

Exploration of Patriotism Education Resources Based on Local Museums

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ABSTRACT

At present, China is in the critical period of deepening reform and opening up. The collision of multiple cultures confronts our history and culture with great challenges. Serving as the carrier of history, culture and social civilization, the museum was born in the process of social history. It is the combination of material culture and spiritual culture created by people. It is the wisdom crystallization of traditional and historical culture. It is of great significance in reshaping our cultural self-confidence today. How to deeply explore the patriotic education resources of local museums and apply it to the patriotism education has now become an increasingly important topic. This paper takes Fangzi carbon Mine Museum as an example.

Keywords: Museum, Carbon ore, Patriotic education, History and culture.

1. INTRODUCTION

Fangzi carbon Mine Museum, located at the intersection of Beihai Road and Eight Road, Fangzi District, Weifang, Shandong, covers an area of 611 mu. It is the patriotism education base in Shandong province. This is the first real coal industry heritage base in Shandong. It has witnessed the history of German and Japanese aggression against China and the development history of mineral industry and mining railway, this paper makes a preliminary exploration on how to deeply explore the historical and cultural resources of Fangzi carbon mine and carry out patriotism education for contemporary teenagers.

Fangzi coal mine was built in 1898. It was excavated and constructed by the Germans. There were three shafts: Fangzi vertical pit, Anna vertical pit and Minna vertical pit. During this period, Jiaozhou-Jinan railway was laid in 1914, It was forcibly taken over by the Japanese army. In order to plunder coal resources, dozens of large and small coal wells in the mining area were excavated in a crazy and disorderly manner. During the more than 30 years of occupying the coal mine, it plundered more than 4.22 million tons of coal. During this period, accidents occurred frequently, and the life safety of miners was difficult to be guaranteed. In August 1945, after Japan's unconditional surrender, the national government took over Fangzi carbon mine

in November. Fangzi coal mine was liberated in April 1948 and returned to the people [1].

2. HISTORICAL RELICS OF FANGZI CHARCOAL MINE MUSEUM

Fangzi carbon mine has a history of more than 120 years. There are 9 German and Japanese buildings left in the mining area. Among them, the Fangzi shaft of Germany built is still intact after a hundred years. Especially, its arch building technology is rare [2]. There are more than 10000 square meters of industrial workshop buildings and coal conveying corridors built in the 1950s and 1960s, which are rare coal industry ruins.

3. ESTABLISHMENT OF FANGZI CHARCOAL MINE MUSEUM

In 2013, relying on the original coal mine and the Centennial German and Japanese industrial facilities left in the mining area, on the basis of repairing and utilizing the industrial buildings left in the mining area, fully excavate the centennial historical and cultural connotation of Fangzi coal mine, and develop and build Fangzi carbon Mine Museum. The project was listed as a key cultural industry project in Shandong province in 2013 and opened in 2014. It is the only large-scale comprehensive cultural industrial park with the theme of coal in Shandong province and the first authentic,

unique and comprehensive coal museum with coal science popularization as the main display content. In 2019, Fangzi carbon Mine Museum was listed in the branch of China Coal Museum.

4. HISTORY AND CULTURE OF FANGZI CARBON MINE

4.1. Major remains of industrial heritage

The museum park is rich in industrial heritage. Fangzi coalfield is the only coalfield in Shandong whose formation period is Mesozoic Jurassic, and the coal quality is high. The first German mechanical rock drilling mine in China's coal mine was born here. China's first European coal washing machine and the first European coal brick manufacturing machine were put into use here. The first large European generator set in Shandong was also assembled and operated here[3].

The coal mine shaft, steam engine room, water well, mine experience hall and railway loading station have been preserved, highlighting the unique industrial heritage value.

4.2. Cultural heritage

4.2.1. Concession culture

Fangzi charcoal mine, with 48 years history of aggression and colonization from 1898 to 1945, has become a long-term residence for Western powers to wantonly plunder China's resources. Its domination and hegemony of power has forced the local to be injected into western culture. On one hand, ideologically control and oppress the labor of local people and send troops. On the other hand, build railways, excavate mines and plunder resources. In the extremely unequal cultural exchange between the east and the west, it has impacted the production and life of local people and the thought and life of local residents. However, the colonists' political and cultural hegemony over the colonies also reflected the resistance and vitality of local culture. In some western buildings, we can still see that the brick and wood carvings in architectural decoration have obvious Chinese cultural characteristics, reflecting that there is not a unilateral domestication and assimilation between western culture and local culture, but a mutual compromise. It reflects the collision and communication between different cultures [4].

Concession culture has a dual cultural identity. The strength of western culture changes its own form, but it also always retains the blood of Chinese culture. On one hand, we should bear in mind the painful lessons brought to us by this history and remind us to constantly improve ourselves and shoulder the responsibility and responsibility of the times. On the other hand, foreign culture also stimulated the development of local

economy and brought advanced technology and technology. Concession culture is not only the product of western culture, but also the extension of local culture.

4.2.2. Railway culture

The railway cultural heritage has recorded the wisdom and strength of mankind, changed people's production and life style, and witnessed the great changes of the city. In 1902, Germany built the railway to Fangzi carbon mine. The construction of the railway and the emergence of the steam engine led Fangzi into the era of industrial civilization. This century long railway has witnessed the history of aggression by Germany and Japan, the development history of carbon mines, and also recorded important information such as the development process of railway technology, scientific and technological level, manufacturing technology and so on.

Today, in the vicissitudes of the railway area, we can still see the industrial traces of the railway era. The heavy sleepers under the railway track carry people's feelings and memories of the railway era.

Railway culture is an important cultural component in the development history of human society. For the protection and inheritance of Railway Cultural Heritage, we should fully tap the internal place spirit, stimulate people's physical and spiritual interaction while inheriting the characteristics of railway culture, and realize the inheritance of railway spirit.

4.2.3. Coal culture

The beginning, development and prosperity of Fangzi coal mine are closely related to the development of Fangzi coal mine. Fangzi coalfield was discovered in the late Ming Dynasty and early Qing Dynasty. It was not exploited until the reign of Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty, and the coalfield in Weixian county began to flourish. Fangzi carbon mine, Zaozhuang and Zichuan carbon mines in the late Qing Dynasty were known as the three major coal mines in Shandong. It was one of the top ten coal mines in China in the early Republic of China [5].

In April 1869, German Li xihuofen inspected the Weixian (Fangzi) coalfield and concluded that only the top thin layer was mined at present, and there would be higher quality deposits if excavated deep. In September 1898, Germany invested in the construction of Fangzi vertical pit, in October 1903, Germany invested in the construction of Anna vertical pit, and in October 1906, the construction of power plant in etoana vertical pit became the power plant with the largest installed capacity in Shandong Province at that time. Anna vertical pit is still a production mine. According to the

records of Zichuan carbon mining records and the history of modern Chinese coal mines, the total area of Fangzi mining area in Germany reached 528 square kilometers, which was the largest mining area in China at that time.

4.2.4. Revolutionary culture

In February 1932, the party organization of Fangzi District and the Party branch of Fangzi carbon mine held a general strike to recover the arrears of wages of Japanese and puppet capitalists and won a victory. In September 1941, the underground party organization of Fangzi charcoal mine and the Anti Japanese guerrillas jointly ambushed the Japanese soldiers and achieved success. In 1951, Fangzi united with the employees of Zibo, Xinwen and Jiawang mining areas to actively participate in the patriotic movement against the United States and the DPRK, and jointly donated two "Zibo miner" and "Jiawang miner" aircraft to fight against the American invaders and contribute their own strength to the war to resist the United States and aid Korea [6]. The development history of Fangzi coal mine is in line with the struggle history of the Chinese revolution.

5. CONCLUSIONS

History is the best textbook and the best sobering agent. As the carrier of material culture and spiritual culture, the museum is unique and synchronized with the times. It has the cultural characteristics of remembering the past, conforming to the times and looking forward to the future. Fangzi charcoal Mine Museum is a popular science education base in Shandong province, a caring generation education base in Shandong province, a research and learning practice education base for primary and secondary schools in Shandong province, and a three-level patriotism education base at the provincial, municipal and county levels. It deeply excavates the Centennial historical and cultural connotation, always serving as a reminder of this history of aggression against China, and the alarm bell ringing for all Chinese. It is the best memory of history and the deepest awe. We can further tell Chinese stories and promote patriotism, excavating and inheriting the Centennial historical and cultural connotation. It is of far-reaching practical significance to talk about Chinese stories and carry forward patriotism.

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