



The Path Study of Fieldwork into History

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Abstract

Field investigation is rooted in anthropology. With the rise of modern interdisciplinary research methods, it is more and more applied in the field of humanities. History, as an old normal major, must keep up with the trend of The Times in terms of talent training and discipline construction with the rapid development of higher education. As an important teaching activity link, the second classroom plays an important supplementary role in the construction and development of the history major. Based on the actual situation of the history construction of Zhaotong University, this paper discusses the role of field investigation in the construction of history major, and reflects on the classroom teaching mode of history, so as to provide reference and suggestions for the integration of field investigation into the history major. Studies show that history professional to carry out the college students as the main group of field investigation, in the process of research, teachers and students consistent, mutual cooperation, from preparatory stage, implementation stage, to report stage, until the reflection stage, lasted a year and a half, adhere to the unity of the field investigation and classroom teaching, adhere to the unity of subjectivity and dominant, adhere to the unity of theoretical and practical, effectively realize the teaching concept, subject and form of innovation, students in addition to complete the research report, also active in external academic exchanges, showed great innovation and scientific. At the same time, the problems of research funding, scientific research projects and teaching team construction also restrict the research process of field investigation, which needs to find ways to solve it in the teaching process.

Keywords

Field survey, the second class, historical literacy

Introduction

Fields investigation refers to the research process in which researchers deeply research the site, understand a certain research topic through oral interview, residence experience, participation in observation and other methods through a certain period of field research, so as to dig the original first-hand information, and make reasonable and scientific interpretation of the obtained data. As a unique tool and means, field survey has more important theoretical value and practical significance in practical research, and its role in historical research and talent training has become increasingly prominent.

Deep in the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau of Zhaotong University, most of the history graduates are local primary and secondary school teachers. The field survey institute forms the ability of historical application and analysis, which is undoubtedly of great significance to the future historical inheritance. The history major of Zhaotong University, based on the reality, has organically integrated the research method of field survey in the teaching process,

and obtained good teaching feedback (Chen Xiangming, 2000).

1. Fieldwork practice

Fieldwork is a teaching and research based on practice. In the specific process, the history major of Zhaotong University starts from the talent training plan of the university calendar, based on the actual teaching situation, excavates the excellent traditional culture of the region, and analyzes the application value of field investigation in the second classroom practical teaching of the history major. The practical operation link roughly includes the preparatory stage, implementation stage, report stage and summary and reflection stage.

1.1 Preparatory stage

The preparatory stage is the preparatory stage of the field investigation. Because Zhaotong University has no special anthropology and sociology courses, students' understanding of field investigation remains in the investigation, or even in the observation stage, which cannot form a complete research link. Whether the field investigation is in-depth and whether the information obtained is detailed directly affects the final research report, so this stage is mainly for teachers to conduct research training and group arrangement for students.

First, clarify the topic and type of research. The research can be generally divided into comprehensive research and directional research. Comprehensive research is a comprehensive investigation of a group and region, and then forms a research report; targeted research is a special investigation of a group and region, and then forms a research report. At this stage, students have no corresponding practical operation of field survey, so teachers generally suggest students to conduct a comprehensive investigation first, and then find the historical points they are interested in in the specific process of the investigation, and then carry out targeted research.

Secondly, clear research purpose and draft outline. The purpose of the survey plays a guiding role in the overall research, so the purpose of the survey should be clear at the beginning of the survey. This field research is selected by teachers and students, so the purpose is clear, and then the research outline of—to the research areas including basic information, ethnic branch, folk culture, religious belief, etc.

Finally, make clear the research method and the group division of labor. At this stage, students are mainly trained and research methods. The research method can be roughly divided into interview method, observation method, sampling method and other methods. In the specific research, we should make a preset preparation and necessary material support, such as personal daily necessities. At the same time, because the survey location is chosen in Zhaotong, where there are many ethnic minorities, the cultural taboos of different ethnic groups are also the focus of training.

1.2 Implementation stage

Practical activities that need to be carried out in the implementation stage of field investigation. After the completion of the preparatory stage, each group is left with about a year and a half for research and reporting. The time arrangement is roughly as follows: the freshman year is mainly the research preparation stage and the formal launch stage, and the goal is to explore the research plan and carry out regional research; the sophomore year is the key breakthrough stage and report summary stage, and the goal is to write the paper and improve the results (Yang Shanhua, 2021).

Specifically, in the past year and a half, students should carry out corresponding research on the claim. Because some students face junior one's deceased father grind and job pressure, so the report summary stage will at the end of the sophomore year, on the one hand does not affect the students one's deceased father grind, on the other hand after the freshman of sophomore system learning, students' knowledge reserves and literature rake comb research ability greatly promotion, the research report writing have certain experience and experience, to a certain extent can guarantee the research report is scientific and academic.

In the specific field investigation, it is also essential to sort out and classify the collected literature, because the analysis of the literature directly determines the quality of the research report. If the preparatory link and the later literature analysis link are solid, then the writing of the research report can be done naturally. If the collected data is short of the east and the west, then the writing in the later stage will be extremely difficult. Based on the long research work, each group sorted out and classified the collected data, then coordinated the literature, and conducted targeted analysis on the research topics of the group, constantly discussed and adjusted within the group, commu-

nicated feedback with the instructor, and preliminarily completed the survey report.

1.3 Reporting stage

This stage is mainly for students to report, the report is the basic document, in the form of PPT presentation. PPT The production is agreed by the group and arranged by the group leader. Before the specific report, each group should drill in advance; The report team shall also review the content format of PPT to prevent errors such as sick sentences and wrong pos.

The reporting stage is more important, so the requirements for students will be relatively strict. At the same time, the reporting work is not only at the end of the survey. In the implementation stage of the field survey, students will also be required to report phased reports, so as to understand the progress of students' research and various problems encountered. Of course, the report after the survey is the most important.

After the end of the above links, each group will modify and improve the research report again according to the investigation situation and report feedback of the group, and finally submit it to the instructor for review.

2. The effectiveness of the field work

This educational reform is based on the coupling mechanism research of field investigation and the second classroom in colleges and universities, and pays attention to the practical attention of college students' feelings of family and country and the consciousness of the Chinese nation community in the specific research process. Because local resources can play a good role in the cultivation of national feelings, this teaching reform is actually a teaching practice combining teaching content and local characteristic education resources.

2.1 Hometown research report

As mentioned above, the history major is evenly divided into 10 groups according to the characteristics of the local students in Zhaotong. After about a year of research, the students have basically formed a research report on their hometown. It needs to be put forward that at the beginning of assigning field survey tasks to students, the original intention is to stimulate students' cultural identity with their hometown. By deeply excavating the connotation and value of hometown culture, students' feelings of home and country can be promoted. Therefore, each group can submit a research report when completing the field survey.

2.2 Off-campus exchange and training

In addition to carrying out the field survey of the claimed area according to the requirements of teachers, students also apply what they have learned in the survey to other fields. Some students participate in the essay competition of other universities with the research report of the educational reform. For example, two students of Grade 2021 participated in the 2022 Oral History Essay Contest of Nanjing University with oral interviews and won the Excellent Memorial Award.

In addition, students C and D also participated in the "Go to the Field" digital Field Research 2023 Winter Training Camp sponsored by Shanghai Normal University, completed the training courses, and obtained the certificate of completion. At the same time, Student C also participated in the "Historical Anthropology Theory and Methods Series and Summer College Student Study Camp" jointly organized by Zhejiang University and the Chinese University of Hong Kong in 2022 and obtained the certificate of completion.

Both the cultural research of their hometown and the off-campus exchange training enable students to have a new understanding of the historical research of their hometown from the perspective of field investigation. This is to extract some students' insights as follows:

Student B: "Fieldwork obtains first-hand information from practice, which greatly improves the authenticity of research. One of the requirements of historical research is to be based on historical facts, which fits with the requirement of history major. Oral history, for example, oral history is an important part of the field investigation, through the interview of history witnesses and combined with literature analysis, will find that history is not completely consistent with the literature, although history witnesses may have subjective into, but the phenomenon is the lack of history, it can give us a more comprehensive understanding of the history."

Student D said: "Fieldwork is a basic method of historical research, which can confirm the traditional historical materials to a large extent and play a role in supplementary literature. Compared with the traditional field survey,

the digital field research, which has emerged due to the development of the Internet, has a wider range of subjects, which can break through the limitations of time and space to a large extent and improve the survey efficiency. Mastering the basic skills of field research is an important way to improve their academic literacy, which is not only conducive to improving their ability level, but also convenient for their own historical research, which can reduce many difficulties.”

3. Summary and reflection

In recent years, with the continuous emergence, development and integration of interdisciplinary disciplines, the importance of interdisciplinary research methods has been greatly increased. As a unique tool and means, fieldwork has more important theoretical value and practical significance in the practical research level, and also plays an important role in the training of professional talents and the second classroom reform in colleges and universities (Yang Chunhua, 2021).

3.1 Innovation points

Field research has a long history of using field research as a research method, and there are precedents to apply it to the classroom. However, no regulation has been formed yet. Based on the history major of Zhaotong University, combined with the actual teaching situation, the field survey is integrated with the second classroom of colleges and universities, and there are roughly three innovation points.

First, concept innovation: advocating the educational practice concept of the feelings of home and country. The cultivation of national feelings can not be accomplished by individual teachers, but requires the participation and education of all staff. In the teaching practice, both the top-level design and the implementation of the history syllabus and the classroom teaching and the second classroom field investigation, we always adhere to the socialist school orientation, reflect the concept and design of patriotism cultivation.

Second, the subject innovation: give full play to the subject consciousness of college students' learning. Fieldwork as the main form of the second class centered on the student, guided by the teacher, in practice, teachers fully mobilize the students' consciousness and spontaneity, improve the students' participation and ownership consciousness, classroom "also" to students, give play to the role of the main body of students, in the osmosis improve students' own ability and historical accomplishment.

Third, form innovation: make full use of social practice activities. Zhaotong is rich in cultural resources, and has established close cooperative relations with off-campus research institutions such as Zhaotong Party History Research Office, Museum and other institutions to realize resource sharing. Students can make effective use of their local advantages to carry out research on regional characteristic culture and create a unique practical teaching in the history major of Zhaotong University.

3.2 Experience and summary

The survey subject of the field survey is college students, and the survey object is the historical field. No matter what kind of research form and research report, we must firmly grasp the positioning principle of "the second classroom".

First, adhere to the unity of field investigation and classroom teaching. As a second class, the report summary of field survey comes from outdoor research. The process of field survey is very important, but classroom teaching is the main link in the cultivation of history major. Therefore, teachers need to carry out training for students before field survey. Through rich academic activities and theme activities, they should explore the interesting and academic nature of field survey, strengthen the training role of field survey, and promote the coordinated and complementary role of field survey in classroom teaching.

Second, adhere to the unity of subjectivity and dominance. Before college, the learning of history classroom was mostly dominated by teachers, but the fieldwork needs to be student-centered, and students need some time to adapt to the role change, which has greatly reduced the educational practice of fieldwork to some extent. At the same time, the students' subjectivity consciousness did not play out, the lack of corresponding independent consciousness and spontaneous, conscious concept. This is easy to cause the field survey to ignore the individual value and psychological needs of college students in the history classroom teaching practice.

Third, adhere to the unity of theory and practice. The cultivation of fieldwork requires long-term practice. In the

field survey of history major, on the one hand, we should firmly grasp the value attribute of the classroom, and on the other hand, we should gradually enhance students' participation and enthusiasm, so as to encourage students to change their ideas into concrete practice. Promote the practice of field investigation through classroom theory, and then promote the cultivation of history professional talents through social practice (Liu Guiqi, 2021).

3.3 Reflection and suggestions

It is true that fieldwork has many good results, but the problems exposed in the research process also need to be answered.

First, research and funding issues. Fieldwork has necessary expenses, which requires certain financial support. Most of the students in Zhaotong College are rural registered permanent residence, and a large number of students are registered. Their families are relatively difficult, and they are often "willing to carry out field research", and the lack of money leads to the slow progress of research. Therefore, it is suggested that the fund budget can be allocated from the discipline construction funds, that is, the discipline construction funds should be listed separately as special funds to support the promotion of the corresponding educational reform work.

Second, the project reform problem. The second class and the first class are each other. At present, Zhaotong University is relatively short of the reform and innovation of the second classroom in colleges and universities. The Youth League Committee of the university once set up the project database of social practice activities of Zhaotong University, but it finally failed, and it is a pity. Therefore, it is suggested that the school top-level design should do a good job in the planning and training of the second classroom, and mobilize the enthusiasm of teachers and students, so that all departments can cooperate to educate people together.

Third, the teaching team problems. As a means, the fundamental purpose of field research is to educate people and to improve students' professional knowledge and historical accomplishment. This requires the instructor to keep following up the students' research work, and to answer and give feedback to the problems encountered in the research process. Based on this, the corresponding teacher teaching team needs to be built. In addition to the educational structure and professional title structure, the age structure and gender structure of the teaching team should be paid special attention to in the formation of the team.

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