

The Historical Contribution Of Dissemination In China Of Marxism In The Period Of The May 4th Movement From The Perspective Of Sinicization

Yan Xiongfei, Chang Hengyue

Hubei University of Technology, Wu Han, 430000, China

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Abstract: The development of Chinese society, politics, economy, and ideology and as well as culture prepared the conditions for the spread of Marxism in China. The May 4th Movement promoted the widespread spread of Marxism. From the perspective of Sinicization, the spread of Marxism during the May 4th Movement was unique, and the historical contribution of Marxism in China was huge.

1. Introduction

2019 is the 100th anniversary of the May 4th Movement. Reviewing the spread of Marxism in China during the May 4th period, studying the historical conditions and characteristics of Marxism spreading in China from the perspective of Sinicization, exploring the historical contribution of Marxism spreading in China, and helping to grasp Marxism Sinicization and Its regularity.

2. Conditions for the Spread of Marxism during the May 4th Movement

Looking back at the history of the May 4th Movement, we can clearly see that the necessary conditions for the spread of Marxism in China were already available before the May 4th Movement.

(1)The influence of the New Cultural Movement and the October Revolution prepared the theoretical conditions for the spread of Marxism

After the 1911 Revolution, with the development of nationalism, the national bourgeoisie has grown stronger, and its requirements for democracy have become more urgent. The failure of the bourgeois radical democrats to reflect on the 1911 Revolution is because of the existence of feudal thoughts, the lack of enlightenment of Western democratic thoughts, and the unconsciousness of the people, so they launched a new cultural movement aimed at transforming the national character.

The New Culture Movement crippled feudal ideology and culture with fierce criticism, spread new cultural and new ideas of democracy and science, and created ideological conditions for inspiring people to pursue the truth of saving the country and the people. But because of its class attributes and the constraints of the times, the multiplier effect produced by the close combination of advanced thinking and the masses cannot be achieved.

The October Revolution of 1917 allowed advanced Chinese intellectuals to see the true power of Marxism, and felt the tremendous energy of the Chinese working class through the May 4th Movement. As a result, the rapid spread of Marxism in China was promoted, and it was increasingly integrated with the Chinese workers' movement, and the new cultural movement began a qualitative change.

(2)The development and growth of the Chinese working class has prepared class conditions for the spread of Marxism

After the Opium War failed, foreign countries opened factories in China, producing the earliest workers. Along with the Westernization Movement, the development of national industries, and the development of national capitalism after World War I, the number of Chinese workers has exploded. From the Revolution of 1911 to the May Fourth Movement, although the working class continued to participate in the struggle, it was only a follower of the bourgeois revolution, and it was still in a

state of freedom and immature struggle. The first is that it has been used as a rigid weapon in the struggle and is “used” by the bourgeoisie or the general trend; the second is that the struggle is simply the pursuit of economic rights and interests without political demands. It is in a state of “freedom”; the third is that the struggle is only a decentralized struggle, and the huge working class is not united, unplanned, or organized.

Before the May 4th Movement, the number of workers had reached 2 million. The working class had become an important force in society at that time. Under the historical conditions at that time, with the increasing consciousness of the working class, there was an urgent need to change in a conscious direction. This change was fully demonstrated during the May 4th Movement.

(3) Newspapers and periodicals have emerged to prepare propaganda conditions for the spread of Marxism

On the one hand, under the historical circumstances at that time, the mass media created conditions for the spread of Marxism. “Vernacular literature” and “Vernacular publications” appeared, and some newspaper supplements also began to be used, taking on the role of Marxist propaganda carriers. At that time, there were more and more publications promoting new ideas and Marxism, such as “New Youth”, “Weekly Review”, “New Wave” and so on.

On the other hand, at that time, intellectuals were the first groups to come into contact with Marxism. They saw the advanced and scientific characteristics of Marxism in their communication, and found new theories and roads to save and develop the country. They also assumed publicity. And apply Marxist missions and missions.

3. Characteristics of the Spread of Marxism in China during the Second and May 4th Movement

The May 4th Movement period was a special period for people's emancipation and the pursuit of truth. During this historical period, the spread of Marxism has a new beginning and has distinct historical characteristics.

(1) Intellectuals have realized their mental withdrawal

Before the May 4th Movement, Chinese people of insight successively studied the West and tried to save China with various theories, but all ended in failure. The October Revolution presented a new direction and method to advanced intellectuals, and finally chose and put it into practice. “The October Revolution has helped the advanced elements in the world and in China, using the proletarian universe as a tool to observe the destiny of the country, and rethinking their own problems. Taking the Russian path-this is the conclusion.” After the May 4th Movement, they became very enthusiastic about Marxism, constantly understood, translated, and studied Marxism and its discourse, and realized their own transformation, gradually transforming Marxism from “acceptable theory” into unwillingness. Chongqing's “belief”.

(2) Early Makesi began to join hands with the working class

“Russia is united with the people, and united with the nobles and the capitalists, and has won the victory of social reform.” The May Fourth Movement made the power of the working class shine in their eyes. Advanced intellectuals also began to join hands with the working class, go deep into it, and bring Marxism into the class. Qu Qiubai also said: “Russia has become a well-known 'go to the people' movement, and we believe that it will soon begin in China, because if we want the Chinese proletariat to join the world movement, we should approach them and impart knowledge They and help them organize, we sincerely hope to take on this responsibility.

4. The Spread of Marxism in the Period of the March and May 4th Movement Laid a Solid Foundation for Its Sinicization

The spread of Marxism during the May 4th Movement promoted the combination of intellectuals and workers, and the combination of Marxism and the Chinese workers' movement laid a class, organizational, and ideological foundation for the Sinicization of Marxism.

(1) The awakening of the Chinese working class has laid a class foundation for the Sinicization

of Marxism

The May 4th Movement pushed the spread of Marxism into the working class and laid a class foundation for the founding of the Communist Party of China. This is the first major contribution to the localization of Marxism in China, and it is also an important manifestation of popularization.

After the May Fourth Movement broke out, the working class stated: “Our country’s diplomacy has failed, our country is in a state of peril, and all nationals who are indignant with one another are calling out from academia and running around; the business community is calling for help. The workers in our industry are hot and bloody. Tianliang, during this period, Xi Ren was sitting and watching, so from today, all strike “[1]. During the movement, the working class burst into a powerful fighting force and became the main force of the May 4th Movement.

The powerful power demonstrated by the working class is irreplaceable. This point was also recognized in time by the advanced intellectuals with preliminary communist ideas during the May 4th Movement. They set about propagating Marxism to the working class in a way that the workers' group liked. In the process of contact with the advanced intellectuals, the workers' masses have improved their ideology and produced a group of advanced elements, which continue to lead the growth of the working class. The class foundation for the establishment of the Communist Party of China continued to grow at this time.

(3)The establishment of the Chinese Communist Party has laid a solid organizational foundation for the Sinicization of Marxism

The May 4th Movement promoted the combination of Marxism and the workers' movement, and caused a qualitative change in the movement of the working class, making organizational preparations for the founding of the Communist Party of China. This is the second major contribution to the Sinicization of Marxism.

After the May 4th Movement, due to Marxist education and influence, the working class began to change from “freedom” to “self-care”. There have been two major changes in the working class. First, in the previous workers' movement, the working class simply pursued economic changes and looked forward to fighting for greater economic rights for itself. But after the May 4th Movement, he was baptized by Marxism, clearly understood his class nature, and gradually began to have conscious political demands. Began to change from economic rights to dual existence of economic and political rights. Second, the state of the working class in previous struggles was unorganized and unlinked. But after the May 4th Movement, the early Communists organized themselves and started the work of party building among the working class as they went deeper into the working class. From July 23rd to 31st, 1921, the First National Congress of the Communist Party of China was held in Shanghai. The task is to strengthen leadership of the workers' movement and vigorously develop trade union organizations. The translation and introduction of the original work of Marxism and Lenin laid a foundation for the Sinicization of Marxism

Under the historical conditions at that time, China's advanced elements formed, in the process of contacting, accepting, understanding, and applying Marxism, an early Marxist outlook. This early Marxist view provided ideological and theoretical preparations for the founding of the Communist Party of China. This is also an important manifestation of the modernization of Marxism.

Marxism was known to the Chinese in 1898, but it was limited to a small number of people who knew it. Li Dazhao had a preliminary understanding of “socialism” in 1912, and Chen Duxiu[2] already knew the relationship between “socialism” and “Marx” in 1915[3]. But this level and degree of understanding cannot profoundly affect his thinking change. Affected by the May 4th Movement, Li Dazhao published articles such as “The Value of Historical Materialism in Modern History”, talked about Marxist theory and his own understanding, and Li Dazhao's Marxist concept gradually established. Articles such as “Talking Politics” published by Chen Duxiu also explained the formation and development of Chen Duxiu's Marxist outlook.

At the same time, advanced intellectuals at the time actively and continuously translated and commented on Marxist works, which triggered more groups and people to begin to contact, accept, learn, and propagate Marxism. According to incomplete statistics, “In 1920, the number of new publications in the country soared to more than 400. There were about 300 or more progressive

societies in the year after the May 4th Movement, and there were more than 30 types from May 4th to 1922. Translation of Marxist-Leninian Classics into Chinese. “ At this time, people who are pinning on Marxism have begun to emerge endlessly, have begun to use Marxism to arm their minds, and continue to grasp the theory of Marxism. At the same time, it began to specifically solve China's specific practical problems.

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