

A Study on the Mutual Learning between Chinese “Li” Culture and Global Civilization

Yihong Zhang

Shanghai University, Shanghai, 200444

Abstract: Civilizations are diverse and colorful due to mutual learning. Civilizations enhance integration through mutual learning, bringing people from various countries and regions together through cultural exchange to build a platform for cooperation, mutual assistance, and common development. Among them, the culture of “etiquette” is one of the foundations of global civilization mutual learning. By studying the strategies of civilization mutual learning, we aim to infuse “etiquette” into cultural integration and improve the effectiveness of global civilization mutual learning.

Keywords: “Li” culture; Global; Civilization mutual learning

“Li” is the most fundamental characteristic of Chinese culture, which has positive significance in enhancing individual moral cultivation and showcasing national spirit. “The Book of Rites” is a must read book by ancient sages, an interpretation of the “Li” culture, and a concentrated embodiment of Confucianism. The infiltration of “ritual” culture in global civilization mutual learning has the following values: firstly, endowing cultural sense of propriety in humility, and absorbing excellent cultures of other countries for research on the basis of highlighting national cultural characteristics, in order to make up for cultural deficiencies in one’s own country; Secondly, building a harmonious and stable atmosphere of mutual learning among global civilizations through reciprocity, laying the foundation for cultural collision, integrated development, and keeping up with the times; Thirdly, showcasing the charm of our own civilization in Chinese morality, enhancing the influence of our culture in global culture, and enhancing our comprehensive strength through mutual learning of civilizations. However, there are currently few achievements in the study of mutual learning and “ritual” culture between China and global civilizations. In addition, the cultural interaction environment in different periods is different, and a strong guiding mechanism for the study of “ritual” culture and global civilization mutual learning has not been formed, which has created conditions for this research. Based on this, in order to promote the healthy development of our country, it is particularly important to explore the mutual learning between “ritual” culture and global civilization.

1. The Essence of Chinese “Li” Culture

1.1 If one studies alone without friends, they will be isolated and ignorant

If there is a lack of mutual learning among classmates in learning, negative phenomena such as narrow knowledge and shallow insights may occur. To avoid the consequences of being ignorant, one should strive for “broad learning”. Among them, friends are an important channel for absorbing new knowledge widely. Throughout history, scholars both at home and abroad attach great importance to making friends with classmates, aiming to learn from each other’s strengths and weaknesses, gather ideas, and play the role of “three people must have my teacher”. Global civilization mutual learning is like a process of brainstorming, treating various countries as “alumni”, exploring cultural phenomena and civilization history, expressing their own opinions, and benefiting greatly from cultural exchanges and collisions, enabling global civilization to progress together.

1.2 When clear, move, change, and transform

On the basis of understanding the truth, putting it into action, seeking change through action, and reaching a higher level in change, the premise is to know the truth. Truth needs to be tested through practice, and then form a closed loop of “practice truth change enrich truth enhance practice sustain change”, pointing the direction for individual development. The development of a country also needs to be like this. Throughout the history of national development, isolationism and exclusion of foreign civilizations will only make the country more backward and unable to seek development. The reform and opening up will allow foreign cultures to flow into the country, enrich the thinking of the Chinese people, guide them to practice, explore the truth that helps the development of the country in the new era in practice, transform

traditional concepts, and continuously progress in the process of "clarity, action, and change". Among them, the civilizations of other countries are important elements for the collapse of traditional concepts and the establishment of new cultural concepts. This requires strengthening mutual learning among civilizations, taking action on the premise of understanding the essence of other countries' civilizations, transforming backward behaviors, and promoting national progress.

1.3 A gentleman is one who is knowledgeable and knowledgeable, and who is good but not negligent

A gentleman is one who is knowledgeable, knowledgeable, has a strong memory but still humble, works diligently, and never tires. China has a history of over 5000 years and numerous national treasures. Although it has been established for less than a century, its influence in the world is relatively strong, with comprehensive development in medical, military, education, science and technology, and economy.

1.4 Knowing one's shortcomings and then being able to reflect on oneself; Knowing difficulties, and then being able to strengthen oneself

In the process of learning and education, shortcomings will be discovered, and learning and improving based on one's own shortcomings can continuously strengthen oneself. On the one hand, China is a cultural exporter in the process of mutual learning of civilizations, like a teacher, sharing the vast and profound aspects of Chinese culture with the people of the world, enabling them to understand our culture, enhance interaction with culture, and establish harmonious and stable multilateral relationships. On the other hand, China is a cultural recipient, constantly learning international advanced culture like a student, and making up for its own cultural deficiencies through mutual learning of civilizations. Continuously learning and progressing without being complacent, enables the healthy development of Chinese culture and makes a contribution to the development of world culture.

2. Global Civilization Mutual Learning Deeply Implies Chinese "Ritual" Culture

2.1 The connotation of mutual learning among civilizations

By learning from each other and enhancing cultural inclusiveness, we view culture as a pipeline connecting the world and provide a basis for global governance. Wantonly belittling other civilizations and excluding them is actually a process of closing the world's communication channels, causing a lack of vitality in one's own civilization and affecting the development effectiveness of relevant countries in the international community. This requires countries to embrace a spirit of inclusiveness, humbly seek advice, actively research, and deeply learn under the guidance of the "ritual" culture, in order to achieve civilization and harmony.

2.2 Key points of civilized mutual learning. Firstly, wait for equality

Our country promotes a culture of etiquette, and even knowledgeable gentlemen are humble and eager to learn. Therefore, our country adheres to the principle of mutual respect and cultural exchange. Any civilization has its own soil for survival, which is a concentrated reflection of national spirit pursuit and extraordinary wisdom. It has proven its value in the process of historical development. Based on this, China needs to focus on the key points of "equality and mutual respect" for cultural exchange, learn from each other's strengths and weaknesses, and achieve harmonious coexistence through cultural exchange; Secondly, beauty and harmony. Civilization is the condensation of "beauty", reflecting the beauty of spirit, behavior, and thought, showcasing the beauty created by various countries. People around the world pursue, admire, and yearn for beauty in development. Therefore, there is no conflict among civilizations of different countries, only a common pursuit of beauty. On the one hand, we need to make our civilization full of vitality, and on the other hand, we need to help other civilizations seek development, so that world civilizations can progress together; Thirdly, mutual learning and learning.

2.3 The principle of mutual learning among civilizations

Firstly, based on global governance. Although mutual learning of civilizations can help build a harmonious development atmosphere in the world, it is not a precursor to world stability. Once the world becomes turbulent, mutual learning of civilizations will lose its initiative. Based on this, global civilization mutual learning needs to do a good job in collaborative governance, and output civilization for mutual learning through joint governance. This requires countries to reach consensus on civilization mutual learning matters, promote a global civilization mutual learning mechanism with guiding value, enable countries and regions to enjoy equal rights in civilization mutual learning, and build a platform for the circulation of civilization; Secondly, with the common development of humanity as the core. There are differences in the manifestations of civilization in different eras. Currently, only when civilization is in line with the synchronous development of global humanity can it be reasonable, scientific, and developmental, mainly due to the integration and development of human society. On the basis of economic globalization and crisis globalization, civilization also needs to seek the path of global development, integrate global civilization together, and support common progress of humanity; Thirdly, prioritize cultural diversity. The compatibility of civilization with the progress needs of human society in the context of globalization in the new era can only be tested through practice. Any behavior that blocks civilization from a subjective perspective deviates from the trajectory of scientific development of civilization.

2.4 Measures for mutual learning of civilizations

This requires the following points to achieve the goal of mutual learning among civilizations: first, establish a awareness of mutual learning among civilizations. Countries and regions need to consider mutual learning of civilizations as one of their strategic development tasks. Through macro planning, phased goals for mutual learning of civilizations should be formulated, and global civilizations should be absorbed in a planned and purposeful manner, so that cultural circulation among countries can be based on evidence. Mutual learning of civilizations should be scientific and efficient, and negative phenomena of wasting cultural resources should be avoided; Secondly, enrich the expressions of mutual learning among civilizations in the new era. Countries need to enrich their own excellent cultural output paths. For example, with the help of the "the Belt and Road", civilization can be exported to all parts of the world through the economic pipeline. Through the development of the "cultural and creative" brand, China's culture and brand ideas, product functions, design promotion, and marketing ideas can be integrated together, making the economy an important support for cultural circulation. For example, countries can establish cultural interaction research groups, with the goal of building a community with a shared future for mankind as the guide and improving the quality of mutual learning among civilizations as the starting point. They can set research themes, carry out research activities, complete the task of mutual learning among civilizations through academic discussions, explore the ways out for mutual learning among civilizations from multiple perspectives, and then integrate cultural resources to achieve the goals of globalization, scientificization, and high-efficiency mutual learning among civilizations; Thirdly, cultivate outstanding talents for mutual learning of civilizations. Talents are one of the main carriers for the mutual dissemination of civilizations among countries.

3. Conclusion

In summary, in order to effectively improve the quality of mutual learning among global civilizations, China needs to establish a culture of "etiquette" for the development of civilization, and export our ideas on the development of civilization to the international community. We should focus on the key points of equality, mutual learning and learning, and innovative development of mutual learning among civilizations, with global governance as the foundation, human common development as the core, and cultural diversity as the main focus, so as to achieve better results in the mutual learning of global civilizations, Guide countries to establish a consciousness of mutual learning among civilizations, enhance their awareness of mutual learning among civilizations, enrich the manifestations of mutual learning among civilizations in the new era, and cultivate outstanding talents for mutual learning among civilizations. Bring out China's "ritual" culture and bring in excellent civilizations from around the world, and complete the task of global mutual learning among civilizations with the support of talents.

Reference

- [1] Zhao Yanhua The Value Analysis of "Li" in the Construction of Contemporary Harmonious Society [D]. Beijing: Renmin University of China, 2016
- [2] Bai Yan. Philosophical Perspective on Contemporary Western Social Etiquette Culture [D]. Beijing: Peking University, 2018
- [3] Liu Chengyou. Mutual restraint, mutual learning, diverse communication, and Mou Zhongjian's "A Brief General History of the Relationship between Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism". Chinese Religion, 2018 (7): 84-85
- [4] Yin Yirong, Liu Hua. Civilization exchange and mutual learning and global governance [J]. Red Flag Manuscript, 2019 (13): 37-38
- [5] Capital Civilization Engineering Research Group. The Impact of Civilization Exchange and Mutual Learning on the World - Proposing Chinese Plans and Contributing Chinese Wisdom to Global Governance. Civilization, 2017 (003): 22-41+7

Author Information: Yihong Zhang, born in November 1996, male, Han ethnicity, from Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, Department of Philosophy.