

The Path of Constructing Cultural Confidence under the View of Materialistic History

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Abstract: Cultural self-confidence is the most basic, deepest, and lasting force in the development of a country and a nation. Cultivating and constructing cultural self-confidence requires scientific theoretical guidance. As a theory revealing the general laws of human social development, the Marxist materialist concept of history is a great “cognitive tool” for analyzing and solving social problems, which not only provides a profound theoretical and philosophical foundation for firming cultural self-confidence but also provides a scientific methodological approach for fostering cultural self-confidence. The General Secretary has mentioned cultural self-confidence many times, pointing out that culture is a kind of soft power of the country and explaining the importance of culture. Cultural self-confidence from the perspective of historical materialism is embodied both at the level of principles and at the level of methodology. The basic principles of the materialist concept of history are the theoretical guidance of cultural self-confidence. At the same time, cultural self-confidence under the guidance of the materialist concept of history is also of great significance to the construction of a strong modern socialist country.

Keywords: Materialistic view of history; Perspective; Cultural self-confidence; Path of construction

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1. Introduction

Ensuring a firm cultural self-confidence and building a strong socialist culture have a strong significance of the times to build a socialist modernized power in an all-round way and realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. The materialistic view of history provides a profound theoretical background and philosophical foundation for cultural self-confidence, which plays an important role in enhancing the cultural self-confidence of the people. This paper will study the relationship between the materialistic view of history and the enhancement of cultural self-confidence, gradually explore the program of how to correctly use the materialistic view of history to enhance cultural self-confidence, and then correctly understand the significance of the materialistic view of history for cultural self-confidence ^[1].

2. The theoretical foundation of the materialistic view of history and cultural self-confidence

2.1. The basic viewpoint of the materialistic view of history

The materialist concept of history is historical materialism, a set of scientific theories in philosophy for studying human development. The materialist conception of history advocates that social existence determines social consciousness, that the economic base determines the superstructure, that there is an objective law of historical development, and that the people are the creators of history. The significance of the materialist concept of history is that it reveals the objective law of social development, which tells people that everything has a cause and that they should not be confused by the appearance of things, but should think about the internal causes of the existence and development of things ^[2]. Learning the materialistic view of history can help the public recognize the current situation of China's development more objectively ^[3].

2.2. Connotation of cultural confidence

Cultural confidence is confidence in the advanced nature of socialist culture with Chinese characteristics. This self-confidence is centrally embodied in the Chinese people's strong sense of identity and belonging to the excellent Chinese culture. The people's identification with culture from the bottom of their hearts determines the depth of the people's cultural self-confidence, and this self-confidence can exist because the Chinese culture has a deep historical heritage and a strong mass base. Chinese culture is unique, leading the way, and has had great influence in the world since ancient times, which determines that people have a strong subjectivity towards culture and will not easily idolize foreign cultures. The characteristics of cultural self-confidence also lay the foundation for people to correctly recognize and highly identify with the excellent Chinese culture ^[4].

2.3. Characteristics of cultural confidence

Cultural confidence is realistic and open. Reality is mainly reflected in the fact that it is mainly supported by the great achievements of China's socialist revolution and construction. This reality is determined by the theory and practice of socialism with Chinese characteristics ^[5]. Cultural self-confidence is the confirmation of a clear and attractive goal, which is based on the realistic achievements of China's socialist construction as well as on the lessons learned from China's socialist construction. The openness of cultural self-confidence is reflected in the fact that it constantly renews and improves itself with the development of time and practice. This openness is reflected in the tolerance and borrowing of external culture, as well as in the innovation and development of internal culture ^[6].

2.4. The guiding significance of the materialist conception of history for cultural self-confidence

On the one hand, the materialist concept of history provides a correct historical outlook and methodology for cultural self-confidence, which reveals the objective laws of historical development and emphasizes that history is created by the people, hence can prevent the public from incorrect ideas such as historical nihilism and wrong interpretations of history and traditional culture. At the same time, the materialist concept of history also provides people with a set of correct methodologies and helps them learn to think correctly, thus enhancing their awareness and ability to think independently and reducing the impact of bad values on people. It is conducive to the maintenance of social stability ^[7].

On the other hand, the materialist conception of history provides a solid practical foundation for cultural

self-confidence. The materialist concept of history emphasizes the combination of theory and practice and believes that theory comes from practice and guides practice, which tells the people that cultural self-confidence comes from the long and glorious history of practice and strong comprehensive national power and that this kind of cultural self-confidence is inherent. At the same time, the materialist concept of history also guides the people to improve and develop their cultural self-confidence in practice, to make it more in line with the needs of practical development and contribute to the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation ^[8].

3. Current situation and challenges of cultural self-confidence

Cultural self-confidence is a more fundamental, deeper, and more lasting force in the development of a nation. Cultural self-confidence is extremely important for the survival and development of a country, however, the world today is in a hundred years of great changes, in which cultural self-confidence opportunities and challenges co-exist ^[9].

3.1. Challenges

With the acceleration of globalization and the growth of information explosion in the world, the ways for people to obtain information are more diversified and convenient, and the quantity of information they obtain is also more enormous. The explosion of information enables the public to have more frequent contact with foreign cultures, and all kinds of foreign cultures and values have impacted the advanced culture of the country, affected the basic values of the public, and diluted the innate cultural confidence of the public, and bred the mentality of the nationals to revere the foreigners and pander to the foreigners. At the same time, the malicious cultural influence in the country by some hostile forces using cultural communication has also brought certain threats and challenges to cultural confidence and even cultural security of the country ^[10].

3.2. Opportunities

As China's comprehensive national strength continues to grow, its cultural influence is also increasing significantly. More and more foreign tourists have begun to learn Chinese culture consciously, especially after the arrival of the network era, foreign tourists can know more and more deeply about Chinese culture, which greatly enhances Chinese people's cultural self-confidence and sense of cultural identity, and pushes them to re-examine and recognize their own country's cultural traditions. At the same time, the state has launched policies to strengthen the construction of socialist culture, and the government has also strengthened its efforts to protect and support traditional culture ^[11]. With the continuous development of education and the improvement of the overall quality of the people, the spiritual life of the people has become more affluent, and the people's self-confidence in Chinese culture has been further strengthened ^[12].

4. The construction path of cultural self-confidence in the view of materialistic history

4.1. Promote the development of cultural industry

The cultural industry is an important carrier of cultural self-confidence, and the development of the cultural industry plays a great role in promoting the enhancement of cultural self-confidence. Promoting the development of cultural industry can promote the dissemination and innovation of national culture, enhance

the influence of Chinese culture in the international arena, and improve the cultural soft power of China ^[13]. At the same time, from the perspective of a materialistic view of history, matter determines consciousness, the development of cultural industry promotes the development of the national economy, and the development of the economy also promotes the change of people's thinking and the enhancement of cultural self-confidence. For example, the development of China's animation industry and the broadcasting of excellent national comics and movies such as "Deep Sea" have spread the excellent traditional Chinese culture, so that more Chinese people and even foreign friends have taken the initiative to learn more about the Chinese culture, which to a large extent has strengthened the cultural self-confidence of the Chinese people, and enhanced their sense of identity and sense of belonging to their own culture ^[14].

4.2. Strengthening cultural education and inheritance

Cultural education and inheritance is an important way to construct cultural confidence. Strengthening cultural education can help people better understand their own culture, and after understanding the glorious history of their own country, they can strengthen their identification with their own culture, thus enhancing their cultural self-confidence ^[15]. At the same time, the process of inheriting and carrying forward the excellent traditional culture can also stimulate people's cultural innovation and vigor, and promote the continuous development of cultural self-confidence. For example, history education can help Chinese people better understand Chinese history and draw strong cultural confidence from China's 5,000 years of brilliant achievements ^[16]. Teaching geography can help people understand China's vastness and the unique regional characteristics of one side of the water and one side of the culture, and enhance their sense of identity with the country, thus strengthening their cultural self-confidence in another way. At the same time, strengthening education can also enhance the comprehensive quality of the nationals, and the improvement of comprehensive quality can broaden the horizons of the nationals so that the nationals further recognize the importance of cultural self-confidence and promote the forward development of cultural self-confidence ^[17].

4.3. Adhering to economic construction as the center

The economic base determines the superstructure. As an important part of the superstructure, cultural self-confidence depends on a solid economic foundation for its stability and development. Therefore, the country should adhere to the economic construction as the center, constantly liberate and develop the productive forces, deepen the reform and opening up, give full play to the role of science and technology as the first productive force, and realize the high-quality development of the economy. Economic development and improvement of people's lives can strengthen people's identification with the government and the country, and at the same time enhance the cultural self-confidence of the people. For example, the development of the economy has made the people of China no longer blindly worship foreign economic forms and values, the progress of science and technology has made the people of China intuitively feel the convenience brought by the development, and the increase in employment opportunities and the improvement of salaries and wages have also made people pay more attention to the development of their own country ^[18].

4.4. Expanding cultural openness and exchange

Cultural confidence is not closed and arrogant, but open and inclusive. Expanding cultural openness and exchanges can absorb the positive elements of other cultures and perfect the national culture, through which

the development of the national culture can be promoted and the cultural self-confidence of the countrymen can be strengthened. In addition, expanding cultural openness and exchanges can also enhance the international influence of Chinese culture and show the unique charm of Chinese culture on the international stage. For example, the celebration of Chinese traditional festivals in the world is a concrete manifestation of China's cultural openness. Celebration of Chinese festivals in the world can enhance the world's understanding of Chinese culture, expand the international influence of Chinese culture, and also strengthen the pride of the nationals in their own cultures, and enhance their national and cultural self-confidence ^[19].

4.5. Deepening cultural system reform and improving the cultural management system

Respect for the protection of original culture, respect for creative individuality and creative labor, and encourage more excellent cultural creativity to be transformed into cultural works. This is to strengthen the establishment of a mechanism for cultivating cultural and creative talents and to enhance the people's basic ability in cultural creation, cultural practice, and cultural dissemination. Encourage the key forces of literary and artistic workers, philosophical and social scientists, as well as the backbone of the cultural enterprises to humbly learn from the people, to draw creative nourishment from the people's great practice, and to produce and disseminate cultural works. In addition, the country should draw creative nourishment from other cultures to produce and create a large number of popular literary and artistic works and rich and diversified cultural products. The government should give policy support, especially to small and medium-sized enterprises in the cultural field, and encourage them to strengthen their muscles and bones and to develop and grow in domestic and international competition. The people are the main body of cultural self-confidence, which is also where the value of cultural self-confidence lies. The ultimate goal of the materialist concept of history is to satisfy the diversified needs of the people for cultural products through the educational influence of cultural products, thereby enriching the spiritual world and promoting the realization of the comprehensive development of human beings. To build cultural confidence, it is also necessary to improve the public cultural service system, implement in-depth cultural projects to benefit the people, enhance the people's sense of access to public cultural services, educate the people about culture, nurture the people with culture, mold the people with culture, consolidate the status of the main body of culture in a more in-depth manner, and condense a powerful centripetal force, appeal, and cohesion that combines the combination of self-reliance and consolidation of the main body of the new era of cultural confidence ^[20].

4.6. Guaranteeing the fundamental direction of cultural self-confidence

The Marxist materialist concept of history believes that the reality of man is always subordinate to a certain collective, and then placed in such social relations, and the existence of the collective is derived from the members of the common interests, that is to say, the individual is subordinate to a specific social class, which is the form of human existence. As the main body of cultural practice, an individual's viewpoints, thoughts, theories, and so on cannot be completely free from the economic interests of their class, which also makes culture have a strong class and ideological nature. Therefore, the cultural self-confidence advocated should have a clear stance, to avoid being infiltrated by external forces or the phenomenon of pandering to foreigners. For example, it is necessary to strengthen the construction of social ideological education and promote socialist core values, through which people can establish correct values, distinguish between right and wrong on issues related to ideological positions, and correctly view foreign excellent culture in the process of contacting foreign cultures, as well as absorbing and learning from them, to better develop their own cultures and enhance the

cultural confidence of the people.

5. Conclusion

The construction of cultural self-confidence is a systematic project that requires in-depth thinking and exploration from multiple dimensions. Under the guidance of the materialist concept of history, the country should adhere to the unity of the economic base and superstructure, and take economic construction as the center to promote the construction and development of cultural self-confidence. Looking ahead, there are reasons to believe that as the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics continues to develop and grow, cultural self-confidence will also continue to be consolidated and enhanced.

Disclosure statement

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