

Original Research Article

The Promotion of Regional Cultural Resources and the Integration of Visual Art Education—Take Haihunhou Culture as an Example

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Abstract: In the development of the big data era, major changes are taking place in many fields in the world, and the field of visual art education is no exception. Breaking through the old style of aesthetic education, transforming from art education to visual art education, and achieving interdisciplinary teaching is a major challenge and opportunity for art educators. This article takes Jiangxi's regional culture—Haihunhou culture as the research base, integrates museum research, network interactive experience, local teaching materials and other methods to conduct junior high school art teaching, making full use of the rich cultural and social resources at present, There is a new breakthrough in art classroom education, which more representatively reflects the inheritance, innovation and comprehensiveness of the integration of regional cultural resources and visual art education.

Keywords: Regional Culture; Visual Art Education; Haihunhou Cultural Resources; Cross-Fusion

The cultural relics unearthed from the tomb of Haihunhou have extremely rich cultural resources. Developing and researching in the field of visual arts education, forming regional characteristic art teaching, making full use of local cultural resources to enhance students' knowledge, national pride, and cultural identity, etc., can enable visual arts education to keep up with the rapid development of the era of big data. This teaching method has changed the traditional art classroom teaching mode, and is more in line with the needs of future art education and social development, and fully reflects the inheritance, creativity and comprehensiveness of the integration of regional cultural resources and visual art education.

1. Visual elements of cultural relics unearthed from the tomb of Haihunhou

The Tomb of Haihunhou is located in the Xinjian District of Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province. It is the tomb of the Emperor Liu He of the Han Dynasty. Its important historical research value makes it an important national historical and cultural heritage. So far, this site is the Han Dynasty Liehou-class tomb with the largest area, the most complete preservation, and the richest connotation and historical value discovered in my country. At the same time, the cultural relics excavated from the tomb are also the most unearthed cultural relics in Jiangxi Province in terms of quantity, variety, and craftsmanship. Its cultural resources are of great significance and unique value in the fields of humanities, history, and art research.

Visual arts education attaches great importance to the cross integration of disciplines, and emphasizes that art education should combine multiple forms and interdisciplinary learning. The excavation of the tomb of Haihunhou not only provides rich historical resources for archaeologists, but also for art educators. Brings a huge amount of available resources, and its richness can also provide a wide range of materials for visual arts education.

1.1 The modeling materials of the cultural relics unearthed from the tomb of Haihunhou

1.1.1 Bronze goose fish lamp

The environmental protection and artistic value of the bronze goose fish lamp unearthed from the tomb of Haihunhou (Figure 1) has attracted people's attention. This lamp can adjust the brightness of the light, reduce the pollution of the exhaust gas output, and has a unique and beautiful appearance. In addition to marveling at the ingenuity of the ancients more than 2,000 years ago, the world also needs to discover useful materials to relate to life.

Two bronze goose fish lamps can be seen in the Haihunhou Tomb Museum. The lifelike shapes make people imagine the scene where the goose is turning back and holding a fish in its mouth. The overall shape of the goose is short and fat, with a long neck and a short tail. The shape of the fish in the mouth is also short and fat. The circulation principle of the whole lamp also makes the value of the bronze goose fish lamp become greater. Showing this shape in the students' art class can stimulate students' interest in learning. Design methods and principles can design other things related to our lives, learn from the ancients, and let students innovate their thinking in the creative process.

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Figure 1

1.1.2 Bronze Xizhen

Bronze Xizhen, as its name suggests, is a kind of bronze utensil used to suppress mats so as not to roll up. The bronze Xizhen in the Western Han Dynasty unearthed from the tomb of Haihunhou is mostly animal-shaped, like deer town, turtle town, and wild goose town. Its shape is small and exquisite, and its workmanship is small. Refined, lively and interesting, people can't help but admire that being able to combine practicality and beauty is the ancients' beautiful pursuit of quality of life.

1.2 Decorative pattern materials in cultural relics unearthed from the tomb of Haihunhou

1.2.1 When Lu Wen

Danglu is a decorative item tied to the horse's forehead. The Danglu pattern unearthed from the tomb of Haihunhou (Figure 2) is exquisite and lifelike. It is a useful material for enriching art classes, vivid animal images, and unique decorations. Patterns and allegorical pattern depictions are all elements that are worth learning from.

Phoenix bird, black fish, white tiger, and flood dragon are one of the patterns that appeared on Lu. The phoenix bird has a very beautiful shape, with a long body and beautiful feathers. Looking back and looking upward, it guides people to follow its gaze. The fish represents surplus, and the black fish also means basalt. The fish and the dragon's tail rise together to form a union of waterborne organisms. The phoenix bird at the top spreads its wings, and the twin dragons accompany him, with a majestic momentum rushing towards his face, and his mouth seems to be an elixir, meaning rebirth. The white tiger showed a running posture at the top, with its curved body, upturned and tail, undoubtedly showing a domineering posture.



Figure 2

1.2.2 Auspicious patterns

The auspicious patterns symbolize the yearning for a better life and are a manifestation of people praying for auspiciousness. They are closely related to people's lives. The auspicious patterns on the artifacts unearthed from the tomb of Haihunhou can make people appreciate thousands of years of historical civilization.

For example, the horseshoe gold unearthed from the tomb of Haihunhou is decorated with wheat ears. The wheat ears are full and orderly arranged, which symbolizes people's yearning for good weather and abundant grain. Moire is one of the commonly used decorative patterns in ancient and modern times. Its shape is varied and one of the representatives of auspicious patterns. The set of 20 multi-children unearthed in the tomb of Haihunhou is decorated with moiré. The sika deer pattern appears on the carriages and lacquer boxes unearthed from the tomb of Haihunhou. The vivid and lifelike sika deer image represents people's hope that the horses and carriages can run like a deer.

2. Combination of Haihunhou culture and visual art education: Taking junior middle school art teaching as an example

"There are terracotta warriors in the north and Haihunhou in the south" reflects the important position of the tomb of Nanchang Haihunhou in historical research. The richest cultural resources in the region are being excavated bit by bit by archaeologists. In addition to putting the valuable wealth and cultural resources unearthed over the years in museums for visitors to appreciate, what else can we do to make them fully utilized? As an art teacher, I find that the innovative and comprehensive characteristics of visual art education can be combined with it, forming a collision between regional cultural resources and visual art education, and forming a new spark in aesthetic education.

2.1 The integration of Haihunhou culture and Ganmei version of art teaching materials

In October 2018, the "Traditional Patterns" lesson in the Jiangxi version of the art textbook was taught at the Third Middle School of Nanchang City. The patterns on the cultural relics unearthed from the tomb of Haihunhou were combined with textbooks to form an interesting situational introduction and knowledge connection. This class is divided into two classes: Appreciating Patterns and Designing Patterns.

2.1.1 Understand patterns and appreciate works

The teacher brings the Nanchang Haihunhou Site Digital Museum to the art class through the Internet connection. Students can experience the feeling of “traveling through the Western Han Dynasty” online, the shining horseshoe gold, the technologically beautiful bronze goose fish lamp, the legendary Liu Hezhiiyin, etc. The exquisite unearthed cultural relics not only have high-definition pictures but also have text introductions. Students can actively learn the aspects of their interest through this convenient visual communication method, such as the modeling characteristics of cultural relics in the Western Han Dynasty, the decorative patterns on the cultural relics, and the cultural relics. Practical performance, etc., so as to create interesting scenarios, increase students’ interest in learning, and lead to the content of the next course.

Use the “stolen” story of the tomb of Haihunhou to tell the course. Through the “fun game”-the complete puzzle of “Lost Dangu” is spelled out by Luwen, which stimulates students’ interest and guides students to think and think independently. Operate to derive the content of this lesson-traditional patterns.

2.1.2 Design patterns and inherit culture

Taking the cultural relics unearthed from the tomb of Haihunhou as the main line, the patterns are copied, and then the patterns are designed on the prepared clothes, plates, mobile phone cases and other props. Finally, summarize the knowledge points of this lesson, point out the purpose and significance of this teaching, so that students can enrich their hearts apart from mastering art knowledge, enhance national cultural pride, and improve innovative thinking. It is hoped that students who pass this lesson can learn Innovate while inheriting culture to spread and promote excellent regional traditional culture.

2.2 The combination of Haihunhou cultural products and art teaching

The derivatives of Haihunhou culture designed by the students in the art class not only reflect the main characteristics of the Haihunhou culture, but also reflect the students’ ability to innovate and create. They can combine the art knowledge and skills they have learned in the design process, Complete the items you want to create.

In order to enable students to experience the close relationship between design and life, and make efforts to inherit traditional culture, we have reached an agreement with the cultural and creative company, based on the principle that students’ works are the principle of promoting Haihunhou’s cultural resources, and are important for the creation of cultural and creative products. The patterns and patterns are reprocessed to make cultural and creative products that can enter our lives. In this personal creative practice, students can feel their own work is applied to real life and have a sense of pride in promoting and propagating local culture. In the subtle way, students can enhance the protection of cultural relics, promote culture, Love life and other emotions, and at the same time can play a virtuous circle of combining production and education.

2.3 Nanchang Han Dynasty Haihunhou kingdom archaeological achievements exhibition and research plan

Research and study travel is a new content and new form of quality education guided by national industrial policies and educational administrative departments. It has been highly valued by all walks of life in the early stage of development, and it has developed rapidly and has broad prospects. The museum has extremely rich cultural resources. It is one of the main educational places outside the school. It allows students to have close contact with cultural relics, which can greatly enrich students’ extracurricular knowledge and increase their interest in learning. Moreover, with the increase of artificial intelligence equipment in modern museums, visitors have a more intuitive understanding of the sources, patterns, and functions of the cultural relics, which can enable students to enhance multiple perceptions in the “interaction” with the cultural relics Ability to experience more cultural collisions, thereby making learning more life-oriented and more interesting. This kind of comprehensive learning activity brings students far more than what they learn from books alone. It strengthens students’ understanding of the history and culture of Hai Hun Hou in the Western Han Dynasty, and can also enhance students’ understanding of the local area during the learning process. The love and pride of culture can also increase the awareness of cultural relic protection. The study of fine arts allows students to have a more comprehensive understanding of cultural relics by observing real objects based on their knowledge of history. Museum research activities can better reflect the comprehensiveness and innovation of visual art education, forming cross-learning interactive learning in art classrooms, thereby promoting the sound development of aesthetic education.

2.3.1 Understand Haihunhou culture and enrich the understanding of the connotation of cultural relics

During the visit, master the methods of appreciating the unearthed cultural relics, understand the characteristics of the tombs of Haihunhou, and compare and analyze the characteristics of the cultural relics of other dynasties based on the knowledge of history, art, etc. learned before. At the Nanchang City Museum, you can watch the Haihunhou VR blockbuster. The strong interactive experience can attract students to participate. Through the implementation of multiple technologies such as panoramic, holographic, and real-time display, it provides a comprehensive introduction for the experienter. Hearing and other perceptions to experience the history and culture of Hai Hou Hou and its rich connotations. The students follow the virtual museum guide to learn about the historical overview of the Western Han Dynasty, the legendary life of Haihunhou Liu He, and the general introduction of the cultural relics unearthed from the tomb of Haihunhou. The vivid explanation and the physical display can allow the students to be in an atmosphere full of atmosphere. Learn, perceive, enrich their extracurricular knowledge and improve their perception ability. During the course of the explanation, the virtual commentator raised questions with the teacher, and the students discussed in groups, which exercised the students’ ability to collect, filter, and integrate information, and cultivated their cooperation, coordination, and practical skills.

2.3.2 Sketching of cultural relics, learning by inheriting traditional culture

Sketching can improve the painter's observation ability, modeling ability and picture processing ability. Through this learning method, not only can the students' desire to learn be enhanced, but also the students' art skills can be improved.

According to the types of cultural relics unearthed from the tomb of Haihunhou, the students are divided into four groups: bronze, pottery and jade, gold, silver and bronze coins, and chariots and horses. Students are allowed to combine freely and choose what they are interested in. The learning point is to find the corresponding cultural relics in the museum for on-site sketching, learn to observe the details and the whole of the cultural relics in the process of depicting the cultural relics, and develop the awareness of "observing the smallest" and "taking into account the overall situation".

2.3.3 Visit cultural and creative shops and bookstores to learn from promotion and innovation

The cultural and creative goods shop and bookstore of the Nanchang Museum have a large number of cultural and creative goods and books on the theme of Haihunhou. You can better understand the relevant knowledge about the tomb of Haihunhou and the legendary history of Haihunhou.

The birth of cultural and creative products means that designers transform and innovate traditional materials, while inheriting culture, can keep pace with the times. After copying cultural relics, students can broaden their horizons by appreciating cultural and creative products and be able to master what they have previously. Innovatively create content and integrate with life to promote the local culture of Haihunhou.

3. Conclusion

The integration of Haihunhou's cultural resources and visual art education, and making full use of existing materials for reprocessing, will protect and display Haihunhou's cultural resources, inherit and promote the traditional artistic beauty of unearthed cultural relics, and contribute to the history and culture of the local area. The expression of connotation is of great significance. Let students have a sense of love for traditional culture in a new form of learning environment, and promote students' desire to protect cultural relics, thereby deepening the students' sense of reverence and strong sense of belonging to the local domain and country, and finally reaching the local domain Good and effective inheritance of culture.

Aesthetic education in the new era emphasizes multi-faceted integrated education. The comprehensiveness of visual art education meets the current development requirements. Regional culture has abundant resources available for people to use. Art educators can combine regional cultural resources with visual art education. The former has Precious historical and cultural, social sciences, humanities, artistic values and other content, the latter also requires interdisciplinary and multi-field integration. Take the Haihunhou culture as an example. It can be integrated into visual art education in the local area and become a new art teaching mode. Learn to use the current multiple scientific and technological resources, multimedia equipment and other methods for art teaching, and give full play to the local area. The usable value of cultural resources, and the application of such rich regional cultural resources to visual art education, can show the higher requirements for aesthetic education at present, and thus reflect the cultural inheritance and artistic creativity of the integration of the two and interdisciplinary integration can cultivate students' sense of regional belonging and national pride. In short, regional cultural resources provide a vast array of materials for the development of visual arts education. Through the combination of the two, it can promote students in the mastery of knowledge and skills, the sublimation of thoughts and feelings, the improvement of integration ability, and the improvement of innovation and creativity. The development of art education also laid a good foundation for the future development of art education.

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