

"Cultivate Beauty with Beauty, Share beauty with Others" -- towards Chinese Utopian Thought "Great Harmony"

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Abstract: Just like the "Utopia" in the West, China also has its own ideal form of the world, which is the idea of "Great Harmony". Great Harmony is an ancient Chinese thought, which refers to the ideal world that mankind can finally reach, and represents mankind's beautiful vision for the future society. Nowadays, with the increasing cultural exchanges, the question of "how to deal with the cultural relations among various ethnic groups in China and even the world to promote cultural diversity and cultural prosperity?" is becoming more and more urgent. A short, powerful sentence in dealing with cultural relations of Mr. Fei Xiaotong, "Every form of beauty has its uniqueness; precious is to appreciate other forms of beauty with openness; if beauty represents itself with diversity and integrity, the world will be blessed with harmony and unity" answered this question, and once again enriched the connotation of China's "Great Harmony" thought by focusing on Beauty, create beauty, respect different beauties, and ultimately promote the realization of the "Great World of Harmony". On the road to promote the realization of the "world unity" of culture, we must not only cultivate the beauty of China with the vision of beauty and the cultural foundation of beauty, but also respect the cultural diversity, handle the relationship between different civilizations, and promote the common prosperity of culture.

Key words: Great Harmony; Cultural communication; Aesthetic education

Traditional Connotation of "Great Harmony" Thought

The Idea of great harmony in China has a long history. In the Book of Songs, the first collection of Chinese poetry, the Master rat (produced before 611 BC) compares the aristocrat exploiter to a big rat that hurts people, and makes a call to escape the rat's harm and run to an ideal home. This is the first record of an "ideal society" preserved in China. During the spring and autumn period in the late qin and han dynasties (about 240 BC), because of sharp change of social system in ancient China, producing all kinds of the design of the ideal society, peasant "and tillage and feed" ideal, "a small country" of Taoist and Confucian ideal of "ideal", is the period of the three main types of thought. Among them, the Confucian idea of "Great Harmony" has the most far-reaching influence on Chinese traditional culture (Du Mengyang. 2022).

In The Conveyance of Rites, a classic Confucian work, there is an article that officially puts forward the famous concept of "great Harmony" in Chinese history for the first time in the form of zi you (a disciple of

Confucius) and Confucius' question and answer. The book of Rites (Li Yun) describes the great harmony of the world: "When the great way prevails, the world is equally shared by all. The talent and virtue are elected. Mutual confidence was emphasized and brotherhood was cultivated. Therefore, people regard all parents as their own, and treat all children as their own. The elders can live in happiness, the adults are employed by their talent, the youths can grow and educate. Widows and widowers, orphans, childless, ill and invalids are all well taken care of. Men and women all have an appropriate role in the society and family. Nature resources were fully used for the benefit of all, and not appropriated for selfish ends. People contribute their ability to society and not for the private gain. Thus evil scheming is repressed, and crimes fail to arise. So the doors do not have to be shut. This is called "the Age of Great Harmony". Although the great Harmony thought has changed constantly in the historical changes and social development of the dynasties, for example, in the ancient traditional feudal society, Confucianism was respected as the orthodox thought (Fu Qiuyong, 2020), and the Great Harmony thought was committed to the construction of "great Unity" political thought pattern; In the declining feudal society in modern times, due to the imperialist invasion and plunder, the awakened feudal intellectuals began to explore the truth of saving the country and the people in the collision of Chinese and Western ideas. On the whole, however, it is the basic features of a Great Harmony society that the world is equally shared by all, the talent and virtue are elected, mutual confidence was emphasized and brotherhood was cultivated, everyone deserves his due, everyone works for the common good and everyone does his best. The Confucianist discourse on "great Harmony" is a utopian fantasy, but it is full of human's beautiful vision for the future society. "Great Harmony society" is one of the important criteria for ancient people and governments to judge the achievements of social governance. It is an ideal home in the dream of countless ancient intellectuals and a model of ideal society formed by ancient thinkers in their criticism of the real society and pursuit and exploration of a better society. The thought of great Harmony embodies the ancient sages' yearning for a better society and it is a bold conjecture. Although the ancients had a certain fantasy about realizing a harmonious society, we should not simply consider it as an extravagant hope or an illusion. Instead, we should regard it as the goal of human efforts. We believe that with the development of productive forces and the progress of human ideology and culture, this ideal society will eventually come true (Zhang Yaru, 2021).

The new vitality of "Great Harmony" thought

The idea of great harmony has always been deeply rooted in the cultural blood of the Chinese nation, and has been playing a major role in maintaining national unity and promoting national harmony and unity in the historical development and social evolution of ancient China. In modern times, the Chinese people under the influence of Great Harmony thought completed the national revolution and national liberation; Today, the thought of Great Harmony still has strong vitality. Mr. Fei Xiaotong's sixteen-character (in Chinese) motto on handling cultural relations, "every form of beauty has its uniqueness; precious is to appreciate other forms of beauty with openness; if beauty represents itself with diversity and integrity, the world will be blessed with harmony and unity", has once again enriched the new connotation of "Great Harmony" thought. They also gave answers with Chinese cultural characteristics to "How to maintain the long-term stability of China, a multi-ethnic country?" and "How to deal with the relationship between the Chinese nation and the nations of the world?"

Chinese nation community

The consciousness of Chinese nation community is one of the innovative achievements of "Great harmony thought" in the new era. What is a nation? "A nation is a stable community of people formed in a certain stage of historical development. Generally speaking, ethnic groups have common characteristics in terms of historical origin, production methods, language, culture, customs and psychological identity." The Chinese nation is officially defined by the Government of the People's Republic of China as the 56 recognized ethnic groups within the territory of the People's Republic of China. General Secretary Xi Jinping proposed "firmly establish the consciousness of Chinese nation community" at the Second Central Committee Symposium on Work in Xinjiang, and "actively cultivate the consciousness of Chinese nation community" at the Central Committee Conference on Ethnic Affairs. What is the consciousness of Chinese nation community? As far as the constituent elements of a nation are concerned, historical memory, language and culture, customs and habits, psychological identity and even religious belief are just the manifestation of community consciousness. On the one hand, the cultivation and consolidation of the consciousness of the Chinese nation's community is inseparable from the nourishment of the "gene" of Chinese culture, especially the contribution and enlightenment of the Confucian "Great Harmony" thought. The Confucian Great Harmony Thought's "Symbiosis of the World", "Great Unification", "Rite, Happiness, Wisdom, Harmony, Benevolence, Righteousness, Faith", "Self Restraint and Restoration of Ceremony", "People-oriented", "Internal Saints and External Kings" and other excellent ideological resources have important theoretical value and enlightening significance to the unity and friendship of all ethnic groups and the construction and consolidation of the consciousness of Chinese nation community (Kong Fanjuan & Gao Hongbo, 2021). On the other hand, when dealing with ethnic relations and resolving new problems and contradictions arising from differences in historical origins, production methods, languages, cultures, customs, and psychological identities among ethnic groups, especially at the level of cultural exchanges, We need to achieve "Share beauty with Others", that is, we must constantly enrich the theoretical connotation of the "idea of great harmony" and promote the solution of problems.

The social ideal of "Great Harmony"

At the same time, "Great Harmony" thought promotes the formation of the concept of Community of common destiny for all mankind. In the 21st century, globalization has brought the whole world closely together, with increasing worldwide problems and challenges. The future of the world has become a common concern of mankind, and China has contributed its own solution -- to build a Community of common destiny for all mankind. The idea of Great Harmony deeply rooted in the blood of Chinese culture has laid the foundation for the proposal of Community of common destiny for all mankind. The idea of Great Harmony implies the beautiful social ideal of breaking down the artificial boundaries of countries and nations, eliminating the estrangement between human beings, and realizing peaceful coexistence among people (Li Jianhao, 2021). "Since ancient times, Chinese sages have advocated the principle of 'concord and peaceful coexistence' in the relationship between nations and states, and pursued the ideal of a common society, namely, the great harmony of the world," Xi said in a speech at the opening ceremony of the Party School of the CPC Central Committee on September 1, 2011 (Xi Jinping, 2011). The Great Harmony advocates the view that "the world is for the common good". The so-called "the world is for the common good" means

that human resources should be shared and that people should get rid of class differences, exploitation and oppression, live together in harmony as equals and enjoy their own happiness. This concept of "the world serving the common interests" embodies the lofty concept and spirit of true freedom, equality and fraternity among all mankind, regardless of wealth or rank. It is the common wealth of all mankind. General Secretary Xi Jinping said, "When the great way prevails, the world is equally shared by all. Peace, development, equity, justice, democracy and freedom are common values for all mankind." Our proposal to build a Community of common destiny for all mankind fully embodies the social ideal of "Great Harmony" that the Chinese people have been striving for for centuries.

The developing idea of great harmony: cultivate beauty with beauty and share beauty with others

Cultivate beauty with beauty

To build a beautiful China, we need to "cultivate beauty with beauty" and create a "beautiful life". On the one hand, we should cultivate people with great aesthetics so that the people will strive to become the creators of a better life. On the other hand, we should use aesthetics as a medium to promote greater unity and build the consciousness of Chinese nation community and Community of common destiny for all mankind. The Chinese nation is a nation that understands beauty. In the long history of the Chinese nation, there has never been a lack of discovery, recognition, insight and expression of beauty. For example, the core of ancient aesthetic education practice is "poetry, ritual and music", the purpose is to train people's loyalty, filial piety, benevolence, justice and other morals through them, coordinate people's temperament, so as to achieve personality perfection and spiritual pleasure (Sun Yunxu & Zhang Xulong. 2021). The practice of modern aesthetic education focuses on people's spiritual needs and belief construction, strives to improve people's aesthetic ability and spiritual life level, and strive to create an era of "cultivate beauty with beauty". To cultivate beauty with beauty is a response to the call of "beautiful society", "beautiful life" and "beautiful China". In the process of aesthetic education, people know themselves, develop themselves, understand the true meaning of life and the meaning of existence, realize the vision of individual life freedom and equality, and finally jointly guard the "spiritual home" of mankind.

Share beauty with others

The globalization of the economy promotes the emergence of global problems. These increasingly acute conflicts between resources and interests are constantly presented in the form of "cultural conflicts". As one of the founding sources of world civilization, The Chinese civilization has never stopped its pace of solving problems. China has been searching for answers to the problems of the Chinese nation and other nations in the world from its own long-established cultural bloodline. In December 1990, Mr. Fei Xiaotong, a famous sociologist, summed up a 16-word maxim (in Chinese) to deal with the relationship between different cultures: "Every form of beauty has its uniqueness; precious is to appreciate other forms of beauty with openness; if beauty represents itself with diversity and integrity, the world will be blessed with harmony and unity." Until now, the continuous development of the cultural consciousness of harmony with beauty has not only shown

the spiritual characteristics of Chinese civilization itself, but also provided value support for dealing with the relationship between different civilizations in the era of globalization(Bao Bofeng, Liu Xinying & Qiu Li. 2022).It emphasizes that countries are independent from each other, but they are closely related to each other. It is the "practical wisdom" provided by Chinese civilization for mankind in the new era of globalization.

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