**The guiding value of historical resolutions in constructing historical cognition**

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In his speech at the second plenary session of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee, General Secretary Xi Jinping put forward the requirement of "firmly believing in history and consciously adhering to ideals and beliefs", pointing out that "the resolution of this plenary session fully demonstrates our party's high historical confidence and shows the sobriety and maturity of a century-old party to the party and the outside world, both at home and abroad." From December 27 to 28, 2021, the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee held a special democratic life meeting on party history learning and education. General Secretary Xi Jinping presided over the meeting and repeatedly emphasized in his speech that we should build on historical cognition, strengthen historical confidence, build a solid historical memory, and move forward with confidence. At this important moment when the Party Central Committee comprehensively summarizes the major achievements and historical experience of the party's century-long struggle, it is of great and far-reaching significance to put forward the idea of ​​firm historical confidence, which needs to be deeply understood.

**Historical cognition is influenced by various factors**

The "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Major Achievements and Historical Experiences of the Party's 100 Years of Struggle" (hereinafter referred to as the "Historical Resolution"), which was reviewed and adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee, conducted a panoramic self-examination of all the practices of the Party in uniting and leading the Chinese people. The broad practice scenes and profound ideological connotations formed a knowledge text for the correct construction of historical cognition. The summary of the historical resolution reflects the new understanding of the Party Central Committee. It is a solemn, serious, scientific and authoritative historical resolution. The rich knowledge content has extremely important guiding value for the correct construction of historical cognition.

Since the 18th CPC National Congress, General Secretary Xi Jinping has attached great importance to learning history and has made a series of important expositions with comprehensive content and profound thoughts. From the perspective of historical cognition, two viewpoints are particularly important: one is to emphasize that "history will not change with the passage of time, and facts will not disappear due to clever denials"; the other is to point out that "history can often be seen more clearly after the precipitation of time". These two important viewpoints provide us with a profound understanding of what history is and how to treat history correctly.

History is the past. Why do people often argue about history that has become a fact? It is because there is a contradiction between the objectivity of history and the subjectivity of cognition. Different people will have different or even diametrically opposed views on the factual statements, value identifications, and conclusion evaluations of the same historical event. History cannot be engraved in its original form as a common cognition of people. The attitude and cognition formed towards history are always affected by internal and external factors.

The complexity of history determines the difficulty of understanding. There are many factors that affect historical cognition. First, the standpoint is the decisive factor. The attitude towards history is ultimately a political issue. Experience and facts tell us that ideology and the world view, values, and outlook on life formed by it restrict the construction of historical cognition. Secondly, the thinking method has an important influence on the construction of historical cognition. The one-sided, mechanical, and idealistic metaphysical cognition method leads to the paranoid maze of historical cognition. Thirdly, the knowledge base affects the ability and level of historical cognition construction. Rich knowledge helps to understand history more comprehensively and deeply. Finally, the depth of social experience will also have an effect on the construction of historical cognition. Young people who are not deeply involved in the world are particularly susceptible to the influence of wrong historical views. These complex factors tell us that how to treat history and correctly understand history is interfered with by various factors, and taking it lightly will lead to serious consequences.

The fundamental requirement for establishing a correct view of history is that people's subjective cognition is consistent with the objective facts of history. The materialist conception of history is the ideological basis of the Marxist view of history and the fundamental method for the Chinese Communists to understand and grasp history. Accurately grasping the main theme and mainstream essence of the party's historical development, correctly understanding and scientifically evaluating major events, important meetings, and important figures in the party's history are the fundamental principles for correctly constructing historical cognition, and must be adhered to in the construction of historical cognition.

We should be aware that constructing historical cognition with a correct view of party history faces severe challenges for a long time, and the danger of dispelling correct historical cognition always exists. Not only are there many facts that hostile forces abroad are wantonly smearing and distorting the party's history and attacking the party's leadership, but there are also some people in China who exaggerate historical nihilism and cultural nihilism, and use dismembered, fragmented, isolated, and exaggerated interpretations to distort, deny, and demonize the party's history. If we do not resolutely oppose and resist these phenomena that challenge the correct construction of historical cognition, there is a danger of making subversive mistakes. Gong Zizhen, a poet in the late Qing Dynasty, warned that "to destroy a country, one must first destroy its history." The failure of some countries in the world today also contains profound lessons of self-denial of history. The history of a nation is the foundation of a nation's survival. How to treat and understand history is a measure of a nation's rational thinking and a test yardstick for the maturity of a nation. Constructing correct historical cognition is a major issue concerning the future and destiny of the country and the people.

**The Construction of Historical Cognition by Historical Resolution**

Compared with the previous two historical resolutions, the historical resolution reviewed and adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee of the Party further reflects the breadth of the time dimension and the expansibility of the spatial dimension. A century of struggle has formed the party's overall view and integrity of history, laying the foundation for the correct construction of historical cognition.

Historical cognition is a systematic knowledge system, and the Party’s century-long struggle has provided a wealth of knowledge for the correct construction of historical cognition. As a solemn, comprehensive, and authoritative scientific summary of the Party Central Committee, an important value of the historical resolution is to form a consensus on the construction of historical cognition in the whole society.

The historical resolution divides the Party's century-long struggle into four historical periods: the New Democratic Revolution, the socialist revolution and construction, the new period of reform and opening up and socialist modernization, and the new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics, which constitutes the Party's journey of uniting and leading the Chinese people in arduous exploration, hard work, suffering, glory, and courage. This is the basic clue to construct historical cognition.

The historical resolution comprehensively summarizes the major achievements of the Party's century-long struggle, highlights the original ideas, revolutionary practices, breakthrough progress, and landmark achievements of the Party Central Committee in the new era, and shows the historical style of the Chinese people creating extraordinary miracles in the history of the development of the Chinese nation and the history of human society. A hundred years ago, the Chinese nation presented a scene of decline and decay to the world. Today, the Chinese nation presents a thriving atmosphere to the world, and is moving towards great rejuvenation with unstoppable steps. This is the main aspect of constructing historical cognition.

The historical resolution comprehensively summarizes the party's century-long struggle and the historical experience of the "Ten Persistences", reveals the secret code of the party's continuous success, the party's invincibility, the party's historical initiative, the party's advancement and purity, and the party's leading position in the times, and interprets the ideological logic, practical logic and historical logic of why the Communist Party of China can succeed. This is an ideological resource for constructing historical cognition.

The historical resolution profoundly summarizes the historical significance of the Party's century-long struggle: it has fundamentally changed the future and destiny of the Chinese people, opened up the correct path to achieve the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, demonstrated the strong vitality of Marxism, profoundly influenced the course of world history, and forged the Communist Party of China, which is at the forefront of the times. These five aspects of historical significance highlight the overall value of the Party's century-long struggle. This is the overall framework for constructing historical cognition.

The historical resolution, through summarizing the major achievements, historical experience and historical significance of the Party's century-long struggle, has constructed four historical cognitions from a macro perspective. First, the historical cognition of what kind of nation the Chinese nation is. The practice of a century of struggle has proved that the Chinese nation is a great nation that does not believe in evil, is not afraid of oppression, is not afraid of danger, does not bow its head, is not arrogant in victory and not discouraged in defeat, and marches forward courageously. Second, the historical cognition of what kind of party the Communist Party of China is. A century of struggle has forged the historical character of the Communist Party of China, providing persuasive material for the image identity of the Communist Party of China constructed by the Chinese people's historical cognition. Third, the historical cognition of what kind of great things the Chinese people have accomplished. The Party united and led the Chinese people to create miracles that were impossible for China and other political parties in the world to accomplish. Fourth, the historical cognition of what kind of contribution China has made to the development of the world and human society. From catching up with the times in great strides to increasingly approaching the center of the world stage, China's contribution to the world has become more and more, and has become an important force in promoting the development and progress of human society. To establish a correct view of party history, we must deeply grasp the profound implications of these four historical cognitions.

**Historical confidence is based on correct historical cognition**

General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out that "historical cognition is an important foundation for historical confidence." This important conclusion profoundly reveals the extreme importance of constructing historical cognition. On the basis of a comprehensive summary of the Party's major achievements and historical experience over the past century, the proposal to strengthen historical confidence has added historical background and confidence to strengthening confidence in the path, theory, system, and culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The significance of constructing historical cognition lies in strengthening historical memory, and the value of historical memory lies in providing historical explanations for current struggles. Historical cognition constitutes the collective memory of history, which is the common wealth of society and must be cherished and collectively maintained. The collectivity of memory means the integrity of society. Serious history does not allow any distortion, solemn history cannot tolerate any taint, and objective history does not accept any arbitrariness. For individuals, there is freedom in how to treat history, but for society, the construction of historical cognition must follow the collective will.

The historical resolution stores a lot of important information. The great achievements of the 100-year struggle are the information storage of the miracles created by the Party uniting and leading the Chinese people. The historical experience of the 100-year struggle is the information storage of the success of the Communist Party of China. The historical significance of the 100-year struggle is the information storage of the Chinese people writing the most magnificent epic in the thousands of years of history of the Chinese nation and painting a magnificent picture in the history of human development. The collective memory preserved by this information is recorded in the history books and cannot be erased, imprinted in the mind and cannot be erased, and will exist forever and will not disperse.

The reason why historical cognition is an important foundation for historical confidence is that it is a knowledge system for people to deeply understand themselves, from which they can see clearly the path they have taken in the past and figure out how to take the right path now and in the future. Firm historical confidence must be based on the correct cognition of history. The great achievements and accumulated historical experience of the century-long struggle of the Party in uniting and leading the Chinese people are the basis for the Party and the people to be most confident. However, self-confidence is not complacency, arrogance, or pride, but an unswerving will to the ideas they uphold, the direction they insist on, the path they have taken, and the goals they strive for. Only by reaching a high degree of consensus on the historical cognition of ideas, directions, paths, and goals can we take steps forward with firm historical confidence.

Constructing a correct historical cognition is an inevitable requirement for learning from history and creating the future; strengthening historical confidence is an integral part of strengthening the "four confidences". Confidence in the path determines the direction and destiny, confidence in theory establishes faith and ideological guidance, confidence in the system provides a fundamental guarantee, and cultural confidence forms spiritual support and psychological cornerstone, while historical confidence lays a solid and stable foundation for strengthening the "four confidences". Strengthening historical confidence and strengthening the "four confidences" constitute an internally related unity, complementing each other and acting symbiotically.

General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out: "Comprehensively summing up the party's major achievements and historical experience over the past century has important practical significance and far-reaching historical significance for promoting the whole party to further unify its thinking, will, and actions, and unite and lead the people of all ethnic groups in the country to win new great victories for socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era." The historical cognition constructed by the historical resolution will surely play a huge role in strengthening historical confidence, consolidating historical memory, moving forward with confidence, forging ahead on a new journey, making contributions to the new era, and creating new historical glories.