



Deeply Cultivating the Fertile Soil of Traditional Culture and Nurturing the Wisdom of Modern Life — Exploring the Integration of Life Perspectives in the Teaching of Analects and Ideology, Morality, and Rule of Law

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Abstract: Chinese excellent traditional culture includes philosophical ideas, moral concepts, literature and art, science and technology, shaping the spiritual outlook of the Chinese nation, and the development and changes of Chinese civilization have also had a profound impact. This article focuses on the outlook on life in the Analects, sorting out the discourse on life purpose, attitude, and value, analyzing its integration path and methods with the education of outlook on life in the course of "Ideology, Morality, and Rule of Law" in universities. The aim is to explore the wisdom of traditional culture, promote college students' recognition and identification with excellent traditional Chinese culture, enhance the attractiveness and effectiveness of ideological and political courses, and inject new vitality into modern ideological and political education.

Keywords: outlook on life; integrated teaching; traditional culture

1. Introduction

With the deepening development of globalization and the arrival of the information age, college students are facing unprecedented cultural shocks and value choices. Currently, we are in an era of multicultural integration and diverse values. College students are also in a critical period of personal growth, where their worldview, outlook on life, and values are shaped. They not only have to face information and ideas from different cultural backgrounds, but also find their own position among numerous value choices. For college students who are currently in a period of personal growth and shaping, it is undoubtedly a challenge. Organically integrate the essence of excellent traditional Chinese culture with the content of ideological and political courses. The Analects is a classic of Confucianism, which combines the philosophy of life contained in it with the content of "establishing a correct outlook on life" in the course of "Ideology, Morality and Rule of Law". This not only enriches the connotation of ideological and political education, significantly improves the quality of education, but also constructs a more contemporary and effective ideological and political education model[1].

2. The Outlook on Life in the Course of Ideology, Morality and Rule of Law

2.1 Course features

This course has the characteristics of combining theory and practice. On the one hand, it systematically teaches the basic theories of Marxism on life issues, and deeply explores core issues such as human nature, value, and the relationship between humans and society, humans and nature. On the other hand, the course focuses on combining theory with practice, emphasizing the application of knowledge, and emphasizing moral and social practice.

2.2 Content of Life Concept Education

The definition of outlook on life is people's overall views and opinions on life goals, attitudes, values, and other issues. The relationship between outlook on life and worldview is discussed in the curriculum, which believes that worldview determines outlook on life and reflects worldview. In addition to exploring philosophical issues such as life purpose, life attitude, and life values, it also analyzes people's deep understanding and beliefs about the meaning of life.

Firstly, the purpose of life, which answers the question of "why do people live", is the core of one's worldview[2].

Secondly, the attitude towards life answers the question of "how should people live",

Finally, the value of life, used to determine what kind of life is valuable, reflects people's evaluation and pursuit of the meaning of life, and is an important criterion for measuring life.

3. Overview of the Philosophy of Life in the Analects

The Analects is one of the most core works in Confucianism and a shining pearl of traditional Chinese philosophy. It records the words, deeds, and dialogues of Confucius and his disciples, deeply reflecting Confucius' thoughts on life, morality, and politics, and has had a profound impact on the formation of the spirit of the Chinese nation. Combining the wisdom of life in the Analects with the teaching of the philosophy of life in Ideology, Morality, and Rule of Law can help inherit and promote excellent traditional Chinese culture, and provide students with comprehensive intellectual resources for development. Based on the theoretical system of the course "Ideology, Morality and Rule of Law", the content of the philosophy of life in the Analects can also be divided into three aspects:

3.1 Life purpose

The interpretation of the purpose of life in the Analects can be divided into different levels and dimensions:

Firstly, when summarizing his own life, Confucius said, "I have five out of ten aspirations to learn, thirty to stand firm, forty to not be confused, fifty to know the mandate of heaven, sixty to obey my ears, and seventy to follow my heart's desires without exceeding the norm." Confucius devoted his entire life to one thing, which was "aspiring to learn." In the Analects, he also mentioned "aspiring to learn." It can be seen that the content of Confucius' learning is "the Way," and his pursuit of life goals is also "the Way." Throughout his life, he was eager to learn and pursued "learning from below and reaching above."

Secondly, Confucius believed that the purpose of life is to balance the material and spiritual worlds, with a greater emphasis on spiritual enrichment and the improvement of moral cultivation. For example, "Wealth and nobility are what people desire, and if you don't obtain them through their way, you won't be able to go anywhere; poverty and lowliness are what people dislike, and if you don't obtain them through their way, you won't go." "A basket of food and a ladle of drink, in a humble alley, people are unbearable to worry about, and they won't change their happiness when they return. What a wise return[3]."

Thirdly, practicing the Way of Benevolence is necessary to form correct values, so as to regulate words and deeds with "etiquette" and achieve the ideal state of physical, mental, and social harmony. Confucius focused on the study and inheritance of the ritual and righteousness system of the Zhou Dynasty, and referred to his life as 'talking but not doing'.

Fourthly, Confucius believed that learning is an important purpose of life. Confucius encouraged his disciples to be guided by interests, enjoy the process of learning, and improve their cultivation and realm through continuous learning and practice. Learning is not only about acquiring knowledge or skills, but also about improving oneself and realizing one's life value.

3.2 Attitude towards life

The Way of Confucius is deeply rooted in a positive and uplifting philosophy of life, advocating the life principle of "poverty without flattery, wealth without arrogance", emphasizing the need to uphold inner peace and dignity regardless of circumstances. Confucius' educational philosophy is closely linked to this principle of life, emphasizing the popularization and equality of education. Regardless of one's background, everyone has the potential to improve themselves through learning.

3.3 Life Value

In the Analects of Confucius, there are numerous classic quotes that reflect the value judgments and choices of life, such as "A gentleman is likened to righteousness, a petty person to profit", "A gentleman is straightforward, a petty person is often sorrowful", and so on. These sentences deeply reveal the differences between gentlemen and petty people in judging the value of life, and vividly illustrate Confucius' thoughts on moral cultivation, personality ideals, life goals, and life attitudes.

4. The Path and Method of Integrating the Life Concept in the Analects with the Course of Ideology, Morality, and Rule of Law in Teaching

4.1 Integration of teaching content

In the integration of teaching content, the key lies in a profound analysis of the inherent unity of their worldviews and methodologies, which is vividly reflected in a profound insight into the dialectical relationship between humans and the world. Emphasizing the values of "organic unity" and "mutual benefit and win-win", in teaching, case analysis and role-playing can be used to enable students to deeply understand the interests of individuals and society, as well as individuals and others, thereby cultivating their collectivist spirit and cooperative consciousness.

4.2 Exploration of Practical Teaching

In order to effectively integrate the life philosophy of the two and form a new teaching plan for ideological and political courses, in the specific teaching process, it is necessary to combine the wisdom of modern society and practical cases around students, connect this life philosophy with real life, and enhance students' acceptance. It can analyze moral dilemmas, life choices, and other issues in modern society, especially those that are of common concern to college students, and guide them to think in practice.

4.3 Teaching Reflection and Improvement

Reflection and improvement in teaching are key to continuously improving the quality of teaching. Regular evaluations should be conducted to adjust teaching strategies, enhance teaching level and teaching philosophy. Build a comprehensive, three-dimensional, and vivid ideological and political education system to lay a solid foundation for students' all-round development.

5. Conclusion and Prospect

The combination of the outlook on life in the Analects and the content of "establishing a correct outlook on life" in the course of "Ideology, Morality and Rule of Law" is an exploration of a new path for innovative ideological and political education. This teaching method can not only deepen students' understanding of excellent traditional Chinese culture. The implementation can achieve the following effects, firstly, ensuring the accuracy and scientificity of the teaching content. This is a specific requirement for the development of the "two combinations" of Marxist theory. Secondly, emphasis should be placed on the innovation and diversity of teaching methods to stimulate students' interest and participation in learning, allowing them to deepen their understanding through interactive experiences. Again, improve the teaching evaluation and feedback mechanism to achieve continuous improvement in teaching quality.

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