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ТАРЫХЫЙ ОЙ ЖҮГҮРТҮҮ: КОННОТАЦИЯЛАР, МҮНӨЗДӨМӨЛӨР ЖАНА  
БААЛУУЛУКТАР

ИСТОРИЧЕСКОЕ МЫШЛЕНИЕ: КОННОТАЦИИ, ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ  
И ЦЕННОСТНЫЙ ПОДТЕКСТ

HISTORICAL THINKING: CONNOTATION, CHARACTERISTICS AND VALUE  
IMPLICATION

**Аннотация:** Тарыхый ой жнгнртнн - бул өткөн, азыркы жана келечектеги тарыхый байланыштарга негизделген ой жнгнртнн жана ой жнгнртнн иш-аракеттери, ал тарыхтагы өз ара байланыштын атрибуттарын, объективднн бар экендигин, убакыттын ырааттуулугун, логикасын жана чыгармачылыгын көрсөтөт. Тарыхый ой жнгнртнн практикалык мааниге жана теориялык сындын функциясына ээ, ошондуктан ал коомдун жана жеке адамдардын өннгншн нчнн чоң мааниге ээ.

**Аннотация:** Историческое мышление - это способ мышления и мыслительной деятельности, основанный на исторических взаимосвязях прошлого, настоящего и будущего, который показывает атрибуты взаимосвязи в истории, объективное существование, временную последовательность, логику и креативность. Историческое мышление имеет практико-ориентированную ценность и функцию теоретической критики, поэтому оно имеет огромное значение для развития общества и отдельных людей.

**Abstract:** Historical thinking is a way of thinking and thinking activity brewed in the historical relationship of the past, present and future, which shows the relationship attributes in history, objective existence, time sequence, logic and creativity. Historical thinking has practice-oriented value and theoretical criticism function, so it is of great significance to the development of society and individuals.

**Негизги сөздөр:** тарыхый ой жнгнртнн, мамиле атрибуту, баалуулуктарды багыттоо, критикалык функция

**Ключевые слова:** Историческое мышление, атрибут отношения, направляющая ценность, Критическая функция

**Keywords:** Historical thinking, Relationship attribute, Guiding value, Critical function

In the history of thinking development, historical thinking occupies a special position and is the basis of other ways of thinking. Historical thinking is an important symbol of the progress of human civilization and an important thinking tool for people to learn from experience and lessons. At present, there is a certain degree of inconsistency between the in-depth, systematic and theoretical goal of historical thinking research and its controversial status quo of connotation, characteristics and value. Therefore, it is necessary to further discuss from the corresponding dimension.

I. the definition of the connotation of historical thinking. Although the connotation of the concept of historical thinking is not a simple superposition of the two terms "history" and "thinking", from the perspective of structural functional research, an accurate understanding of these two key terms is very beneficial for us to deeply grasp the original meaning of historical thinking.

Generally speaking, the so-called history is divided into broad sense and narrow sense. Broadly speaking, history refers to the "movement and development process that everything has experienced in the past"<sup>[1]</sup>, which is a concept opposite to reality and existence. There is no doubt that the extension of the broad historical concept consists of two fields: nature and human society. What we usually call history is actually a narrow concept, which refers to the existence process of human society in a specific period of time. As Marc Bloch said, "History is the science of mankind"<sup>[2]</sup>, exactly the science of human beings at a given time. In fact, the distinction between broad sense and narrow sense of historical concept is also in a relative sense. The important value of this distinction lies in people's multi-dimensional understanding and research, especially historical researchers. Since the birth of human society, the relationship between human and nature has been particularly close. Most of the chapters in the history of human social development reflect the process of human beings meeting their own development needs by transforming nature. Making a general survey of the research context of historical connotation, we can see that different scholars have expressed their opinions on the connotation of historical concepts. However, we need to explain the deep understanding of what history is by means of the dimension of historical philosophy. First, history refers to the past historical events themselves, that is, the historical element composed of "established facts"<sup>[3]</sup> or the premise of historical logic. Secondly, history refers to the research results of past events recorded in words. At this time, history mostly refers to the experience and knowledge after thinking processing. Thirdly, history refers to the connection in the relative space-time relationship network, that is, "the historical characteristics of universal connection or the contemporary nature of history"<sup>[4]</sup>. Therefore, on the whole, whether it is historical facts, historical common sense or historical influence, they are by no means the products of human imagination, but can be regarded as the consequences of human behavior in a certain sense, and they are the cognitive categories of some experiences processed by rational thinking, reflecting the conceptualization process of historical experience.

From the perspective of dialectical materialism, thinking, as a relative concept of existence, is also called consciousness and spirit, which generally refers to the process and result of cognitive

behavior and is "the floorboard of the whole cognitive activity"<sup>[5]</sup>, that is, the whole process of the subject's active reflection on objective things in the process of practice. Narrow thinking refers to the process and result of rational cognition relative to perceptual knowledge, which is embodied in the forms of concept, judgment and reasoning. Thinking is a dynamic process, which is based on perceptual knowledge to achieve a profound grasp of the nature and laws of things through analysis, synthesis, abstraction, concreteness, deduction and induction. Therefore, thinking is the advanced stage of the cognitive process and the unity of the cognitive process and results. Some scholars have pointed out that "thinking is the general and indirect reflection process of the human brain on objective things."<sup>[6]</sup> From a psychological point of view, thinking is the function and product of the human brain. In short, no matter from the philosophical or psychological dimensions, thinking can be regarded as both an ability and the unity of cognitive process and result. Through the above analysis of the connotation of the concept of history and thinking, it can be seen that historical thinking is a discipline term, reflecting the intersection of ordinary thinking cognitive activities and the unique thinking mode of history discipline, which is a systematic concept gradually formed in the process of studying history. The basic meaning of historical thinking can be interpreted as the way of thinking used by the research subject in the logic of historical existence and the corresponding thinking activities. Historical thinking belongs to the "rational cognition stage of historical research"<sup>[7]</sup>, which is the cognitive process and result of subjective thinking making historical concepts, judgments, reasoning and other logical forms. There is no doubt that history is the object of historical thinking science, but the process of simple recording and restatement of history does not belong to the dimension of historical thinking. In a word, as a scientific and complete model, historical thinking is not only a way of thinking, but also a thinking activity, and also a thinking process with stage characteristics. In fact, the historical thinking under the modern and contemporary historical discourse system is "guided by dialectical materialism and historical materialism, which is used to understand the past, present and foresee the future intellectual activities."<sup>[8]</sup>

## II. Relational attribute expression of historical thinking

The so-called characteristics refer to the unique sign that something is different from other things. As an important way of thinking in the cognitive system, what are the signs that are different from other ways of thinking, such as strategic thinking, dialectical thinking, innovative thinking, rule of law thinking, and bottom line thinking? These unique features are an important basis for accurately explaining what historical thinking is and distinguishing it from the thinking mode system. Although we have discussed the basic connotation of historical thinking, understanding the general characteristics of historical thinking is not only a deep explanation of what historical thinking is, but also another research idea to distinguish historical thinking from other types of thinking and accurately explain historical thinking, and it is also an important part of historical thinking content. Like other ways of thinking, the characteristics of historical thinking are multiple. Here, it is mainly from the perspective of the difference between historical thinking and other ways in the thinking system, such as dialectical thinking and innovative thinking, to make a general explanation of its characteristics.

The unity of image reconstruction and objective existence. Image reconstruction is a process of re-understanding the development and changes of historical figures and events by narrating and describing the activities of figures and the historical results caused by them in a specific historical period and geographical environment. Compared with pure conceptual reasoning, image reconstruction takes historical mirror image as the basis of language description, pays attention to

vividly showing the internal and external characteristics of historical figures, the characteristics of the background of the times and the true images of historical events, and avoids boring abstract discussion of philosophical theory. Under normal circumstances, the cognitive subject can intuitively perceive the external image of the original scene of historical events. However, with the change of time and place conditions, the original environment of historical events has basically disappeared, and most of the information people receive is oral legends, historical sites or part of written records. Therefore, on the basis of grasping specific historical clues, the cognitive subject reconstructs historical scenes and historical plots with the help of language description tools to reveal the essential attributes and development laws of historical events. In fact, the process of reshaping the historical image is the process of using historical thinking, and it is also the mapping process of objective history in people's thinking world. This process needs to take real historical materials, historical relics and historical sites as the basis of connection and creation, and cannot ignore facts, deliberately fabricate clues and objective basis. Therefore, historical thinking takes historical facts or historical documents as the source of thinking, and reconstructs events and characters with reasonable thinking creation as an important way. It is a thinking activity that exerts cognitive ability on the basis of respecting objective history.

The reflection of historical time series and logical reasoning. Throughout human history, whether Morgan divided human society into three historical periods: "ignorance, barbarism and civilization"<sup>[9]</sup> in Ancient Society, or Marx and Engels imagined that human history must go through the stages of "human dependence", "material dependence" and "free personality based on all-round development of ability"<sup>[10]</sup> and other stages. Generally speaking, the temporal relationship of historical events is composed of three parts: past, present and future. However, the temporal and geographical links of specific historical events are universal and diversified, mainly including the relationship between essence and phenomenon, necessity and contingency, content and form, cause and result, possibility and reality. The connection between various historical events under the category of epistemology is not completely revealed in the external world. Therefore, the grasp of the various relations of historical events needs to discard the dross and select the essential, discard the false and retain the true, from one to the other, from the outside to the inside, and grasp the inevitable connection between each other by means of logical reasoning. The replacement of historical time series is always a complex and long process. In this process, the time sequence of historical events is objective, and it will not change due to the similarities and differences of researchers. This objectivity or one-dimension provides a guide for historical researchers to fully understand historical events, and also provides a reference dimension for researchers to demonstrate the rationality of the vertical and horizontal connection of historical events through logical reasoning. In short, the close relationship between historical sequence and logical reasoning is also an important feature of historical thinking.

The combination of intuitive understanding and creative cognition. In the case that logical reasoning and image remodeling cannot play a role, historical researchers will rely on their intuition about historical events to solve the problem of thinking discontinuity. This creative thinking ability is initially manifested as the instinct of intuitive perception of historical events, which is the synthesis of inner beliefs, inspirational thinking and creative thinking of historical researchers, so to some extent, intuitive understanding is also one of the important ways of historical thinking. Intuitive thinking and inspirational thinking are degenerate's leap-forward and illogical solutions when historical researchers encounter understanding bottlenecks in the process of studying historical events. This kind of thinking cannot be described and evaluated scientifically. It

is the creative result under the joint action of subconscious and conscious, and it is the stage when historical thinking plays a role, so this kind of thinking can also know the truth. What needs to be pointed out is that intuitive thinking, inspirational thinking and creative thinking are actually just the manifestations of historical thinking under different conditions, or that intuitive thinking is the source of inspirational thinking and creative thinking, and inspirational thinking and creative thinking are only the advanced stages after the development of intuitive thinking. In fact, it requires certain conditions for intuitive thinking and inspirational thinking to play a creative role. They are the ability after long-term professional thinking training, the insight of researchers after careful consideration, and the creative cognition based on practical activities and knowledge accumulation, so they have the quality of continuity and creative thinking.

From the above discussion, it can be seen that the essential feature of historical thinking is dialectical, which is reflected in the process of historical researchers exerting their creativity to achieve historical cognitive goals according to time and space conditions. In this process, historical thinking will be manifested in the high unity of reshaping history and objective existence, one-dimensional timeliness and logical judgment accuracy, and intuitive feeling and leap-forward innovation.

### III. The times value of historical thinking

Value refers to the usefulness of the object to the subject, which means that a certain thing or person shows positive significance to others and social bodies. Historical thinking is not only a practice-oriented thinking ability, but also a way of thinking, so it is of great significance to the development of society and individuals.

#### 1. Manifestation of social value

An important purpose of understanding history is to understand people's past, grasp the present and construct the future. To realize the fundamental purpose of understanding, historical thinking is an indispensable thinking tool.

Provide important evaluation tools. In the expression of historical events and historical figures, some viewpoints are basically certain, which are the facts determined after repeated textual research by historians, while others are vague records or oral legends. Historical events and historical figures have a remarkable common feature. They are products under specific historical conditions, and they are all past facts or vague records, so they are all historical existence. Historical evaluation is an important channel to learn from experience and lessons, and it is also an important task of history to scientifically evaluate those vague historical events and historical figures. During the historical evaluation, it is even more necessary to use historical thinking to make a concrete and historical analysis of relevant historical events, historical background, social productivity level and other objective factors. It can be said that the correct use of historical thinking is a prerequisite for the correct evaluation of historical events and historical figures, and an important basis for measuring and formulating follow-up standards. Therefore, there is an inseparable non-individual social relationship between historical thinking and historical events.

Build the foundation of development planning. Everything has a relatively complete development process. Studying the development process of things requires in-depth investigation of the causal relationship between major events and time nodes, and analysis of the logical relationship between historical events. As we all know, a country's long-term development plan should first consider its own history, geography, customs, comprehensive strength and other factors, so the country's overall decision-making will never be impulsive, and it has obvious historical evolution. Admittedly, the importance of history for making long-term plans is self-evident. However, it is the

basic work for making scientific plans to reconstruct the historical context of related things with the help of historical thinking, grasp the clues of event development and grasp the logic of historical development. Therefore, in a sense, historical thinking can lay a cognitive foundation for scientific decision-making and provide methodological reference and intellectual support for long-term development planning.

## 2. The embodiment of personal value

People's thinking is not only a manifestation of ability, but also an expression of way. From the microscopic point of view, historical thinking is related to people's perspective of analyzing and solving problems, and from the macroscopic point of view, it affects a person's future development direction. Therefore, it is very necessary to explore the value significance of the individual dimension of historical thinking.

Strengthen your ideals and beliefs. Ideals and beliefs are the guidance of people's progress, which can establish the goal of value pursuit for personal growth and success, and at the same time restrict or optimize people's choices in value and behavior. Giving full play to the historical thinking ability to clarify the essential characteristics of things and grasp the deep essence of things can make people scientifically predict the development trend of things in change and development, understand the law of things' change and development, and grasp the future direction of things. Therefore, scientific historical thinking is wisdom condensed from history under the interaction of belief and rational knowledge, and it is a thinking tool often used in people's daily life. It helps people to clarify their historical choices, make people's views on external things and their own development ideas more explanatory and scientific, and then better demonstrate their ideals and beliefs and the vitality of their pursuit of value goals. In short, scientific historical thinking helps people to form a correct concept system and strengthen the truth of their ideals and beliefs.

Establish a correct view of history. Historical negativists often choose to distort, tamper with and vilify the historical events that have been concluded or the historical contributions of historical great men and their own people, with the intention of confusing and luring the ignorant to misunderstand and judge history, and then disrupt the people's thoughts. For a country and a nation, history is the foundation of people's existence and the continuation of blood from generation to generation. Denying a country's history is equivalent to denying the country's international status and misleading other countries into the wrong path. Therefore, for the people of a country in social development, especially for its historical researchers, it is of profound inevitability to resolutely resist the spread of false statements by historical negation. When dealing with the provocation and mistakes of historical negation, we need to take history as a mirror to establish a correct view of history. However, the formation of historical view based on history needs to clarify the relationship between history and future, and the dialectical unity of history, present and future in real life and the spirit of the times under the guidance of historical thinking, so the formation of correct historical view cannot be separated from the role of instrumental rationality of historical thinking.

Thinking is the natural function of the human brain. Although historical thinking ability and thinking mode have special relationship attributes, they have no social attributes such as class and politics, and belong to the category of natural science. However, historical thinking has the characteristics and judgments of the times in the application of real life, so it needs to be combined with specific situations to play its practical value.

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