

# The Great Practice and Contemporary Revelation of the Communist Party of China in Grasping the Historical Initiative during the Yan'an Period

Jianpeng Yu

<sup>1</sup> School of Marxism, Shaanxi Normal University, Xi'an 710119, China

<sup>2</sup> School of Marxism, Sichuan Normal University, Chengdu 610066, China

## Abstract

During the thirteen years of hard struggle in Yan'an, the Party took the initiative to plan strategic tactics, took the initiative to face up to the problems of the times, took the initiative to take up the historical mission, took the initiative to grasp the laws of history, took the initiative to make historical creations, solved many difficult problems concerning the Party's destiny, accomplished many major events affecting the direction of the country, always grasped the initiative of history, pushed the cause of the revolution from a low ebb to a high ebb, realized the historic turnaround of the Party's and the country's development, and This has demonstrated the CPC's quality of unifying the value initiative, theoretical initiative and practical initiative. The Party's great practice and successful experience of seizing the historical initiative during the Yan'an period are of great practical significance to enhancing the historical initiative in the new era and promoting the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation in an all-round way.

## Keywords

Yan'an Period; Communist Party of China; Historical Initiative.

## 1. Introduction

The report of the 20th Party Congress pointed out that "the whole Party must not forget the original heart and keep the mission in mind, must be modest and prudent, hard work, must dare to struggle, good at struggle, firm historical self-confidence, enhance the historical initiative, and write a more splendid chapter of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era." On October 27, when visiting the Yan'an Revolutionary Memorial Site, General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized the need to carry forward the great party-building spirit, promote the Yan'an spirit, firm up historical self-confidence, enhance historical initiative, carry forward the spirit of struggle, and unite in the struggle to achieve the goals and tasks set forth by the Party's 20th National Congress. Historical initiative refers to the CPC's attitude and spirit of giving full play to its subjective initiative and creatively solving major problems of the times on the basis of complying with the historical trend, following the laws of history, and learning from historical experience, and it has been an important code for the Party to lead the people to victory for more than a hundred years. Historical initiative is the Party's positive action and forward-looking deployment of reality and the future based on the materialist view of history, an organic combination of historical cognition, historical thinking and action guidance, which connects the past, the present and the future, and is the self-knowledge and self-reflection of past achievements and current practice, as well as self-awareness and self-reliance for future development. General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out: "Historical development has its own laws, but people are not completely passive in it. As long as we grasp the laws of historical development and the general trend, seize the opportunity of historical change, go with the trend, and work hard, we will be able to move forward better."

## **2. The Party's Great Practice of Seizing the Historical Initiative During the Yan'an Period**

### **2.1. Proactive Planning of Strategic Tactics to Address Major Events of Long-term Significance**

Strategic initiative is an inevitable requirement for the Party to grasp the historical initiative. In December 1935, the CPC Central Committee convened the Wayaobao Conference, after which Mao Zedong made a report on "On the Strategy of Opposing Japanese Imperialism" at a meeting of Party activists, in which he examined the domestic and foreign political situation, and the Party, based on the change of the main contradiction in Japan's demise of China, made the strategic decision of establishing the anti-Japanese national united front, which was followed by specific deployments of the Party's united front work, military strategic strategy, and political strategy, making the Party grasp the historical initiative under the upcoming rapidly changing political situation. The Party then made specific arrangements for united front work, military strategic tactics and political tactics, which enabled the Party to take the historical initiative in the rapidly changing political situation that was to come. Subsequently, the Party carried out fruitful united front work and pushed for the peaceful settlement of the Xi'an Incident, laying the political foundation for the upcoming all-nation war of resistance. After the outbreak of the all-out war of resistance, the Party has always adhered to and defended the united front of the anti-Japanese nation, and properly dealt with major events such as the "Wannan Incident". The Party also actively explored the mechanism of the revolution and published a series of important documents to scientifically analyze the Chinese revolution and point out the way forward. In the latter part of the War of Resistance, the Party strategically planned for a new China, proposing and promoting the establishment of a coalition government. After the victory in the war, the Party adhered to the policy of "talking against talking" and "fighting against fighting", and fought for peace and democracy, successfully coping with the complicated situation at that time, thus winning the political and military initiative. Mao Zedong personally pushed the Chongqing negotiations to reach an agreement on the peaceful establishment of a nation, doing his best for democracy and peace in the country and influencing the course of history. Facts have proved that the Party made strategic plans in advance, properly resolved many major events, and maintained its historical sobriety and seized the historical initiative at critical junctures.

### **2.2. Taking the Initiative to Face up to The Issues of the Times and Successfully Promoting the Modernization of Marxism in China.**

Theoretical self-consciousness is the proper meaning of the Party's grasping the historical initiative. Theory is the forerunner of action, and without correct theoretical guidance it is impossible for the Chinese revolution to achieve victory. In the Yan'an period, the Party was faced with a semi-colonial and semi-feudal situation, and how to realize national independence and people's liberation was a major issue of the times. At the Sixth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee of the Sixth Party Congress, the proposition of "the Chineseization of Marxism" was put forward. After a long period of exploration, the Chinese Communists, represented by Mao Zedong, closely combined the basic principles of Marxism with the actual situation in China, overcame the interference of the Party's dogmatism, and formed the creative achievements with the theory of the New Democracy Revolution at the core. In June 1943, Wang Jiaxiang put forward for the first time the concept of "Mao Zedong Thought" in "The Communist Party of China and the Road to National Liberation in China", which was generally recognized by the whole Party. At the Seventh Party Congress, Mao Zedong Thought was written into the Party Constitution and became the guide for the work of the whole Party. Historical development has proved that the CPC is able to do what it does, ultimately because Marxism

works, and because Chineseized and modernized Marxism works, and that having the scientific guidance of Marxism is fundamental to the Party's ability to seize the initiative in history.

### **2.3. Took the Initiative to Assume the Historical Mission and Defeated All Enemies at Home and Abroad.**

Taking up the mission is the value pattern of the Party in grasping the initiative of history. In the face of the seriousness of Japan's massive invasion of China, the CPC has always held high the banner of resistance and national salvation, and has always been the vanguard of the Chinese nation. It was the first to put forward and has always adhered to the anti-Japanese national united front, adhered to the line of all-round resistance, and created the anti-Japanese bases behind the enemy lines, thus rapidly growing into the mainstay of the war of resistance. In the face of the three anti-communist climaxes of the Kuomintang and the treason of Wang Jingwei's group, the Party endured humiliation, insisted on resistance, unity and progress, gathered the strength of the whole nation, and led the resistance war to a final victory. In terms of regime building, the anti-Japanese democratic bases realized the principle of "three-three system" to maximize the cohesion of anti-Japanese forces. After the victory in the war, they held high the banner of democracy and nation-building, advocated the establishment of a coalition government, opposed civil war and dictatorship, and pushed forward peace negotiations. After Chiang Kai-shek launched an all-out civil war, it persisted in the war of self-defense, relied on the people, and crushed the comprehensive and focused attacks of the Kuomintang reactionaries. The Party always dared to struggle and was good at it, opened up a new revolutionary situation in the midst of national peril, relied on tenacious struggle to defeat its enemies at home and abroad, and endeavored to take up the historical mission of saving the country from war and establishing a new China.

### **2.4. Taking the Initiative in Grasping the Laws of History and Exploring the Correct Path of Revolution**

The correct path is the determining factor in the Party's seizing the initiative in history. By summarizing the positive and negative experiences of the revolution, the Party has gradually clarified such major issues as the object, nature, tasks, driving force, and future of the Chinese revolution, and found a correct revolutionary path of new democracy that meets the national conditions. In the "Publication of the Communist Party", Mao Zedong profoundly expounded the three basic problems of the Chinese revolution: the problem of the united front, the problem of armed struggle, and the problem of party building, and analyzed the interrelationships among these three problems. He summarized that the united front, armed struggle, and party building were the three magic treasures of the Party in leading the revolution to defeat the enemy. The Party has scientifically analyzed, through such works as "The Chinese Revolution and the Communist Party of China" and "On New Democracy," that the main contradictions in Chinese society in modern times have been the contradiction between imperialism and the Chinese nation, and the contradiction between feudalism and the masses of the people. The nature of modern society determines that the main objects of revolution are imperialism and feudalism. Regarding the nature of the revolution, it is believed that the present revolution is a new democratic revolution led by the proletariat against imperialism and feudalism. The future of the Chinese revolution is not capitalist but socialist and communist, which is determined by the domestic and foreign conditions and the historical situation. Through the analysis of historical experience, we have recognized the laws of history, grasped the historical initiative and explored a correct path for the new democratic revolution, which has realized national independence and the liberation of the people.

## 2.5. Taking the Initiative to Create History and Forging a Party that is at the Forefront of the Times

Party leadership is an essential feature for grasping the historical initiative. During the Yan'an period, the CPC led the people to carry out creative work in all aspects, which was particularly evident in the construction of the regime and its own construction. Under the leadership of the Party, the Shanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region was built into a test area for new democracy, and became a national model region with "ten no's", and Chen Jiageng exclaimed "China's hope is in Yan'an" after a field trip. In the construction of the Party, a self-revolution has been realized. As early as in "The Communist", Mao Zedong proposed that "building a nationwide, mass, ideologically, politically and organizationally consolidated Bolshevik Communist Party of China" is a "great project". "The Yan'an Rectification embodied the Party's historical initiative for self-construction, as well as the distinctive features of strict Party governance, and accumulated important experience for the Party's ability to purify, perfect, innovate and improve itself. The Party has cultivated and formed the Yan'an Spirit in the thirteen years of hard struggle, which is the firm and correct political direction, and the unity of the whole Party as one person; the ideological line of emancipation of the mind and seeking truth from facts, which embodies the Chinese style and the Chinese style of the Chinese Communists; and the fundamental tenet of serving the people wholeheartedly, which is reflected in the classic work of Mao Zedong's "To Serve the People," in which he says, "Dying for the interests of the people is more important than dying for the interests of Taishan, and it is better than dying for Taishan. Mao Zedong's classic "To Serve the People" in the sentence "To die for the people's interests is heavier than Mount Tai" reconstructed the traditional ethics of life and death, fully demonstrated the Party's value orientation of the people's interests as the most important, reflecting the purpose of wholeheartedly serving the people, the facts have proved that the Party won the people's hearts and minds to win the initiative in history; is the entrepreneurial spirit of self-reliance and hard work, the Party's leaders in the difficult years launched a campaign of mass production, hard work and pragmatic, and put the initiative of development firmly in place. It is the entrepreneurial spirit of self-reliance and hard work that has led the Party to launch the mass production movement in the difficult years, and to work hard. The convening of the Seventh National Congress of the CPC marked the Party's political, ideological and organizational maturity. Politically, the Party was united under the banner of Mao Zedong, achieving unprecedented unity and solidarity; ideologically, the Party established Mao Zedong Thought as the guiding principle of the Party as a whole, and wrote Mao Zedong Thought into the Party's constitution; and organizationally, the Party formed a group of mature and well-tested politicians.

From 1935, when the Party Central Committee landed in Shaanbei, to 1948, when it went nationwide, in thirteen years the Chinese Communists pondered over China's future with profound historical insight, were farsighted, strategized, and made a series of major decisions that guided the direction of the revolution, enabling the Party to take the initiative at major historical junctures, not only to stand firmly on its feet but also to enter the irreversible and ever-growing historical track, and ultimately to The Party led the Chinese people to the great victory of the New Democratic Revolution, changing the destiny of China and the map of the world in one fell swoop.

### **3. Necessary Requirements for the Party to Enhance its Historical Initiative in the New Era**

#### **3.1. Vigorously Promoting the Great Rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation in All Respects**

During the Yan'an period, the Party strategically planned the goal of building a new democratic country, so that the Chinese revolution could stride forward in the right direction and achieve a historic victory. The central task of the Party in the new era is to comprehensively build a strong socialist modernized country and achieve the second hundred-year goal. Comprehensively promoting the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation with Chinese-style modernization is both the central task of the Party and the goal point of the Party's enhanced historical initiative. Now, we are closer to, more confident in and more capable of realizing the goal of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation than at any time in history. Only by anchoring the goal of the struggle can the Party lead the whole nation to continuously seize a new victory in building a modernized socialist country in all respects.

#### **3.2. Continuing to Write a New Chapter in the Modernization of Marxism in the New Era**

During the Yan'an period, the Party successfully pushed forward the Chineseization of Marxism, founded Mao Zedong Thought, and guided the revolutionary cause to ultimate victory. Continuing to promote the modernization of the Chinese version of Marxism in the new era is an important prerequisite for strengthening the historical initiative. If a nation wants to be at the forefront of the times, it can never be without the guidance of correct theories. In the face of the complex and ever-changing internal and external environments, the Party's ability to theoretically and scientifically answer the world's questions, the questions of the times, the questions of China, and the questions of the people has become the key to the country's development and future. General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized, "Why the CPC is capable and why socialism with Chinese characteristics is good is, in the final analysis, the line of Marxism, the line of Marxism that has been Chineseized and modernized. Having the scientific theoretical guidance of Marxism is fundamental to our Party's firm beliefs and faith and to grasping the initiative of history." Only by insisting on combining the basic principles of Marxism with China's concrete realities and with China's excellent traditional culture can we continue to write a new chapter on the Chineseization and modernization of Marxism, continue to grasp the historical initiative, enhance theoretical thinking, and provide theoretical guidance for the realization of the Party's goals.

#### **3.3. Developing the Spirit of Struggle and Opening up New Horizons for the Endeavor**

During the Yan'an period, the Party, with its tenacious spirit of struggle and skillful fighting skills, vigorously resisted the Japanese invasion and forcefully responded to a series of major challenges such as the Xi'an Incident and the Chongqing negotiations. The great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation can by no means be realized by lightly beating the gong and drums, and the development of China in the new era is facing many deep-rooted conflicts and uncertain risks, many of which cannot be circumvented or avoided, so the Party can only fight the initiative, continue to carry forward the spirit of struggle, and improve its fighting skills, in order to overcome the difficulties and challenges on the way forward. Only by relying on tenacious struggle can we open up new horizons for the development of the cause, and only by taking the initiative, daring to struggle, and being good at struggle can we grasp the historical initiative. Under the conditions of the new era, the Party should lead the people of all ethnic groups in the country to strengthen their will, backbone and spirit, not to believe in evil, not to be afraid of

ghosts, not to be afraid of pressure, to know the difficulties and rise to them, and not to flinch until the final victory.

### **3.4. Unswervingly Pursuing the Path of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics**

The question of the road is the first issue related to the success or failure of the Party's cause. During the Yan'an period, the Party found the correct path for the New Democratic Revolution, which realized national independence and advanced the liberation of the people. The road of socialism with Chinese characteristics, which the Party led the people to find after a lot of hard work and at all costs, is a road that meets the national conditions of our country, conforms to the trend of the times, is embraced by the people, and promotes the progress of mankind. It is the historical conclusion of the Party's struggle for more than a hundred years, the foothold of all the Party's theories and practices, and a guarantee of the Party's enhanced historical initiative in the future. Unswervingly taking the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics is the fundamental place for the Party to enhance its historical initiative in the new era; only the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics can escort the realization of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, and only by adhering to the correct road can the direction of development be calibrated.

### **3.5. Adherence to the Party's Self-revolution and Overall Leadership**

During the Yan'an period, the Party successfully pushed forward the "Great Project", which gave the Chinese revolution a mature backbone. The CPC is the leading center of the socialist cause with Chinese characteristics. Only by forging a party that is ahead of its time and has a strong character can it always seize the initiative of history and win the future. Mao Zedong gave the first answer to the question of how to break out of the cyclical rate of history in his "cave talk" with Huang Yanpei, which was to let the people supervise the government. As socialism with Chinese characteristics enters a new era, the Party Central Committee, with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, has found a second answer in the practice of comprehensively governing the Party strictly, that is, the Party's self-revolution. Only by letting the people supervise and insisting on self-revolution can the Party maintain its vitality and ensure the continuous development of the Party and the country.

Unity is strength, and unity leads to victory. In the face of the unprecedented changes of the century, as long as there is a strong leadership of the Party, the whole Party and the people of all nationalities can be united under the banner of the Party to become "a piece of hardened steel", think together, work together, and strive to realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Only by stimulating the people's spirit of historical initiative can the goal of struggle be realized. Adhering to the Party's leadership and respecting the people's spirit of initiative can stimulate the enthusiasm for innovation and creativity of the entire people, and better realize the grand blueprint for building a strong socialist modernized country in a comprehensive manner.

## **4. Vigorously Promoting the Spirit of Yan'an and the Spirit of Historical Initiative**

During the Yan'an period, the Chinese Communists lived in the kiln in Yan'an, watched the changes of the world, planned the situation of the times, and pointed out the way to the future, led the Chinese Revolution to realize a historic turnaround, and established a monumental feat to save the nation from perishing and create a new China, forming the Yan'an Spirit, which takes as its main contents the firm and correct political direction, the ideological line of emancipating the mind from the practical and seeking truth from facts, the fundamental tenet of serving the people wholeheartedly, and the entrepreneurial spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. The Yan'an Spirit is the main content of this program. The Party's 20th National Congress

depicted a grand blueprint for the comprehensive promotion of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, and on the new journey, we should vigorously carry forward the Yan'an Spirit, hard work and practical work, and comprehensively promote the great cause of the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

#### **4.1. Firm and Correct Political Orientation is a Prerequisite for Realizing the Great Rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation.**

Direction determines the road, and the road determines destiny. During the Yan'an period, the Party firmly established the correct political direction, which was to resist the Japanese and save the country, to realize national liberation, to insist on democracy, to oppose dictatorship, and to establish a new China in which the people were the masters of their own house. The Party implemented the anti-Japanese national united front policy to unite the strength of the whole nation against the Japanese invaders, and after the victory in the war, the Party implemented the policy of "talking against talking" and "fighting against fighting" to promote the Chongqing negotiations to reach an agreement. On the new journey, we must resolutely implement the Party's basic theory, basic line and basic strategy, and push forward socialism with Chinese characteristics. The key to realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation is to rely on the Party's leadership, and the key is to strictly govern the Party, put political construction in the first place, and constantly promote the Party's self-revolution. The whole party should speak clearly about politics, enhance the party's cohesion and combat effectiveness, always adhere to the party's political leadership, strengthen the political foundation, cultivate the political ecology, and maintain the political nature, so as to provide the necessary guarantee for the party's continuous development and growth.

#### **4.2. Emancipation of the Mind and Seeking Truth from Facts are the Ideological Guarantee for the Realization of the Great Rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation.**

In 1941 Mao Zedong pointed out in his article "Transforming Our Learning" that "'Real things' are all things that exist objectively, 'is' is the internal connection of objective things, i.e., regularity, and 'Seek' is that we go and study." The Chinese Communists have to start from the objectively existing things to study their internal connections and laws of development, and cannot guide revolutionary practice from the book; seeking truth from facts is the essence of the Party's line of thought. During the Yan'an period, the CPC overcame the influence of dogmatism and subjectivism by relying on emancipation of the mind and seeking truth from facts, explored the scientific laws of the Chinese Revolution, and guided the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the War of Liberation to victory. The Party is deeply aware that only by combining the basic principles of Marxism with China's concrete reality to realize the Chineseization of Marxism can it correctly answer the questions of the times and the questions of China. On the new journey, we must continue to adhere to and develop Marxism, and insist on combining the basic principles of Marxism with China's concrete realities and with China's outstanding traditional culture. The emphasis is on applying its scientific worldview and methodology to solve China's problems, rather than memorizing and repeating specific conclusions and phrases, not to mention treating Marxism as a set dogma. We must insist on emancipating the mind, seeking truth from facts and being pragmatic, focusing on solving the problems faced in the process of building a socialist modernizing power, forming theoretical achievements that keep pace with the times, and continually continuing to write a new chapter in the Chineseization and modernization of Marxism. At present, our country is experiencing the most magnificent and unique practical innovation in human history, and is facing unprecedentedly large tests of governance and many contradictory risks and challenges. Only by emancipating the mind, seeking truth from facts, and observing righteousness and

innovation can we better respond to the needs of reality, better grasp the general trend of the times, and better promote the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation in an all-round way.

#### **4.3. People-centeredness is the Essential Requirement for Realizing the Great Rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation.**

During the Yan'an period, the CPC put forward the fundamental tenet of "serving the people wholeheartedly", which was written into the Party's constitution, and Mao Zedong emphasized in "Serving the People" that: "We are a team that works entirely for the liberation of the people, and we work thoroughly for the interests of the people" and "To die for the interests of the people is heavier than Mount Tai". "To die for the interests of the people is heavier than Mount Tai." "All the words and actions of the Communists must be in the best interests of the broadest masses of the people and embraced by the broadest masses of the people as the highest standard." The people are our roots, and the Party has relied closely on the people to overcome unimaginable difficulties, push the revolutionary cause from low tide to high tide, and finally achieve victory. On the new journey, we have to remember the original mission of seeking rejuvenation for the Chinese nation and seeking happiness for the Chinese people, bearing in mind that the mountains are the people, the people are the mountains, and the people are the mountains, and it is the people's hearts that are guarded by fighting and guarding the mountains and guarding the rivers and mountains. All party members should have "the people's worries I must think of, the people's expectations I must do" for the people's feelings. We must always adhere to the people-centered development thinking, adhere to the development for the people, development depends on the people, the development of the fruits of the people to share, and solidly promote the common wealth, and constantly enhance the people's sense of access, happiness, sense of security.

#### **4.4. Hard Work and Unity of Effort are the Only Way to Realize the Great Rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation.**

During the Yan'an period, due to the enemy's military siege and economic blockade, conditions in the base area were very difficult, the Party Central Committee called for "do-it-yourself and feed yourself", and led the people and the military to carry out a vigorous campaign of mass production, which not only solved the problem of the lack of materials, but also provided strong support for the front line of the anti-Japanese resistance. History has proved that hard work is our magic weapon to overcome all difficulties and hardships, and should not be lost at any time. Through the Yan'an Rectification, the whole Party achieved a high degree of ideological unity, and the Party successfully held the Seventh National Congress in 1945, in which the whole Party was closely united under Mao Zedong's banner, laying an important foundation for the eventual victory of the War of Resistance and the establishment of a new China. The great achievements of the new era are the result of the Party and the people working together, working and struggling. On the new journey we should carry forward the spirit of labor, struggle, dedication, creativity, diligence and thrift in the whole society, keep in mind that empty talk is misleading and practical work will prosper the country, and continue to work hard and do solid work. Unity is strength, unity can only win, the new journey of the whole party of the people of all nationalities under the banner of the party to unite into "a piece of hard steel", the heart to one place, to one place, to realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation's grand goal.

#### **4.5. Daring to Struggle and Being Good at it are Necessary Guarantees for the Realization of the Great Rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation.**

During the Yan'an period, the Party fully carried forward the spirit of struggle, forcefully responded to the Japanese military offensive and the KMT's anti-communist upsurge with superior struggle skills, successfully crushed the KMT's all-round and focused attack, turned the tide of the war with rudimentary weaponry and shifted to a strategic offensive. The Party

dared to struggle and was good at it, effectively managing complex political situations such as the Xi'an Incident and the Chongqing Negotiations, grasping the historical initiative and occupying the political initiative. In today's world, the century-old changes are accelerating, the epidemic of the century is intertwined and superimposed, our country is faced with the arduous task of reform and development, the risks and challenges have increased significantly, the road ahead is full of uncertainty, the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation has entered a critical period, we have to carry forward the spirit of struggle, to enhance the spirit, the backbone, the bottom of the spirit of unbelief, not afraid of ghosts, not afraid of pressure, to play a good initiative, play a good first move, to know the difficulties, to rise to the challenge, and make every effort to overcome all the difficulties on the road ahead! We should make every effort to overcome all kinds of difficulties and challenges on the way forward, and open up new horizons for career development by relying on tenacious struggle.

The history of the Chinese revolution is the best nutrient, and the Yan'an spirit, together with a series of great spirits such as the spirit of the great founding of the Party, the spirit of the Long March, and the spirit of Xibaipo, have constructed the spiritual genealogy of the Chinese communists. On the new road of catching up, we should follow the guidance of General Secretary Xi Jinping, make good use of red resources, continue the red bloodline, vigorously carry forward the Yan'an Spirit, strengthen historical self-confidence, enhance the historical initiative, and carry forward the spirit of struggle, unite and strive for the realization of the goals and tasks set by the twentieth CPC National Congress, and comprehensively push forward the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation with Chinese-style modernization. History will only favor the determined, the striving and the fighting, and only by striving to be the first can we grasp the historical initiative. The Communist Party of China has led the Chinese people to create a performance worthy of the times and the people, and on the new journey in the new era, as long as we are firm in historical self-confidence and enhance the historical initiative, we will certainly be able to write a more splendid chapter of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era.

## Acknowledgments

This paper is a milestone achievement of Shaanxi Normal University's 2023 Graduate Pilot Talent Cultivation Program, "Research on the Practical Exploration of the Communist Party of China's Enhancement of Historical Initiative in the Yan'an Period and Its Contemporary Value" (LHRCTS23115), and is hereby acknowledged.

## References

- [1] Xi Jinping, "Raising the Great Flag of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics in High Unity and Struggle for the Comprehensive Construction of a Modernized Socialist Country-Report at the Twentieth National Congress of the Communist Party of China," People's Publishing House, 2022, pp. 1-2.
- [2] Xi Jinping, "Speech at the Mobilization Conference for Party History Study and Education," Seeking the truth, No. 7, 2021.
- [3] Selected Works of Mao Zedong, vol. 2, People's Publishing House, 1991 edition, p. 602.
- [4] Selected Works of Mao Zedong, vol. 3, People's Publishing House, 1991 edition, p. 801.
- [5] Selected Works of Mao Zedong, vol. 3, People's Publishing House, 1991 edition, p. 1004.
- [6] Xi Jinping on Governance, vol. 4, Foreign Languages Press, 2022, p. 65.