

# *Understand Xi Jinping's Diplomatic Thought from a Broad Historical Perspective*

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**Abstract:** Since The Eighteenth Congress of the Communist Party of China, the Communist Party of China Central Committee with General Secretary Xi Jinping as the core has deeply grasped the development trend of China and the world, and formed a unique Xi diplomatic thought on the basis of inheriting the Chinese excellent traditional culture, the experience summary of the new Chinese diplomatic theory and practice, and surpassing the traditional international relations theory. This idea is generated in the context of great changes unprecedented in China and the world in a century, with "Ten Persistence" as the core connotation, and has been effectively implemented in China's current diplomatic practice. In the future, the great power diplomacy with Chinese characteristics will continue to promote the construction of a new type of international relations and a community with a shared future for mankind under the guidance of Xi Jinping's Diplomatic Thought, and move towards the goal of realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

## **1. Introduction**

As an isignificant part of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era, Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy is the latest achievement of New China's diplomatic theory advancing with the times. It is a major country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation under major changes unseen in a century. Understanding and grasping Xi Jinping's diplomatic thoughts from a historical perspective can be divided into three dimensions: looking backwards, looking at the present, and looking forward. First, looking backward is to find its theoretical origin and foundation, and from a dialectical perspective, Xi Jinping's diplomatic thoughts inherit and develop the excellent traditional Chinese culture, New China's diplomatic theory and practice, traditional international relations theory and Marx's world history theory; Looking at the current situation, we can grasp the background of the generation of Xi Jinping's diplomatic thought, and understand the scientific connotation of Xi Jinping's diplomatic thought based on the ten pers China's participation in international

anti-terrorism peacekeeping and its contribution to the anti-poverty cause of mankind will see the concrete implementation of this idea. Finally, looking forward is the future development direction of the great power diplomacy with Chinese characteristics under the guidance of the diplomatic thought of Xi Jinping. He has a beautiful vision of building a new model of international relations and community of common destiny for all mankind and realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

## **2. Looking Back: The Theoretical Origin and Foundation of Xi Jinping's Diplomatic Thought**

Xi Jinping's diplomatic thinking is not a product of a single individual's wisdom or over a period of time. Instead, it is formed on the basis of fully absorbing the wisdom of traditional Chinese culture, summarizing the experience and lessons of New China's long-term diplomatic theory and practice, and referring to traditional international relations theories. The scientific theories with profound background and rich connotation.

### **2.1. The Fine Traditional Chinese Culture Nourishes Xi Jinping's Diplomatic Thought**

The Nineteenth Congress of the Communist Party of China pointed out that "the socialist culture with Chinese characteristics is derived from the excellent traditional Chinese culture nurtured by the Chinese nation's 5,000 years of civilization and history, and is cast in the revolutionary culture brought about by the party leading the people in revolution, construction, and reform. And the progressive socialist culture is rooted in the great practice of socialism with Chinese characteristics." As one of the three sources of socialist culture with Chinese distinguishing feature, the excellent traditional Chinese culture is the root of the Chinese nation's long-term settlement and the source of wisdom for solving problems, and it also provides potential nourishment for the formation of Xi Jinping's diplomatic thoughts.

Xi Jinping's diplomatic thought fully draws on the rich nutrition of the excellent traditional Chinese culture, and fully demonstrates the bearing and character of the Chinese nation in "taking harmony as the value" and "the world as the public". First, the concept of a community with a shared future for mankind contains a beautiful vision of "the world for the public" and "harmony in the world". Confucius once said in the Rites, "the road, the world is the public", he believed that everyone is equal, are a member of the society, truly realized self-physical and mental harmony, family harmony, the whole society, and then realize the harmony of the whole world in the "harmony," "Zhou Li" and the "world Xianning" described in Zhouyi, all described the social scene of this harmonious harmony. Since ancient times, China has adhered to the idea of "harmony for value" to the outside world. "Datong" can be said to represent the world view of the ancient Chinese people, which is in line with the same world with community of common destiny for all mankind in the same world.

Secondly, persisting in taking the path of peaceful development embodies the historical tradition of "harmoniousness and mutual assistance" and "comprehensive love but not offensive". The pursuit of peaceful development is a consistent requirement of the Chinese nation's thousands of years of cultural accumulation. Confucius advocated that "if people do not accept it, the culture and morality should be cultivated", and diplomatic purposes should be achieved through peaceful means

rather than force; Mencius even opposed “fighting for land and war. The violent means of warfare by killing people and surging the wild; fighting for the city and killing people over the city”, insisting on the view of "unjust war in the spring and autumn" and resisting expansion by means of war; Taoist Laozi advocates "using the Dao to lead the people, not using the soldiers to be stronger than the world." 3. The "equity theory" advocated by Zhuangzi also embodies the idea of harmonious coexistence of all things; even military strategists who study wars believe that "a soldier who defeats others without fighting" is the highest state of "war", that is, relying on appropriate diplomatic means. Instead of war. Generally speaking, the ancient Chinese foreign policy generally does not advocate active expansion of territory, but focuses on peacekeeping and good-neighborly relations. The pursuit of peace is deeply contained in the blood of the Chinese nation. The guiding ideology of our contemporary diplomacy is to fully inherit and carry forward this pursuit of peace.

Finally, the adherence to the strategy of mutual benefit, win-win and openness demonstrates the feelings and responsibility of "consolidating the world" and "emphasizing righteousness and despising profits". Traditional Chinese culture emphasizes the need to appropriately deal with the relationship between righteousness and profit, and to adhere to the correct concept of righteousness and profit. When righteousness and profit conflict, righteousness and profit must be first and even sacrificed for righteousness. This value of emphasizing righteousness, deviating from profit, and taking advantage of profit is the consistent ethics of the Chinese nation. Xi Jinping's diplomatic thinking builds a new type of international relations that includes consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits, advocates a win-win exchange model, and promotes the construction of an open world economy. They are all integrated into the moral sentiment of promoting righteousness and benefiting, helping the poor and helping the poor in traditional Chinese culture.

## **2.2. New Diplomatic Theory and Practice of China Provide Experience for Xi Jinping's Diplomatic Thought**

The rich diplomatic theory and practice since the founding of the People's Republic of China has provided reliable experience for the formation of Xi Jinping's diplomatic thought. Xi Jinping's diplomatic thought has inherited and developed the crystallization of the diplomatic theory of several generations of leadership groups in New China, and has been continuously developed in the summary of the diplomatic practice since the founding of our country.

The diplomatic theories since the founding of New China have provided theoretical references for Xi Jinping's diplomatic thoughts. Xi Jinping's diplomatic thought has absorbed the active elements of diplomatic theories such as the independent peaceful diplomatic policy, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, and a harmonious world, and promoted the diplomatic thoughts of these successive leadership groups to advance with the times, give them more distinctive characteristics of the times, and ascend to mankind. A community with a shared future, the reform of the global governance system, and a new historical height in the establishment of a new type of international relations. The absolute bottom line and red line embodied in Xi Jinping's diplomatic thoughts when it comes to national sovereignty and territorial integrity are the inheritance and development of the new China's ideas of opposing colonialism, hegemonism, and insisting on

independent diplomacy, and adhering to the concept of “sincerity, sincerity and tolerance” to neighboring countries. It is a further sublimation of the five principles of peaceful coexistence in New China, and the construction of a community with a shared future for mankind is also a creative development of the idea of "a compatible world of lasting peace and general prosperity" in the theory of a harmonious world.

The diplomatic practice since the founding of New China has provided practical experience for Xi Jinping's diplomatic thinking. Diplomatic practice is the practice of diplomatic theory, and it also provides direct and beneficial experience for the rich development of diplomatic theory. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, from Mao Zedong's visit to the Soviet Union to Zhou Enlai's visit to ten African countries, from Sino-U.S. "ping pong diplomacy" to Sino-Japanese "ballet diplomacy", from resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea to assisting the construction of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway, these diplomatic practices have laid the foundation for the formation of Xi Jinping's diplomatic thinking. It has established a realistic basis and provided it with successful experience in diplomatic forms and diplomatic concepts. Since The Eighteenth Congress of the Communist Party of China, China has actively promoted the reform of the global governance system, proposed and promoted the implementation of major proposals such as the “Belt and Road”, established the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank Asian Investment and Development Bank, and provided high-speed rail technology to many countries in the world. Manifestation.

### **2.3. Traditional International Relations Theory Provides a Reference for Xi Jinping's Diplomatic Thought**

Traditional international relations theories provide references for Xi Jinping's diplomatic thoughts, including Marx's international relations theories and Western international relations theories. Xi Jinping's diplomatic thoughts sublimate and surpass the traditional international relations theories, thereby realizing the advancement with the times. Development with Chinese characteristics.

Marxist international relations theory, world outlook and methodology have provided fundamental theoretical basis and methods for the formation of Xi Jinping's diplomatic thinking. The formation of Xi Jinping's thought on diplomacy is the result of the full integration of Marxist international relations theory with Chinese characteristics international relations theory and practice, and it has a solid Marxist theoretical foundation. Marxist theory of international relations takes dialectical materialism and historical materialism as the theoretical foundation, takes world history, war and revolution as the research objects, and takes international peace and communism as the theoretical pursuit, and it has powerfully criticized the Western traditional competition theories such as the theory of evolution. And gave a reasonable explanation of the development of the international society, the relationship between nations, and the relationship between nations. Xi Jinping's diplomatic thoughts keep pace with the times and uphold Marx's basic theory of international relations, summarize history, and look forward to the future. From the perspective of historical materialism, we have profound insights into the logic behind the "great changes unseen in a century", and advocated the construction of a community of shared future for mankind under the interdependence and close ties of all countries in the world with a high degree of dialectics,

demonstrating that it has both Marxist principles and significant China Distinctive diplomatic thoughts.

Western international relations theories provide a reflective reference for Xi Jinping's diplomatic thoughts, and Xi Jinping's diplomatic thoughts are generated and developed on the basis of their sublation. Traditional Western international relations theories mostly take the relationship between major powers in Europe and America as the research object, and it is inevitable that there are presuppositions based on Western models and respecting Western values. The mainstream neo-realism and neo-liberalism of the current international relations theory were both produced in the 1970s and were greatly influenced by the Cold War at that time. The final historical conclusions and the clash of civilizations developed after the Cold War are still constructed based on the development process of Western countries as the main reference. On the one hand, the views on state power and national interests in the traditional Western international relations theory provide reference for the formation of Xi Jinping's diplomatic thoughts. For example, Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye's "Power and Interdependence" also emphasizes inter-state relations. Cooperation and interdependence; on the other hand, these traditional Western international relations theories advocating power and zero-sum game views are becoming less and less suitable for the direction of the current era. Xi Jinping's diplomatic thinking jumps out of power on the basis of critical reference. Thinking and zero-sum game thinking, while pursuing their own development, condense the greatest common divisor of the interests of people all over the world.

### **3. Looking at the Present: the Generative Background, Basic Connotation and Practical Implementation of Xi Jinping's Diplomatic Thought**

Xi Jinping's diplomatic thought is a scientific theory generated under the background of the rapid development of China and the extensive and profound changes in the world, which is unprecedented in a century. It includes the fundamental guarantee, mission, goals and fundamental requirements for advancing contemporary major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics. Such comprehensive scientific connotations have been implemented in the practice of contemporary Chinese diplomacy.

#### **3.1. Generated in the "Great Changes Unseen in a Century"**

"At present, our country is in the best period of development since modern times, and the world is undergoing great changes not seen in a century. The two are intertwined synchronously and oscillate with each other at the same time. There are many international favorable conditions for doing foreign work at present and in the future." Xi Jinping's thought on diplomacy was created under the background of the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, based on the unprecedented changes in a century and a profound grasp of the new orientation of China's development and the new changes in the world's development.

On the one hand, China is the biggest variable of "great changes unseen in a century." The new historical position of China's development is the basic background for the formation of Xi Jinping's diplomatic thoughts. "After long-term efforts, socialism with Chinese characteristics has got into a new era. This is a new historical direction for my country's development." "Today, socialist China

stands as firm as a rock in the east of the world. No force can shake the status of our mighty motherland, and no force can stop the step forward of the Chinese people and the Chinese nation." These are all judgments on the new historical position of China's development and affirmation of the historic achievements of the Chinese nation. Over the past 70 years since the founding of our nation, the Chinese people have created tremendous development miracles through hard work, especially those that have experienced more than 40 years of reform and opening up. Through the struggle, China has undergone major changes from the beginning of a new era to entering a new century, from a new starting point to entering a new era. The Chinese people have also achieved a historical leap from poverty and backwardness to basic food and clothing to the imminent realization of a comprehensive well-off. However, China's basic national conditions in the primary stage of socialism and its international status as the world's largest developing country have not changed. Therefore, to build a modern and powerful socialist country, a more peaceful and favorable international environment must be created and a new diplomatic situation opened up with scientific guidelines.

On the other hand, the extensive and far-reaching changes that have occurred in the world and the historical changes in the relationship between China and the world are another era background for the formation of Xi Jinping's diplomatic thoughts. First, the international balance of power is undergoing profound changes. Emerging market countries and a huge army of developing countries have risen rapidly, and the momentum of multi-polarization is obvious. Second, the in-depth development of globalization has continuously changed the production methods, lifestyles, and thinking modes of human society. The development of China brings more problems while bringing people closer; third, the challenges facing global governance continue to increase, and the formation of a fair and reasonable new international order has gradually become a universal consensus. Under such changes, the relationship between China and the world is also changing, from the edge of the international arena to the center, from a passive receiver of the international order to an active leader, and a builder and contributor to the construction of a new international order.

### **3.2. Take "Ten Persistence" as the Basic Connotation**

At the Central Foreign Affairs Work Conference held in June 2018, General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out that Since The Eighteenth Congress of the Communist Party of China, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, in the face of the changing international situation, my country's foreign work has overcome difficulties and forged ahead. Promoting major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics, and carrying out a series of major theoretical and practical innovations in foreign work, forming a new era of socialist diplomatic thinking with Chinese characteristics, and summarizing it as "ten persistence." These "ten persistences" have highly condensed the basic connotations of Xi Jinping's diplomatic thoughts, and covered the core content of my country's foreign work in the new era, including the historical mission and general goals.

The first is to insist on maintaining the party's central authority as the command to reinforce the party's centralized and unified leadership over foreign affairs, which is the essential guarantee for doing a good job in foreign affairs; the second is to adhere to the mission of realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation to promote major-country diplomacy with Chinese

characteristics, which is a historical mission entrusted to foreign affairs in the new era; the third is to adhere to the purpose of maintaining world peace and promoting common development to promote the construction of a community with a shared future for mankind, which is the general goal of foreign work in the new era; the fourth is to adhere to socialism with Chinese characteristics as the fundamental compliance to heighten strategic confidence. This is the fundamental requirement that must be followed in foreign work in the new era; the fifth is to adhere to the principle of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits to promote the construction of the "Belt and Road". This is the general plan for my country's opening to the outside world and foreign cooperation for a long time in the future, and an important practice platform for practicing a community with a shared future for people worldwide; the sixth is to adhere to the path of peaceful development based on mutual respect and win-win cooperation, and this is a basic principle that China's diplomacy must uphold for a long time; the seventh is to persist in building a global partnership based on deepening the diplomatic layout, which is an significant connotation of China's diplomacy in the new era; the eighth is to adhere to the concept of fairness and justice to lead the reform of the global governance system, which is an pivotal direction of China's diplomacy in the new era; the ninth is to maintain national sovereignty, security and peace with the bottom line of national harmony and interests. Developing interests is the starting point and goal of foreign work; tenth, persisting in shaping the style of diplomacy with Chinese characteristics in the direction of combining the fine traditions of foreign work with the characteristics of the times, this is a unique spiritual symbol of China's diplomacy.

From these "ten insistences", we can clearly understand the distinctive characteristics of "adhering to the path of peaceful development", "adhering to a mutually beneficial and win-win opening strategy" and "promoting the construction of a community of common destiny for all mankind". These new expressions and concepts are also in 2018. In March, at the first meeting of the 13th National People's Frontier Conference, it was formally and for the first time written into the Constitution, which also established the main content of Xi Jinping's diplomatic thoughts in the form of fundamental Dafa.

### **3.3. We will Implement Major-Country Diplomacy with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era**

Xi Jinping's diplomatic thought has been concretely implemented in contemporary China's diplomatic practice. Under the guidance of this scientific theory, great power diplomacy with Chinese characteristics has shown a new pattern and a new atmosphere, interpreting the scientific connotation and direction of Xi Jinping's diplomatic thought with innovative forms and solid actions. The Chinese people and the world show the grandeur and demeanor.

First of all, home diplomacy has been an important platform for China's diplomacy since the The Eighteenth Congress of the Communist Party of China. In recent years, China has successively hosted major events such as the Boao Forum for Asia, the Hangzhou Summit of the Group of Twenty, the BRICS Summit, the summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and the Shanghai International Import Expo to showcase the image of China as a great power in the form of home diplomacy while further promoting global partnerships. Net construction. Second, the head of

state diplomacy is an important carrier for the practice of Xi Jinping's diplomatic thinking. In international exchange activities, the head of state plays a vital role as a representative of the country's image. General Secretary Xi Jinping has visited nearly forty times from 2013 to June 2019, covering nearly seventy countries and major international and regional organizations on five continents. "Xi-style diplomacy" has become China's diplomacy with a friendly and fun style and candid and pragmatic role. A beautiful landscape; in addition, General Secretary Xi Jinping referred to Putin as "the closest foreign colleague" and "the best close friend", so that their personal friendship lays a good foundation for Sino-Russian people-to-people exchanges, which fully proves that the heads of state The private friendship between China has also become a booster for bringing countries closer together, which is another distinctive feature of "Xi-style diplomacy." Third, new breakthroughs have been made in major-country diplomacy and neighboring diplomacy. In terms of major-country diplomacy, General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out that "the Pacific Ocean is large enough to have a capacity of the development of China and the United States", and advocated the construction of Sino-US relations in a way of "mutual respect" and "win-win cooperation", while promoting Sino-Russian relations. , China-EU relations, China-Japan relations and trade. Strategic high-level dialogues, cooperation on regional hotspot issues, and other forms are constantly opening up new prospects; in neighboring diplomacy, under the guidance of Xi Jinping's diplomatic thinking, China adheres to the principle of "sincerity, sincerity and tolerance", supports the development and growth of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and promotes China, Japan, and South Korea. Negotiations on the trade zone, preparations for the establishment of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, and the construction of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, etc., to achieve peaceful coexistence and collaborative development with neighboring countries.

In addition, China has also implemented the diplomatic thinking of the new era in its participation in international affairs and the undertaking of joint responsibilities. China actively participates in international counter-terrorism and peacekeeping operations, advocates a new security concept, and plays a constructive role in issues such as the denuclearization of North Korea and the reconstruction of Afghanistan; actively contributes to the anti-poverty cause of all mankind, while taking the lead in completing the UN Millennium Development Goals Provided Chinese wisdom and Chinese solutions for the anti-poverty cause of other countries; actively responded to the common problems faced by mankind, provided medical services and medical equipment assistance to many countries in the world during the raging new crown pneumonia epidemic, and called for the construction of a human health community... Xi Jinping's diplomatic thoughts It has been practiced in China's diplomatic practice in the new era.

#### **4. Looking forward: Under the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy, the Future Direction of Great Power Diplomacy with Chinese Characteristics Follows**

Xi Jinping's diplomatic thoughts are constantly being implemented in China's current diplomatic practice, and will continue to be implemented, and play a continuous guiding and leading role in great power diplomacy with Chinese characteristics. Xi Jinping's diplomatic thought system is huge and rich in content, but its fundamental foothold lies in two dimensions, namely, realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and the "two construction" proposed in the nineteen major reports, which also indicates the fundamental goal and trend of China's great power diplomacy.



#### **4.1. Xi Jinping's Diplomatic Thought will Help Promote the Great Rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation**

The diplomacy of any country must be subordinate to its overall strategy and overall development. For China, the current practice of major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics must also consider China's basic national conditions in the primary stage of socialism and its international status as the world's largest developing country. Serve the national development strategy and fundamental interests, and take the realization of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation as the fundamental task and mission.

In the report of The Nineteenth Congress of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized that realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation is the greatest dream of the Chinese nation since modern times, and pointed out that today we are closer, more confident and more capable of achieving the goal of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation than at any time in history; in various foreign affairs activities, the General Secretary has repeatedly clarified the relationship between diplomacy and The great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, that is, realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation is the fundamental goal of diplomatic activities. In 2013, General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out at the neighboring diplomatic symposium that the central task of China's diplomacy is to obey and serve the realization of the "two centenary" goals and the realization of the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation; it will be held in 2018 At the Central Foreign Affairs Working Conference, the General Secretary also pointed out that it is necessary to "adhere to the mission of realizing the great rejuvenation of our nation to promote great power diplomacy with Chinese characteristics", and to "fully implement the socialist diplomatic thinking with Chinese characteristics in the new era, and continue to achieve the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation." , Promote the building of a community with a shared future for mankind and create good external conditions."

It is undeniable that the diplomatic work that we have done and now has made a significant contribution to the great rejuvenation of our nation, but the historical mission of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation is in progress rather than completion. As one of the core value pursuits of Xi Jinping's diplomatic thought, it will definitely Continue to stipulate the future direction of major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics, and Xi Jinping's diplomatic thoughts will also provide scientific theoretical guidance and guarantees for diplomatic practice under theoretical guidance for the ultimate realization of this historical mission.

#### **4.2. We will Promote the "Two Constructions" with Xi Jinping's Diplomatic Thought**

One of the outstanding highlights of Xi Jinping's diplomatic thought is to emphasize that China should contribute to human society, and push forward the building of a new type of international relations and the building of a community of common destiny for all mankind while achieving its own development and national rejuvenation. This is another value pursuit of great power diplomacy with Chinese characteristics, and is also the goal it will strive to achieve in the future.

Also in the report of The Nineteenth Congress of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi Jinping clearly pointed out that "Great-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics

should promote the construction of a new type of international relations and a community with a shared future for mankind.” A political party striving for a progressive cause. The Communist Party of China has always made it its mission to make new and greater contributions to mankind. "To make greater contributions to mankind and to seek greater unity for the world is the responsibility and responsibility of China as a great country, and it is also the Communist Party of China. Consistent lofty ideals. Since the founding of New China for more than seventy years, it has always adhered to an independent foreign policy of peace, and has always taken the maintenance of world peace and the promotion of common development as the purpose of its foreign work. At the historical convergence period of the great rejuvenation strategy of the Chinese nation and the great changes in the world unseen in a century, Xi Jinping’s diplomatic thinking goes beyond the interests of individual countries and calls on all countries to join hands in building a new paradigm of international relations, constructing a community with a shared future for all people, and achieving common development for human society. Lasting prosperity and long-term stability point the way.

Under the current complex international situation, it is still facing difficulties to fully realize the establishment of a new paradigm of international relations and a community with a shared future for mankind. However, as a responsible major country that is increasingly approaching to the center of the world stage, China will surely adopt the “Belt and Road” construction and globalization under the guidance of Xi Jinping’s diplomatic thinking. Partnership building and the reform of the global governance system are the starting points, enabling major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics to promote the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation while promoting the ultimate formation of a new type of international relations and a community of common destiny for all mankind.

## 5. Conclusion

This article takes a historical perspective to understand Xi Jinping’s diplomatic thoughts, traces its theoretical origins and production basis forward, analyzes its production background, basic connotation and practical performance from a current perspective, and points out the goals and objectives of major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics under its direction from a forward-looking perspective. Future direction. Xi Jinping’s diplomatic thoughts, as an important part of the socialist thoughts with our own features in the new era, and scientific thoughts that condense the long-term diplomatic theory and practical experience of the Communist Party of China, have important practical significance for the promotion of major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics under the current "two overall situations". It will also continue to develop and improve in the practice of major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics, and continue to play a guiding role for the great rejuvenation of the our nation, the new model of international relations, and the ultimate realization of a community with a shared future for people all over the world.

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