes through hard work, without hardship is not a real struggle." [2] The practical character of arduous struggle is rooted in the process of revolution, construction and reform in New China. During the revolutionary period, under the severe domestic environment and under difficult conditions, the soldiers dared to endure hardships and sacrifices for the sake of revolutionary ideals. In the Long March, "Not afraid of suffering, not afraid of death", breaking snowy mountains and grasslands, withstanding severe cold and enduring hunger, and creating a miracle of long-distance treks in human history. During the construction period, the Chinese people continued to struggle under the condition of lack of materials. Oil worker Wang Jinxi endured hardships, replaced the instrument with manpower, created the miracle of daqing oilfield, and carried forward the great "iron man" spirit; the tree planters and "sea-looking people" who planted forests in Saihanba, which has a harsh environment, have created millions of acres of forest seas today by virtue of the tenacious spirit of "planting themselves into the desert" and relying on the tenacious persistence of three generations. It is precisely because of the hard work of every Chinese like Wang Jinxi and Saihanba people that we have achieved achievements that have attracted worldwide attention today. In the reform period, in the face of the era of rapid development, the Chinese people still do not forget to work hard to start a business and work hard to get rich. Comrade Hu Jintao stressed: "The Chinese nation has always had the glorious tradition of indomitable and united struggle in the face of hardships and hardships." [3] Chinese people have never been overwhelmed by any natural disasters and emergencies, and have continued to overcome the great flood disasters of 1998, the SARS crisis in 2004, the snow earthquake in 2008, and the new crown pneumonia epidemic today. Continuously maintaining the practical character of hard work is an inexhaustible fountain for the Chinese nation to overcome difficulties and create brilliance.

4. The Strong Sense of Home and Country

The reason why the people of Chinese have been able to quickly gather consensus and concentrate their efforts on doing great things in the face of difficulties is because they have had the idea of integrating the family and the country since ancient times. Family and country have always flowed in the blood of Chinese, inseparable. In "University", Confucius organically combined the individual, family and the state, and put forward the pursuit of self-cultivation, family unity, and governance of the country and the world. Mencius proposed that "the foundation of the world is in the country, the foundation of the country is at home, and the foundation of the family is in the body", emphasizing the isomorphism of the home and the country. The feelings of home and country of the ancient sages are condensed in different ambitions and responsibilities, The feelings of home and country of the ancient sages are condensed in different ambitions and responsibilities, from the patriotic feeling of "Be the first to worry about the troubles across the land, the last to enjoy universal happiness", to the responsibility of "For the rise and fall of the country, every common man has his obligation", and then to the sacrifice spirit of "Everyone must die; let me but leave a loyal heart shining in the pages of history". The feeling of home and country is deeply engraved in the ethical requirements and value pursuit of the Chinese nation, and is the immortal belief of the Chinese nation to continue to move forward in the face of difficulties. Nowadays Chinese people have profoundly interpreted in practice this kind of "giving up a small family to take care of everyone" of the family and the country, border guards, bus drivers, cadres and workers... Everyone sticks to ordinary posts and maintains daily operations. This sense of responsibility from home and country, and the goal orientation of organically combining individual ideals with social ideals, are also reflected in the pursuit of ambitions of communists. From Mao Zedong's heroic ambition of "Learn not to become famous, swear not to return", to Deng Xiaoping's simple expression of "I am the son of the Chinese people, and I love my motherland and people with deep affection", to Xi Jinping's original intention and mission of "seeking happiness for the Chinese people and rejuvenation for the Chinese nation", the idea of a community of human destiny of "seeking common ground for the world", and the selfless feelings of "I will work selflessly and live up to the expectations of the people". The pursuit and mission of communists have given a new era connotation to the feelings of home and country, and condensed the value consensus of the new era. It is this kind of consistent value pursuit that brings together Chinese in tandem, working together to overcome difficulties and seek common rejuvenation.

5. The Tradition of Pull Together in Times of Trouble

Unity is a traditional virtue of the Chinese nation. From Mencius's exposition that "Opportunities vouchsafed by heaven are less important than terrestrial advantages, which in turn are less important than the unity among people" to the saying that "A people united can move mountains"; from the story of harmony to the narration of "The brothers even in a strife at home would fight against an outside insult together", all reflect the sense of unity of the Chinese nation. The spirit of unity is cast in the genes of the Chinese nation and runs through the whole process of Chinese civilization. After historical changes, the various ethnic groups in the land of China have "formed a pattern of pluralism and integration in which you have me, I have you, and no one can do without whom." [3] Therefore, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "The unity of the people and the unity of all nationalities in the country are the basic guarantees for the inevitable victory of our cause." [4] The sons and daughters of all nationalities have united to "twist into a rope" and not only overcome difficulties and tide over difficulties together, but also "concentrate their efforts on doing great things" and create great achievements. Especially in the situation of poverty, weakness and bullying in modern China,

when the nation was in danger of survival, the sons and daughters of China united to resist foreign enemies, and eventually drove the enemy out of China. During the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, regardless of religion or party, people of all nationalities in China and people at home and abroad supported the War of Resistance in various forms. For example, the Hui troops led by Ma Benzhai made important contributions to the victory of the War of Resistance in the Central Plains, overseas Chinese donated a large amount of money and materials to alleviate the urgent need for domestic material shortages, and the sons and daughters of China worked together to defeat the Japanese invaders. In the 70 years since the founding of New China, all nationalities have made concerted efforts to overcome various economic, political, and natural challenges, withstood various internal and external pressures, and made the cause of construction and reform flourish day by day. This spirit of unity brings the Chinese nation together, forming an extraordinary resilience that pursues the goal unswervingly, ensuring the endless vitality of the Chinese nation and condensing the growth force of the Chinese nation's prosperity and development.

6. The Creative Spirit of Pursuing Innovation

If any thing, person, or country wants to maintain the resilience of long-term development, it must adapt to the development of the times and changes in the environment, keep pace with the times, and push out the new. Change will in turn lead to an unimpeded state, and then lead to continuity. If you don't learn and don't create, you will be eliminated by the times. The Chinese nation has long had a clear understanding of the development and changes of things, and has the ambition to follow the law and actively improve itself. This creative spirit has inspired countless sages to strive for innovation, and has created a brilliant civilization in many fields for thousands of years, with numerous achievements in classic works, scientific and technological inventions, construction and water conservancy, medicine and astronomy, etc. In contemporary Chinese people continue to carry forward the creative spirit and have achieved fruitful results in theory and practice. On the one hand, a number of Great country craftsmen who understand technology and love to study, have ideals and beliefs, and have undertaken missions have emerged, such as Ni Zhifu, who invented "Ni Drill"; Wang Xuan, "the father of Chinese character laser illumination"; engineers and workers who built the Qinghai-Tibet Railway, which is known as the "most difficult railway project in history"; and the builders of the Nanjing Yangtze River Bridge, which is known as the "zheng qi Bridge". One industry pioneer after another has proved that ordinary posts can still have extraordinary achievements; big country craftsmen has interpreted the creative spirit of contemporary Chinese people's pursuit of excellence with actions. On the other hand, the Communist Party of China has always been at the forefront of study and innovation, creatively integrating Marxism with China's specific reality, forming rich theoretical achievements, and guiding revolution, construction, reform, and the practice of the new era. The Chinese Communists took the lead in exploring a Chinese revolutionary road different from the Soviet revolution, won the victory of the revolution, and thus founded new China. Moreover, it has combined socialism with the market economy and carried out reform and opening up, opening up a path of socialist development with Chinese characteristics that is different from other countries. After entering the new era, Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era was formed, and continued to walk on the road of theoretical and practical innovation, once again leading the Chinese people to break new roads and open a new chapter, and contributed Chinese wisdom and inspiration to the development of other countries.

7. The Great Dream of Firm and Unchanging

Dreams are expectations and goals for the future, without dreams there is no direction for development. General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out: "Chinese people are people with great dream spirit." [5] Since ancient times, the Chinese nation has cherished the dream of "Great Unity" and "well-to-do", and the establishment of a harmonious and prosperous society and the pursuit of a peaceful and happy life are the greatest value consensus of the Chinese nation and the long-term development goal. The great dream has always been a booster for the Chinese nation to forge ahead and develop for a long time, and a beacon for the Chinese nation to maintain its spirit of resilience. For thousands of years, the sons and daughters of China have worked hard to pursue their dreams. Under the support of his dream of writing history books, Sima Qian endured humiliation and burdens, and finally completed the monumental work "Shi Ji"; the Ming Dynasty's ten thousand households had the courage to practice the dream of flying in the sky, and although they lost their lives in the experiment, they opened up the aerospace industry of later generations; Xu Xiake dreamed of traveling through the great rivers and mountains, to eat in the wind and sleep in the dew, and finally wrote the famous work "Xu Xiake's Travels"; Premier Zhou cherished the ideal of reading for the rise of China in his youth, never forgot his original intention, and devoted his life to the country and the nation. It is precisely because of the guidance of dreams and hard struggles that the Chinese nation has accomplished one feat after another, overcome difficulties again and again, become the toughest and most indomitable nation, and move towards the dream of realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. This dream is the loftiest long-cherished wish of the Chinese people in modern times, a continuation of the Dream of "Great Unity" of the Chinese nation, and a great goal that remains firm and unchanged. In the new era Chinese people will continue to hold high the banner of their dreams, carry forward the spirit of resilience, and continue to move forward on the broad road of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

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