

The History and Spiritual Inheritance of Guanzhong Academy*

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Abstract—Guanzhong Academy was built in the thirty-seventh year of Wanli (1609) in the Ming Dynasty. It was an important educational institution and cultural center in Shaanxi and even the northwestern region during the Ming and Qing Dynasties. It was also listed as the "Four Great Academies" with Renwen Academy, Donglin Academy and Huizhou Academy. It is known as the "Northern Donglin" and also has a place in the history of the Academy. In the historical process of change, the Guanzhong Academy has been destroyed and rebuilt many times. With the educational philosophy of "leading the posterity", it still stands in Chang'an and adheres to the spirit of the Guanzhong School who has continued for hundred years.

Keywords—Guanzhong Academy; creation; revival; the spirit of the Guanzhong School; inheritance

I. INTRODUCTION

Guanzhong Academy is located on the east side of Yongning Gate in Xi'an. It is one of the four major colleges in the Ming and Qing Dynasties (Guanzhong, Donglin, Jiangyou, and Huizhou) and the first of the Northwest Academy. It was founded in the thirty-seventh year of Wanli (1609) in the Ming Dynasty. It was changed to Shaanxi Normal School in the 29th year of Guangxu (1903). After the founding of New China, it was changed to Shaanxi Normal School. In 2009, it merged with Xi'an University of Arts and Sciences. After more than 400 years of vicissitudes of life, Guanzhong Academy still retains the architectural culture characteristics and good humanistic environment of the Ming and Qing Dynasties, and has always performed the function of education. This is rare in China, and it is known as the "living academy" that is rare in China.

According to historical records and inscriptions, the development of Guanzhong Academy is divided into three stages. From the perspective of vertical and horizontal perspectives, it is of great significance to examine Guanzhong Academy in the context of historical development and regional culture and explore its historical development and cultural characteristics.

II. EVOLUTION OF THE GUANZHONG ACADEMY IN THE MING AND QING DYNASTIES

Guanzhong College is the first of the four academies of Shaanxi and Gansu in the Ming Dynasty and enjoys the status of "Northern Donglin". To sort out the ups and downs of the Guanzhong Academy in the Ming Dynasty can help us understand the history of the rise and fall of the Ming Dynasty Academy education and its social reasons.

A. The Creation and Rise and Fall of the Guanzhong Academy in the Ming Dynasty

In the 20th year of Ming Wanli (1592), the famous scholar of Shaanxi Feng Congwu, who proposed to offend the emperor, resigned from his hometown to Changan, and lectured with friends Xiao Huizhi and Zhou Shuyuan on Baoqing Temple on the west side of Yongning Gate. As the students get more and more, the place is small. In the thirty-seventh year of Wanli (1609), Shaanxi officials Wang Keyong, Li Tianlin, Xiong Yingzhan, Yan Hongxue, Chen Ning, Duan Yuxian, etc., founded the Guanzhong Academy in Xiaoxiyuan, east of Baoqing Temple. After the completion of the academy, Feng Congwu was hired as the president of the academy. Feng Congwu said in the book of Guanzhong Academy: "The reason why the academy was named 'Guanzhong' and hanging the plaque 'Yunzhi' in the lecture hall is mainly to use the word 'zhong' in Guanzhong to explain the process of cultivation that follows an unbiased moral principle." There are four houses built around the "Yunzhi" hall, all of which are southward. The eaves are as upturned as the wings of the birds; there are five student dormitory rooms on the east and west sides of the yard. There is half an acre of square ponds in front of the "Yun Zhi" church, and pavilions and stone bridges are built in the pond. There is a rockery behind the "allowing" church, just like a small Huashan. Guanzhong College has two doors, with first door of three rooms and second door with five rooms. Liu Mengzhi wrote the "Eight Scene Poems", which increased the grandeur of the Academy. The scholar Wang Dazhi used clerical script as the title of the Academy. The gate of the Guanzhong Academy was originally facing south, and later changed to the west. Three years later, the new official Wang Daoheng built a "Sidao Zhongtian Attic" in the academy to sacrifice Confucius and other sages. At this point, the college has begun to take shape.

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After the establishment of the academy, Feng Congwu invited a group of scholars with knowledge and morality, such as Zhou Shuyuan, Long Yuqi and Xiao Huizhi, to ensure the teaching quality of the college. In order to correct the atmosphere of teaching, he also formulated a series of rules and regulations, such as "Justice" (20), "Guanzhong Shifu Pact", to urge students to cultivate body and mind, and cultivate the festival. During his lecture at the academy, Feng Congwu invited famous scholars from all over the country to participate in the lectures of the academy, so that the Guanzhong Academy became a place for scholars of different academic schools and different academic viewpoints to exchange and collide. This has revived the "Guanzhong School" that has not been alive for a long time, and it has become a convergence of the development and innovation of Guanzhong School. In addition, on the basis of inheriting the traditional style of study in the Song Dynasty, Feng Congwu absorbed the advantages and influences of other colleges such as Hongdao, Yingzhou, Jixian, Zhengxue and Longxi, and led these colleges to jointly spread the ideas and the spirit of the Guanzhong School. This makes Guanzhong Academy an example of the academy cultural communication. It is precisely because of this loose and free way of teaching, high-quality teaching staff and Feng Congwu's high quality and prestige, the Guanzhong Academy became very large at that time. There were thousands of students from all over the country, and Guanzhong School was very strong.

In the fifth year of the Tianqi reign of the Ming Dynasty (1625), the eunuch Wei Zhongxian gained power and fell and suppressed the literati of the Donglin Academy. Guanzhong Academy and its speaker, Mr. Feng Congwu, were involved. In the sixth year of Tianqi (1626), under the temptation of the traitor, the emperor decreed that "demolition of all the academies", Wei Zhongxian sent the minions Qiao Yingjia to come to Shaanxi to be the governor, and in December, the Guanzhong Academy was destroyed. And they threw the statue of the Confucius who was enshrined in the "Sidao Zhongtian Attic" in the academy to the outskirts of Xi'an. The Guanzhong Academy, which was founded seventeen years ago, was destroyed. Feng Congwu saw this scene, very angry, hemoptysis. The next year he died, at the age of 71.

In the first year of Chongzhen (1628), the power of the eunuch was eradicated. The local officials of Shaanxi rebuilt the academy, and the disciples of Feng Congwu were in charge of the academy. In the second year of Chongzhen (1629), he gave Feng Congwu "Prince Taibao" and gave him the title of a civil servant, nicknamed "Gong Ding Gong." An official was sent to Feng Congwu to make a grave, and Feng was buried in the east of Fengjia Village in Chang'an County (now the hospital of the Shaanxi Provincial Highway Bureau Staff Hospital in Bianjia Village, Xi'an).

B. Reconstruction and Rejuvenation of Guanzhong Academy in the Qing Dynasty

From the rebuilding of Kangxi in the early years to the university hall, Guanzhong Academy experienced several stages, each stage has different characteristics. Li Yong of

Zhouzhi County pushed Guanzhong Academy to the peak. Later, with the changes in the national education policy and the academies tending to be "officialized", they form a stark contrast with the Ming Dynasty.

The third year of Emperor Kangxi (1664) Shaanxi governor Jia Han once again informed Xi'an official Ye Chengtiao and Xianning official Huang Jiading to supervise the repair of Guanzhong College and expand the college area. In the meantime, Guanzhong Academy was once the place where the Duxueshi was working.

In the 12th year of Emperor Kangxi (1673), the Governor of Eshan Rehabilitation College changed the gate to the south, and built a "Guanzhong Academy" archway outside the main gate. The opposite side of the academy built a water mill on the brick wall. And build a house in the east, as the residence of the lecturer; build houses in the west, as a place for students to rest. In the north side of the college pool, a stone monument was built, and the title was "Past with the future". In the back of the "Yunzhi" hall, seven "Jingyi halls" were built, and the Taoist temple was set up to worship the Yellow Emperor and Emperor Yan. In the left and right churches, the famous scholars such as Zheng Xue and Li Xue was worshiped, "Jingyi halls" is the same as "Yunzhi hall", which is derived from "Shangshu Dayu" and takes its meaning of "deep work and self-discipline".

After the Guanzhong Academy was repaired, Eshan hired Li Yong, a master of Guanzhong School, as a lecturer. After Li Yong coached the Guanzhong Academy, he first formulated 10 Articles of the Treaty and 8 Courses for the College. He gave lectures on the time, etiquette, sub-method, method, content, purpose, and daily compulsory courses of the student clear regulations, and stressed that the Academy has a "teaching" as its purpose. He believes: "Helping others to succeed and improve their status depends mainly on teaching; changing old customs and habits mainly depends on teaching; rectifying chaotic situations and restoring normal order, mainly relying on teaching; fundamentally changing the face of society, mainly relying on teaching." In the style of study, Li Yong asked students to do both civil and military, read a group of books, not only to read books that are conducive to physical and mental accomplishment, such as Wang Ji's "Longxi Ji", Luo Rufang's "Jinxi Ji", Yang Jian's "Cihu Ji" and Chen Xianzhang's "Baisha Ji" and works of the two Cheng, Zhu Xi, Xue Xuan, Wu Yuyi, until Feng Congwu and other scholars of Neo-Confucianism; but to read astronomy, geography, calendar, ritual, military, agricultural water conservancy, officials, elections, and other books that are useful for practical work and for the rule of the country, such as "Daxue Yanyi", "Wenxian Tongkao", "Real Political Record", "Wubei Zhi", "Agricultural Government Book", "Taixi Shuifa", etc. Li Yong believes that only by studying both books can we be talented. At the same time, he also hopes that students will learn to "military" because it is harder to manage the country than to fight. Scholars only know how to read, but knowing nothing about the military will result in the humiliation and insult of the nation.

In the Guanzhong Academy, Li Wei advocated the style of free lectures and achieved great talents. At that time, the gentlemen and high-quality gentlemen, the scholars, the literary scholars, and the literary scholars have thousands of people, [1] (volume 45 "calendar") even the governor of Shaanxi and Gansu Eshan and Shaanxi governor Exixi also came to listen. This is the re-revival of the Guanzhong Academy since Feng Congwu gave lectures. It is a summary of Guanzhong School .

In the sixty-first year of Emperor Kangxi (1722), Zhengxue Academy was merged with Guanzhong Academy, and the scale of the academy was expanded again. In the eleventh year of Yongzheng (1733), the Qing government allocated one thousand Liang to the Guanzhong Academy's treasury, which was expanded as a provincial capital academy as a subsidy. During the Qianlong and Jiaqing years, the Guanzhong Academy was once very popular. In the 21st year of Qianlong (1756), the emperor gave the academy a plaque written "Qinchuan Yude". In the thirty-sixth year of Emperor Qianlong (1771), Bi Yuan served as governor of Shaanxi. He changed the local customs, attached importance to school education, rebuilt the Guanzhong Academy, and invited Jiangning chin-shih Dai Zuqi to preside over the academy, and selected a group of outstanding students to study in the academy. The academy has exam every day, and every 10 days there is an exam. Education was very prosperous at the time. A few years later, in the provincial examination and the metropolitan examination, most of the people passed through in the Guanzhong area came from the Guanzhong Academy.

During the Xianfeng period (1851-1861), due to the occurrence of peasant uprisings such as the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom and the Nian Army, the Qing rulers had no time to take care of cultural education, and the academy once declined.

In the 12th year of Tongzhi (1873), Shaanxi official Tan Zhonglin reorganized the academy and formulated five courses of the academy: attaching importance to behavior, teaching the righteousness, inspecting historical events, understanding current affairs, and strict courses, and the academy has been further developed. In the 7th year of Emperor Guangxu (1881), Feng Yuji, the governor of Shaanxi Province, set up Zhixuezhai in the east of the academy to purchase books and increase the cost of studying lamps, meals and food. The Guanzhong Academy was rebuilt again. There are more than 370 houses in the courtyard, and the college covers an area of more than 130 Mu. After several years, officials Huang Pengnian and Zeng Su also established a dormitory and bought books for the academy. Guanzhong Academy Regulation: It had a Shanzhang in the academy, which is hired by the governor and is in charge of the academic affairs; a Jianyuan, specializing in chores; two Zhaizhang, representing the students, assisting the management of the college. At the end of the Qing Dynasty, the Academy taught the classics, history, sons, and episodes. The examinations were based on ancient poetry, eight-part test posts, and debates and miscellaneous. The academy has an official examination

every month. Senior officials come to take the exam. Students receive super-class and special students to enjoy the study and living expenses. Other students have no rewards. The monthly classroom test is 2-3 times, and the dean of the academy is the main test. Students who have obtained super and special grades can get the cost of study and living, but there is no reward; other students have no living expenses. In the twenty-ninth year of Guangxu (1903), Guanzhong Academy was changed to Shaanxi Normal School.

III. THE ACADEMIC REFORM OF GUANZHONG ACADEMY

The article combs the history of the Guanzhong Academy from the academy to the school, from the school to the normal school and then to the liberal arts college. It analyzes the cultural background of the Guanzhong Academy as an evangelistic, teaching and confusing place, thus revealing the characteristics of the Chinese education system and the history of the continuous development of higher education in Shaanxi.

A. School Establishment

In the twenty-ninth year of Emperor Guangxu of Qing Dynasty (1903), Shaanxi Governor Sheng Yun requested to set up a teacher's school in Shaanxi to cultivate teachers; and suggested that the old Guanzhong Academy in the provincial capital be changed to a teacher's school to train primary and secondary school teachers in various regions of Shaanxi. [2] Sheng Yun clearly stated the school's mission, the lack of teachers in Shaanxi Province, student selection, graduation assignment, course study, and the situation in Zhejiang and Zhili provinces. According to the regulations of the "Primary Teacher's School Charter", Shaanxi Normal School implemented a graded school, and then implemented a new academic system, that is, a three-year scientific system for excellent grades, including one year for undergraduate and two years for undergraduate students; junior normal school is fully scientific for five years, the junior teacher is a simple science system for two years. The national elite teachers are divided into four subjects: History Geography, Museum, Science and Technology, and Mathematics. According to the provincial conditions and the conditions for running the school, Shaanxi Normal School first established the Department of Science and Physics and the Department of Physical and Chemical Sciences. The courses for the selection of excellent teachers are divided into three categories, namely, "pre-university courses, undergraduate public courses and undergraduate majors". [3] (524) The details of the subjects set up in various courses of Shaanxi Normal School are shown in the "Table I" below. [4]

TABLE I. THE DETAILS OF THE SUBJECTS SET UP IN VARIOUS COURSES OF SHAANXI NORMAL SCHOOL

Pre-University Courses	Undergraduate Public Courses	Physical and Chemical Undergraduate Course Subjects	Natural History Undergraduate Course Subjects
Ethic Chinese	Ethic Japanese	Physical Geography	Animal Physics
Math Geography	Education Gymnastic	Chemistry	Plants Chemistry
Historical physics	Psychological	Math	Geological mineral
Natural gymnastics	Logic	Physical experiment	Physiological health
Picture English	English	Chemistry experiment	Picture

As it can be seen from the above table, Shaanxi Normal School is very close to modern teacher education in terms of teaching content. What needs to be explained here is that according to the "High-level Teacher's School Charter", the subjects of the excellent teacher's normal school and the junior teacher's simplified subject are not included in the study content. Shaanxi Normal School is the case.

B. School Management

The setting up of the management staff of Shaanxi Normal School is relatively simple, mainly based on the faculty. The faculty of the Normal School consists of three parts, namely, provincial faculty, provincial faculty, Japanese faculty, and returned Chinese students. Niu Zhaolian, Zhang Dongbai, Zhu Zhiyi, Shi Jianfa, Yin Shicai, etc. had served for a long time, including Japanese Sensun Yilang, Tanaka Kushi, Matsui Masaden, Yoshikawa Jinzang, and Nakazawa. In addition, Japanese teachers such as Fudi Xiuxiong, Zaoji Gengji and Zuli Xiliu are teaching or taking part in the Shaanxi Normal School. [3] (532) Among them, Zuli Xiliu came to Shaanxi for a long time and had a great influence. He attached great importance to the history and cultural relics of Shaanxi. He quoted a large amount of historical materials and made a "Changan History" test to introduce Changan's history to Japan. These Japanese teachers came to China to teach, and established immortal achievements for the cultural exchanges between China and Japan and the understanding of the two nations' people.

Shaanxi Normal School is a teacher-training student who trains students as a teacher. Therefore, it pays special attention to the moral education of students. It has requirements for the selection of students, and adheres to the principle of strictness and strictness. The relevant documents of the Shaanxi Academic Affairs Office record: "All departments should be under the age of 25 and under 35 when choosing a normal student. They must be physically strong, must be good at learning, have a clear mouth, and have no bad hobbies... the faculty employed in various places in the future must be graduated from the school." [5] At that time, the teachers of the normal school had the obligation to engage in the teaching staff of the province. It is stipulated that the teacher education is a combination of the official fee system and the private fee system. This is also the result of the national salvation movement and the concept of "education to save the country" in modern times, and is an inevitable choice for the backward countries to achieve

social progress. According to the "Research on the History of Modern and Contemporary Colleges and Universities in Shaanxi", the qualifications for graduates of elite teachers are 4 years. The time for graduates of junior teachers to be full of faculty duties is 6 years for the official fee, 3 years for private fees. The junior teacher's simple graduates are engaged in the faculty's obligation period for 3 years of the official fee, and 2 years of the private fee. During the period of the faculty's obligation, they are not allowed to engage in other work privately. Depending on their dedication, government awarded them official position." [6] (533) The way out for the graduates of Normal School, some excellent results can choose to apply for the Imperial University of Peking, or to go abroad for further study.

Some students from Shaanxi Normal School were admitted to the domestic sub-disciplinary university. Some of them went to Japan to study. Many people participated in the Revolution of 1911 and became the backbone, such as the famous Kou Xia, Wang Lie and Yang Ruiting. [7] (32)

In the 32nd year of Guangxu (1906), Guanzhong Academy was renamed as Shaanxi Normal University Hall, and it became the highest institution in the five northwestern provinces.

In the second year of Xuantong (1910), the junior teachers set up six campuses in Xi'an, Tongzhou, Xing'an (Ankang), Hanzhong, Fengxiang and Shangzhou in Shaanxi Province. In the first year of the Republic of China (1912), the Shaanxi Normal University Hall was renamed Shaanxi First Normal School.

According to the analysis of the "Statistical Tables of Local Schools in Shaanxi Province in the Thirty-four Years of Guangxu (1908) in the General Situation of Shaanxi and Gansu in the Late Qing Dynasty", the administrative division of Shaanxi at that time was: 1 Dao, 7 Fu, 9 states, 7 Ting and 76 counties, that there were 75 schools converted from the original academy. In the 28th year of Guangxu (1902), Shangzhou changed Shangzhou Academy as a government high school; in the 29th year of Guangxu (1903), Longzhou changed Wufeng Academy to be the official primary school and the Suide changed Diaoshan Academy to the official middle school. In the 30th year of Guangxu (1904), Yulin changed the Yuyang Academy as the government high primary school, and Jiazhou changed Zhengxiang Academy was the official high school. In the 31st year of Guangxu (1905), Xi'an government established the government high

school, Hanzhong government changed Hannan Academy as the government middle school, Yan'an government changed Heming Academy as the government middle school, Yaozhou established the official high school, Huazhou create a government high school. In the thirty-second year of Guangxu (1906), Tongshangdao changed Guanxi Academy to Guanxi junior normal school, the Qianzhou changed Qianyang Academy to the government middle school, and the Shaoyou changed Ziwei Academy to the government middle school. In the thirty-third year of Guangxu (1907), Xing'an changed the Guannan Academy to the government middle school. Other departments and counties rebuilt or created higher elementary school halls, elementary school halls, women's elementary school halls, elementary school girls, patrol coaches, simplified elementary school or teacher training schools. [7] (36) It can be seen that in the thirty-third year of Guangxu, the basic education system in Shaanxi was basically established, and Shaanxi First Normal School is the largest and most complete teacher school.

C. The History of the School's Establishment

In the 23rd year of the Republic of China (1934), the former Guanzhong Academy Zhongtiange was rebuilt, and the Shaanxi First Normal School was changed to the provincial Xi'an Normal School.

During the Anti-Japanese War, in order to avoid the war, Xi'an Normal School in Shaanxi Province moved to Xixiang, Shaanxi Province, and it was called "Shaanxi Provincial Xixiang Normal School". After the victory of the Anti-Japanese War, he moved back and restored the name of Xi'an Normal School in Shaanxi Province.

After 1949, the school was once changed to "Shaan-Gan-Ning Border Normal School". In 1950, the original name was "Shaanxi Provincial Xi'an Normal School". In 1952, it was changed to "Xi'an Normal School".

In 1963, Xi'an Normal School was abolished. The students were trained by Xi'an Normal School and the Guanzhong Academy was used by Xi'an No. 5 Middle School. In 1964, under the auspices of the provincial and municipal cultural departments, the "Zhongtiange" was demolished and the dormitory building was built on its original site.

In 1982, "Xi'an Normal School" and "Shaanxi Normal University Xi'an Specialized School" merged into Xi'an Teachers' College (post-Xi'an College of Arts and Sciences), and the school is located at Cuihua Road. In 1985, the school was divided into two parts, one part was Xi'an Teachers' College (Cuihua Road Campus), and the other part was Xi'an Normal School (Guanzhong Academy), which specially trained primary school teachers. During this period, Guanzhong Academy was established as a key cultural relic protection unit in Xi'an in December 1983.

The previous examinations of the imperial examinations in the Guanzhong area after the Ming Dynasty were carried out at Guanzhong Academy. The candidates were on this street to eat and study. Before the liberation, the academy passed hundreds of years of wind, frost, snow, and the wine

cellars, tea houses and shops on both sides were gone. The house was ruined and the street was old, and it was not commensurate with the forest of the Forest of Stones. In 1992, the Xi'an Municipal Government and the Beilin District Government repaired the Shuyuanmen Street and the Guanzhong Academy, forming the existing pattern and scale. In the same year, Guanzhong Academy was also established as a key cultural relic protection unit in Shaanxi Province.

In 2009, in order to optimize Xi'an educational resources and improve the quality of teachers' education, Xi'an Municipal Government merged Xi'an Normal School, which cultivates primary school teachers, into Xi'an University of Arts and Sciences. The former Xi'an Normal School (Guanzhong Academy) was regarded as Xi'an University of Arts and Sciences campus. Guanzhong Academy has since taken another new step.

IV. THE INHERITANCE OF THE HUMANISTIC PRAGMATISM SPIRIT OF THE GUANZHONG ACADEMY

At the end of the Qing Dynasty, Western studies were introduced to China, and the Guanzhong Academy was transformed into a normal school with Western teaching characteristics. At this point, Guanzhong Academy faded out of the historical stage. However, the humanistic pragmatism spirit of Guanzhong Academy has not been erased. On the contrary, it has become a feeling, deposited in the blood of the Shaanxi literati. During the Revolution of 1911, many students of Guanzhong Academy carried out anti-Qing movements. He Xuetang, Guo Lingfu, Yang Renchu, Rong Yuzhang and others recruited young people to join the "Qinlong Fuhun Army" and fought bravely against the Qing Government.

In the spring of 1926, the Communist Party of China established the Communist Youth League branch in the First Normal School. In May 1927, the Xi'an Teachers' Branch was established. After the failure of the Great Revolution, the school party group led students to read the revolutionary books and works of progressive writers, secretly distributed leaflets, posted slogans, struggled for the struggle for democratic rights, and became the camp for cultivating patriots during the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression.

After the "September 18th" Incident in 1931, anti-Japanese groups such as the Student Anti-Japanese Association and the Xi'an Teachers' Team of the People's First Team were established, and rally and demonstrations were held to carry out anti-Japanese national salvation activities.

During the War of Resistance and the War of Liberation, students enrolled in normal schools actively began the movement of students. The Lintong petition took place on the eve of the "Xi'an Incident". Although Zhang Xueliang had already begun to persuade Chiang Kai-shek to positive anti-Japanese, it was difficult to make a decision as to whether the Soviet Union really supported the Trinity in the northwest. At this juncture, Xi'an Normal Students' demonstrations on December 9th prompted Zhang Xueliang's actions, and the Xi'an Incident was born.

After the outbreak of the Anti-Japanese War, under the leadership of the Party Branch of the Xi'an Normal School of the Communist Party of China, the school's anti-Japanese group was fully utilized and actively participated in the activities of the World Federation of Students.

On the morning of June 26, 1937, a symposium was held at the Zhongtiange of Xi'an Normal School to welcome the delegation of the World Federation of Students. Many discussions among the students on the "Where should the revolutionary youth go?" prompted a group of students to go to Yan'an, participate in learning, participate in the revolution, and send a large number of cadres to the liberated areas.

During the Anti-Japanese Period, Peng Dehuai and Deng Yingchao successively held symposiums and publicity activities for the anti-Japanese national united front in Xi'an Normal School. To commemorate that period, the signboard of the "National Headquarters of the Chinese National Liberation Vanguard" was also set up on the wall of the academy. There is no trace now.

After the victory of the Anti-Japanese War, the Northwest Democratic Youth Society led by the Communist Party of China was secretly established in Xi'an and established the Youth Youth Society of Xi'an Normal School. In order to facilitate public activities, four legal student mass organizations, such as the "Literary Research Association", "Zhongsheng Wall Newspaper", "First Voice Orchestra" and "Sanqin Team", have been established to unite and promote a large number of progressive students to promote democracy and freedom, to oppose the dictatorship of the Kuomintang reactionaries and to carry out the strikes against hunger, anti-civil war, and anti-persecution. On the eve of the national liberation, the student party members of Xi'an Normal School actively promoted the revolutionary situation and the party's policies in accordance with the instructions of the higher party organizations, exposed the enemy's deceptive conspiracy, mobilized the masses, carried out the struggle against relocation and anti-camp training, and greeted the liberation of Xi'an.

In the historical process of change, the Guanzhong Academy has been destroyed and rebuilt for many times, now stands proudly in Chang'an with its educational philosophy of "leading the posterity" and adheres to the spirit of the Guanzhong School, which has continued for hundred years. In 2005, in order to excavate, protect and inherit the cultural heritage of Guanzhong Academy, the stone statues of Fengjiacun Village from the Feng Congwu tomb, such as stone horses, stone sheep and other funerary objects, were moved to the campus of Xi'an University of Arts and Sciences, and the statue of Mr. Feng Congwu was established on the campus. At the same time, Feng Congwu's 12th great-great-grandson Feng Yishan presented the "Feng Gong Ding Gong Quan Shu" to the school on behalf of Feng's descendants.

V. CONCLUSION

Up to now, the spirit of the sages and the personality have inspired generations of liberal arts students. The school

motto of "Grand Morality, Dropouts, Practice, Sublime" is from the Guanzhong Academy "Study Pact", The educational traditions of "Germanism is the first", "Gxtensive learning and careful reflection", "Practice" and "Understanding the times" have been passed down to this day.

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