



# How to Improve the Interest of Hefei High School Students in Chinese Historical Relics

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**Abstract.** With the general increase in pressure on our students to China's college entrance exams, fewer and fewer secondary school students are willing to spend their free time appreciating our country's cultural relics, and the number of offline museum visits is declining due to the spread of the New Crown epidemic. This has, to some extent, led to a decline in the interest of high school students in Hefei in the appreciation of historical relics. The importance of cultural relics is self-evident as they are the most powerful basis to help modern people explore history and restore historical truth. Therefore, based on our mapping of high school students in Hefei and combining the characteristics of museums, our survey and innovative practice of cartoonizing cultural relics, filming promotional videos, producing heritage brochures, and holding lectures verified the effectiveness of the system: 63.5% of Hefei high school students have increased their interest in our country's historical heritage as a result of the new programs, and more and more high school students believe that the programs have effectively enabled them to learn more about heritage, confirming the replicable value of our innovative initiatives.

**Keywords:** High School Students in Hefei; Chinese Historical Relics; Museum of History and Culture; Traditional Chinese Cultural Roots

## Introduction

"Cultural relics" refers to the relics and relics with historical, artistic and scientific value left by human beings in social activities, which are the precious historical and cultural heritage of mankind. However, today's high school students generally believe that the benefits of understanding cultural relics are not big, and can directly help them go to school or employment. At present, we know the way of cultural relics mainly through offline museum, but due to the new epidemic prevention and control, offline museum visitors, and high school entrance pressure, ignored the attention of

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historical relics, to a certain extent, caused the lack of historical and cultural heritage, this social problem is worth our thinking.<sup>[1]</sup> Offline museums have shortcomings for high school students. The way of museum exhibitions still stays in the traditional offline visit, with rigid and boring stereotypes of museums, which indirectly leads to the interest of the museum relics buried in the museum and is not understood by high school students.<sup>[2]</sup>

## **2 Preliminary research**

### **2.1 Status quo**

Wang Shaojun proposed that the protection and inheritance of cultural relics cannot be separated from the policy support and the improvement of the legal system. It is also crucial to improve the legal system of cultural relics protection and strengthen the social publicity of cultural relics protection.<sup>[3]</sup> Therefore, the relevant departments can increase the publicity and encouragement of cultural relics protection activities. The students are the future of the motherland and the hope of the nation. As the scholar Mr.Liang Qichao said: "the wisdom of the young country wisdom, less, rich, the rich, the young strong, the country strong, the youth independence is the independence of the country, the young freedom, the progress of the country free", the progress of the country.<sup>[4]</sup> At present, many high school students and universities have the awareness of carrying out cultural relic protection and publicity activities, but some schools still have low response and low enthusiasm. Faced with these problems, experts proposed to reform the teaching materials and improve the importance of high school students to China's historical relics, and increase the proportion of history subjects in large examinations. At the same time, today's scientific and technological means should be combined with the inheritance of cultural relics to improve students' interest and save students' time as much as possible.<sup>[5]</sup>

### **2.2 Existing solutions**

First of all, the current technology can achieve AR + personalized exhibition and AI + self-service voice guide. Through AR and AI technology, the exhibition form can be supplemented to vividly show the historical environment and historical background of Chinese historical relics, so that the audience can have an immersive exhibition experience and better understand the state of cultural relics in the historical environment at that time. Currently, the high school association museum offers free admission for all students, including high school students, and for high school history teachers.<sup>[6]</sup>

### **2.3 Advantages and disadvantages**

For the high school joint museum this way, Fast and convenient, and After the enforcement can involve all high school students, But taking up the students' class time, Large-scale actions can easily cause traffic or safety problems; Secondly, we think

that the museum offers free admission for all students, including high school students, This can effectively attract some high school students due to financial problems, But most high school students due to the study pressure, In fact, there is no free time to visit museums to learn about cultural relics; Or high school history teachers can teach more knowledge about cultural relics, It can make the classroom lively and interesting and enrich the students' knowledge of cultural relics, However, because there are few examination points related to the historical relics of the college entrance examination, For most history teachers who pursue student achievement, there is no execution. Therefore, the existing schemes are generally relatively rigid, aiming at all high school students. The lack of pertinences leads to the implementation efficiency, poor effect and failure to fundamentally solve the problem.<sup>[7]</sup>

### **3 Innovative solutions**

#### **3.1 Target population**

In this innovation action, our target group is high school students in Hefei, who are the group we are familiar with and most easily contacted.

#### **3.2 Specific methods**

Early practice, based on the previous research, in order to further understand the Hefei high school students related ideas of Chinese historical relics, understand their understanding of Chinese historical relics, interest, and the attitude of Chinese historical relics protection, at the same time to help us to perfect the innovation practice plan, we decided to our target population questionnaire survey first. First, we distributed questionnaires to high school students in Hefei, and withdrew 160 questionnaires. After the activity, we simultaneously investigated the sample students in the previous session again to observe whether the data had improved. Our team used an independent sample t-test during the data analysis. In the process of data collection, the group divided the degree of interest of the recipients in the cultural relics into 1-5. After watching the propaganda video and manual, they made statistical analysis of the degree of interest. If the overall data showed a positive growth pattern, this kind of publicity method is considered to be effective.

### **4 Results analysis**

#### **4.1 Verification method**

The distribution of the questionnaire, we recover the effective number of the questionnaire is 160, we through the questionnaire data analysis, including charts, contingency table, test analysis, effectively verify the existence of our social problems and the effectiveness of our design action, also obtained some new information. We choose several ways because these ways can effectively protect the integrity of the

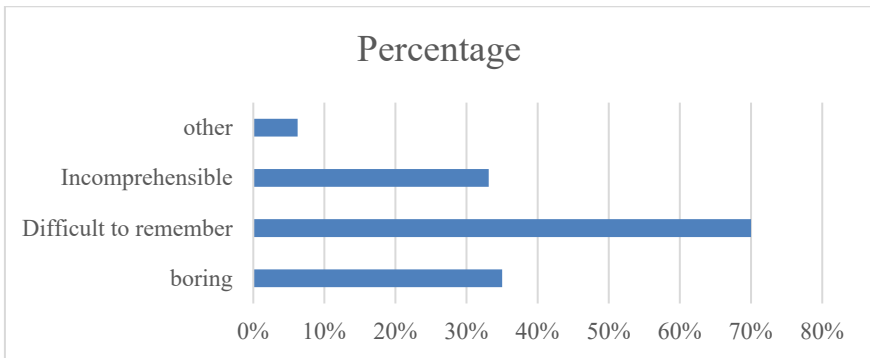
data, improve the reliability and quality of data, reduce the database redundant data and space, database more efficient, at the same time, make the data analysis results more concise, can effectively help us verify we proposed social problems, find deeper links between variables, and verify the effectiveness of action.

#### 4.1.1 Verification process and conclusion of social problems

According to the table 1, only 26.88 percent of the respondents said that they only "actively participated" in the popularization of cultural relics, and generally gave little feedback. Verified the social problems that we have raised.68.75% of the respondents thought that the school received not enough "" or "no" at all, reflecting part of the social problems we raised.40% of respondents said they are not willing to pay related activities for the protection of cultural relics of any cost, side reflects the target group for the enthusiasm of cultural relics protection is not high, not willing to allocate resources on related activities, may also be economic burden is organizing Hefei high school students understand one of the causes of historical relics.

In the process of history learning, the respondents thought that the most prominent reason for the problem was that "historical time was difficult to remember", accounting for 70%, followed by "boring content" (35%) and "teacher teaching difficult to understand" (33.13%). In view of this discovery, when we design and take actions, we reduce the requirement for remembering historical time, and take a more vivid, interesting, simple and in line with the characteristics and preferences of high school students to publicize historical relics. To improve the interest and attention of Hefei high school students in historical relics.

**Table 1.** Types of difficulties encountered during the learning process



In addition, we explored the relationship between different independent and dependent variables using the chi-square test. First, we examined the relationship between gender and the willingness to participate in the cultural relics museum visits organized by the school. Our null hypothesis is that gender is independent of willingness to attend school. The following is the relevant contingency table 2:

**Table 2.** The relationship between different independent and dependent variables

X\Y	yes	no	total
male	47	30	77
female	63	15	78
other	1	4	5
total	111	49	160

Given the null hypothesis:

**Table 3.** Expectant

X\Y	yes	no	total
male	53	24	77
female	54	24	78
other	3	2	5
total	111	49	160

After calculation from the table 3, the chi-square test is  $p=0.0015$ , which is less than 0.05 of the threshold. Then the null hypothesis is rejected to prove that gender is related to the willingness to participate in the cultural relics museum tour organized by the university. Participants with different gender identity have different willingness to participate in the cultural relics museum tour organized by the university. According to the survey data, girls are willing to participate in such activities. Therefore, for the male students, we designed a form more in line with their preferences to improve their willingness to visit museums and understand and contact historical relics. Non-binary gender identity can not be used as a basis for the small sample data.

We then examined the relationship between gender and willingness to pay to participation in heritage conservation activities. Our null hypothesis: gender is independent of the willingness to pay for conservation activities. Here are the relevant contingency table 4:

**Table 4.** The relationship between gender and willingness to pay to participation

X\Y	0	200+	400+	total
male	25	44	8	77
female	37	34	7	78
other	2	3	0	5
total	64	81	15	160

Given the null hypothesis:

**Table 5.** Hypothesis

X\Y	0	200+	400+	total
male	31	39	7	77

female	31	39	7	78
other	2	3	0	5
total	64	81	15	160

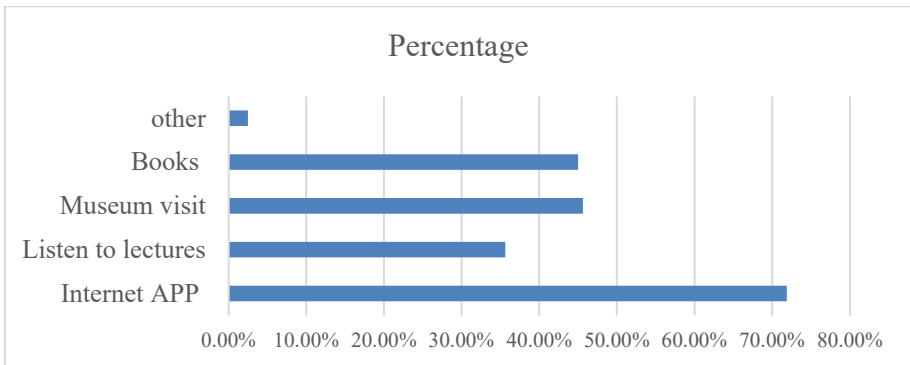
After calculation from the table 5, the chi-square test is  $p=0.375$ , which is much greater than the threshold of 0.05, so the null hypothesis is accepted to prove that gender has nothing to do with the willingness to pay to participate in cultural relics protection activities and is independent of each other.

#### 4.1.2 Validation of our actions

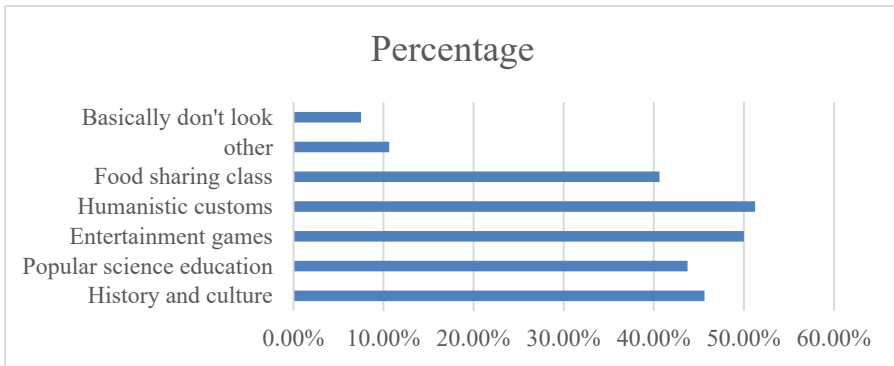
According to table 6, we can see in terms of information access channels, 71.88% of respondents mainly learned about cultural relics mainly through Internet APP, such as Xiaohongshu, Weibo, lofter, wechat official accounts, etc. It can be seen that the popular science information in our action plan is mainly publicized and promoted through these five channels, which is more effective. When we release them, they are mainly spread through the circle of friends, private posts and related private groups. In the background of conditional channels, we will also monitor the specific parameters of the reading crowd to ensure that our popular science articles and videos reach our target groups.

After calculation, the chi-square test is  $p=0.375$ , which is much greater than the threshold of 0.05, so the null hypothesis is accepted to prove that gender has nothing to do with the willingness to pay to participate in cultural relics protection activities and is independent of each other.

**Table 6.** Channels for obtaining information



From the table 7, we can see for the TV programs that they like to watch daily, 51.25% of the respondents like "cultural style" and 50% like "entertainment games". Therefore, we believe that cultural culture and even the promotion of historical entertainment games will be a popular form for high school students.

**Table 7.** Favorite TV program categories

## 4.2 Results of innovative actions

For new media channels of popular science propaganda, we released, mainly through the circle of friends, private, related private domain group, in the conditional new media management background, we will also by monitoring the reading crowd specific user portrait parameters, comprehensive to ensure that our popular science articles and video touch is our target group. As we can also see from the many comments on the tweet videos, our efforts have indeed had a positive impact on some high school students in Hefei.

## 5 Conclusion

### 5.1 Advantages and disadvantages

**Advantages:** Online technology In the condition of perfect information, the service of virtual products reaches a certain authenticity, which greatly improves the audience's experience.

**Disadvantages:** content or too pan-entertainment and bubble.

### 5.2 Limitations and insufficiency

The limitation of this paper lies in the fact that the questionnaire used to collect answers is subjective, some of which are guiding, which is easy to deviate some of the data from the objective situation. Secondly, the survey group is only high school students in Hefei city. Considering the different situation of high school students in different cities, the sample size is small, and the representativeness of the sample is slightly flawed. Finally, due to the short time of new media publicity and the scope is not wide enough, the data of audience number is insufficient.

### 5.3 Future outlook

Give high school students a sense of belonging, and the concept of a museum is "re-shaping". Whether it's a promo or social media, these are online activities with strong interactive feedback. Its particularity has changed the mode that offline visits can only be received silently, making the audience have the "Internet company" experience different from the reality. At the same time of getting excellent cultural experience, you can also gain satisfaction and pleasure in the communication. The museum is no longer the unilateral self-construction of the construction personnel, and the audience can also participate in it, forming a "joint construction" and "remodeling" with the cultural relics and the museum itself. We hope that online museum performances will extend the cultural services that have long been limited to limited space and a specific time in the new time and space of the Internet, and make the museum culture make public.

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