

Buddhist Thought and the Adaptive Development of Contemporary Chinese Dream

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Abstract

At present, under the great idea of building the Chinese dream, we must realize the revitalization and development of the Chinese nation. We need to deeply analyze our cultural composition and give full play to our own cultural advantages. Cultures all over the world influence and permeate each other, forming the whole of the world's diversified culture. Under the background of the development of world culture, we should maintain the independence and vitality of our own culture, protect excellent traditional culture from the erosion of foreign culture, and better develop our nation. Chinese culture is an indispensable part of Chinese civilization, and Buddhism is an important part of Chinese culture. Therefore, the adaptation of Buddhist thought to the Chinese dream is the internal requirement of the cultural development of the Han nationality.

Keywords

Buddhism; Chinese Dream; Adaptability.

1. Introduction

Since the Chinese dream was put forward, it has been widely recognized by the majority of Chinese people. The people of all ethnic groups have made unremitting efforts to realize the Chinese dream in various forms, and the number of Chinese Buddhist believers has reached 60 million, which is a powerful force to realize the Chinese dream. To realize the revitalization and development of the Chinese nation, we must deeply analyze the composition of China's national culture and give full play to the advantages of various national cultures. At the same time, under the framework of multi-cultural integration of the world, only by adhering to the excellent national culture and maintaining its own cultural strength in the invasion of foreign culture can we better develop the nation. Han culture occupies an important position in China's 5000 year history and culture. Buddhism has a far-reaching influence in the long river of history. Therefore, the adaptation of Buddhism to the Chinese dream is not only the internal requirement of the cultural development of the Han nationality.

2. Basic Survey of Chinese Buddhism

2.1. The Historical Context of Chinese Buddhism

As one of the three major religions in the world, Buddhism is said to have been founded by Prince Gautama Siddhartha of ancient India. Buddha means "awakened person". Buddha is also called Tathagata. During the Han Dynasty, Buddhism was introduced into China and developed, and Buddhism began to be introduced into the Han region (about a year BC). It has gradually formed eight major schools of Buddhism and Chinese Buddhism that can represent three different factions, and has been widely recognized.

2.2. The Uniqueness of Chinese Buddhism

As an imported product, Buddhism has achieved long-term development in China. With the change of times and the gradual infiltration of Chinese culture, Indian Buddhism is inevitably branded with Chinese culture, which is more easily accepted by the Chinese people. On this basis, Chinese Buddhism is different from Indian Buddhism. Chinese Buddhism, both explicit and esoteric, was introduced all over the world. Buddhism was scattered in India. In China, because Buddhism has been influenced by China's political culture and social culture, it has been developing and growing. "Popular Buddhism" has a wide range of believers in inland China, and esoteric Buddhism is the main belief form of frontier ethnic minorities. Another notable feature of Chinese Buddhism is the obvious separation of factions. In addition to the significant separation of the three factions, it has also formed ten sects. These sects were mainly founded and developed by some eminent monks of Chinese Buddhism according to their own interpretation of the classic teachings of Buddhist scriptures.

2.3. Present Situation and Development Direction of Chinese Buddhism

Since the founding of new China, there has been an irreconcilable contradiction between Chinese Buddhism as idealism and modern Chinese ideology to some extent. However, as a historical phenomenon, as far as the current historical process is concerned, Buddhism still has its living space and is still in the stage of development, so it cannot and should not be interfered by external forces. In the face of this situation, both Chinese Buddhism and the Communist Party of China are actively guiding and promoting the adaptation of Chinese Buddhism to the socialist society, and actively seeking the way of their harmonious coexistence, mutual tolerance and common development.

In addition to seeking coexistence between positive and modern Chinese ideology, another problem that Chinese Buddhism has to face is how to seek innovation and development in the new era. In this context, how to realize the modernization transformation of Chinese Buddhism and how to position itself in the increasingly rapid cultural exchange between the East and the West has become an important proposition.[1]

3. The Multi-dimensional Deconstruction of the Chinese Dream

History will never forget what happened at the National Museum on November 29, 2012. It was on this day that Xi Jinping, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission, visited the exhibition of "Renaissance road" and delivered an important speech at the scene. This became the original source of China dream and encouraged the people to make continuous progress towards China dream.[2]

The Chinese dream of great rejuvenation is a long-term driving force for realizing the dream of people around the world. Everyone has a dream, and for a great country, the dream of the whole country and nation is composed of small dreams of each member. When put together, it becomes a lasting driving force to realize the dream of people all over the world.

The first Session of the 12th National People's Congress (NPC) was also an important time for the concept of the Chinese Dream. The meeting pointed out the specific connotation and goals of the "Chinese Dream". The prosperity of the Chinese people not only reflects the unremitting pursuit and efforts of the Chinese people for their ideals, but also reflects the continuous pursuit of progress of the Chinese people from a cultural perspective.

3.1. The Perspective of Civilization Development of "Chinese Dream"

As one of the four major civilizations, the Chinese civilization, also known as the Chinese civilization, is the only one in the world that has never broken off from one another. It is also the oldest civilization. The Chinese Dream has presented a unique value orientation in China's

long civilization: while emphasizing that the country is more important than the individual, it also pays attention to the happiness of people's life. This is the difference between Chinese civilization and other civilizations. Chinese civilization is mainly manifested as agricultural civilization, with a strong color of collectivism, which can be reflected in the Chinese dream.

3.2. The Cultural Origin of "Chinese Dream"

To deeply understand the origin of the "Chinese Dream", we need to analyze it from both domestic and international perspectives. First of all, from the domestic perspective, with the continuous enhancement of comprehensive national strength, it can more and more reflect the confidence of a great power. All these show that the Realization of the Chinese dream has a solid foundation and is full of vision. From the international point of view, the current world views about China are as China's international status rise constantly changing, the economic base determines the superstructure, from an economic point of view, China is constantly affecting the world economy, politics, culture and other aspects, put forward the Chinese dream, will make the world more sit up and take notice of China's society, because the Chinese dream, Conforms to the call of history, and the trend of The Times.

The proposal of the Chinese dream has a very profound historical and cultural origin. Since ancient times, Chinese culture has spread around the world with its unique charm and has been renewed through the vicissitudes of thousands of years. Chinese culture once had an extremely brilliant and glorious history. But since modern times, poor and weak China has suffered a great impact from foreign culture. The Chinese dream points out that from the micro basic level of the country, that is, the level of the people, it is particularly important to establish the people's strong sense of identity and belonging to the Chinese nation and Chinese culture, and re establish the Chinese people's cultural self-confidence and cultural pride in Chinese culture.

3.3. Institutional Level of Chinese Dream

Modern China, an ancient China with a long history of 5000 years, has gradually become a semi colonial and semi feudal society under the strong ships and guns of the West. Since then, the biggest Chinese dream pursued by countless Chinese people is to realize national independence and national prosperity. From the Westernization Movement to the reform movement of 1898, generation after generation of people with lofty ideals are trying to turn the tide and try to save China, which is poor and weak. In the end, they can't escape the outcome of failure. Until 1911, after the revolution of 1911, he overthrew the rule of the decadent Qing government and established the Republic of China. He dreamed of realizing constitutionalism, but ended in failure. Therefore, the majority of intellectuals have tried to implement various doctrines and have not found a correct way.

The guns of the Russian October Revolution lit up the road and journey of the Chinese people in the period of chaos and confusion. Marxism Leninism and socialism came into the vision of Chinese intellectuals, and the Communist Party of China was established. Since then, the Chinese nation has stood up, which has become a great turning point in history. That is, from this time, the curtain has officially opened. We have accumulated experience and lessons in socialist construction. Since the reform and opening up, China has rapidly gone through hundreds of years of development in developed countries in just a few decades, and its achievements are obvious to all. Only under these unshakable preconditions can the Chinese dream be realized.

4. Adaptability between Chinese Dream and Buddhist Dream

4.1. The Value Fit between Buddhist Ideal and Chinese Dream

Realizing the Chinese dream is not only the wish of our generation, but also the common dream of several generations of Chinese people from a broad perspective of the times. It is the unanimous wish of all Chinese people. Of course, the Buddhist community must be included in this group. After Buddhism was introduced to China, it has been continuously developed and expanded under the influence of China's local culture, and some changes have taken place. In Chinese Buddhism, there are three levels of different realms of cultivation. The first is the highest realm, that is, the realm of Buddha, that is, Phoenix Nirvana, which is the highest realm; The second is from a social point of view, to universalize all living beings, compassion the world and free all living beings from suffering. The third is a smaller scope, that is, the so-called love for the motherland, the people and the society. The spiritual essence reflected in these pursuits is the believers' self-interest and altruism. With the current language system, it is a spirit of win-win and mutual benefit. In fact, this spirit is consistent with the internal meaning of the Chinese dream, which is also an important reason why the Buddhist community has become a part of the realization of the Chinese dream.[2]

4.1.1. There are Similarities between the Buddhist Scriptures and the Chinese Dream

Because of his sympathy for the oppressed people of India, Sakyamuni founded Buddhism, which focuses on the equality of all living beings and the circle of cause and effect, in an attempt to provide a spiritual sanctuary called "afterlife" and "other shore" for the people at the bottom. Because of his sympathy for the suffering of sentient beings, Sakyamuni gave up his claim to the throne and chose to devote himself to the effect of saving all sentient beings from suffering through the Dharma.

Although Chinese Buddhism has its own development characteristics, it is still based on the classical teachings of Buddhism. The classical teachings of Buddhism reflect the wishes and needs of the masses, and inevitably take on the color of the masses. In any case, the Chinese dream is a dream shared by the vast majority of the Chinese people, and its mass nature is its basic attribute. Based on this, the grasp of the masses in the buddhist classics is similar to the interpretation of the mass in the Chinese Dream. From the perspective of its spiritual connotation and state, the Chinese dream is in fact connected with the Buddhist dream of seeking to enrich the world and popularize all living beings. From the spiritual core, the Chinese dream and the Buddhist dream can coexist in harmony on the basis of mutual promotion.[3]

4.1.2. Nirvana Theory has Something in Common with the Chinese Dream

In the practice of Buddhism, nirvana is a very high state that Buddhism pursues. Through Nibbana, believers can be reborn, free from samsara, worry and pain, and reach the spiritual state of perfection and silence. Therefore, Nibbana is also called "neither birth nor death".

The buddhist nirvana ideal and the Chinese dream have different specific ideas, but they have something in common on the unity of the world. The highest state of Chinese Buddhism dream is to become a Buddha in order to achieve the purpose of compassion and universal salvation. In this regard, the dream of Seeking nirvana of Chinese Buddhism expresses to some extent the yearning for friendliness and benevolence, which is in line with the Chinese Dream's respect for people's dignity and happiness, and provides an important practical basis for the majority of believers to strive for the Realization of the Chinese Dream.

4.1.3. Some Buddhist Theories Provide Theoretical Support for the Chinese Dream

Buddhist thought and The Chinese dream are not only very similar in the ideological realm, but also in the world outlook. In Buddhist thought, the world is a whole, with the concept of living beings, while in the Chinese dream, the subject of benefit is also the beneficiary group,

which refers to the people of all ethnic groups in China. These all reflect the overall concept. And from the perspective of the relationship between the individual and the overall, believe in Buddhism through their own efforts, influence others, change other people, so as to make the whole to a higher spiritual realm, and the Chinese dream of struggle, also lies in the efforts of everyone, and from a broader perspective, will make the world people's common benefit, and the contact point of view is very similar to each other, This is why Buddhism is an important supporter of the Chinese Dream.[4]

4.2. Conditions and Feasibility of Harmony between Chinese Buddhism and Chinese Dream

4.2.1. The Positive Role of Buddhism

As a religious ideology, Buddhism should be regarded dialectically and comprehensively. Contemporary China needs to give full play to the positive role of Buddhism, so that Buddhism can contribute light and heat to the realization of the Chinese dream. As far as the reality is concerned, many spiritual core propagated by Buddhism plays an important role in promoting social harmony and maintaining social stability.

The economic and cultural functions of Buddhism. Religious culture is a kind of cultural soft power, is not the economic and social isolation, but can through a variety of forms, to participate in the development of society and economy, such as from the point of the buddhist architecture, the eastern han dynasty last years, under the influence of buddhist culture, strongly built many temples in our country, many mountain became a sacred buddhist mountains, and because of the distinctive temple architecture. After the founding of new China, the state actively protected these cultural relics and historic sites, and repaired the temples. Up to now, these have become an important scenic spot of our country's tourism culture, and have a profound impact on people's life. From other art forms, such as calligraphy, carving, painting and so on, many grottoes in China are the products of the popular Buddhist culture. These famous historical sites are important intangible cultural heritage in China, and along with tourists from different countries in the world, they also promote and deepen the communication between China and the international community.

The social role of Buddhism. As a kind of religion, Buddhism, similar to other religions, aims to realize its religious ideals by persuading people to do good and do more good. The spiritual core of Buddhism is composed of the sages' thinking and grasp of life, society and the universe, and contains many codes of conduct widely recognized by the secular society, such as equality, fraternity, kindness and tolerance. Buddhist teachings have much to do with good, and are gradually based on rules and regulations. Although Buddhism is a product of practice, it also attaches great importance to the establishment of character and morality in real life. That is to say, it advocates the unity of knowing and doing, which requires both practice and consciousness. Buddhism pays great attention to the establishment of interpersonal relations in real society. Among the tenets involved in interpersonal communication, Buddhism says to be honest and kind to others, not to deceive them, not to do harm to them. These principles constrain the consciousness, belief and practice of Buddhists in their actual life, and enable them to abide by the law, be honest and trustworthy in their social life, seek the interests of the people, contribute to social stability and harmony, and make the people happier.[4]

In addition, Over the years, Chinese Buddhism has also played an incomparable role in the construction of China's charity. Various Buddhist public welfare organizations actively participate in various kinds of earthquake relief, public welfare tour, health care and other charitable activities. For example, in the Wenchuan earthquake in 2008, Chinese Buddhist personnel and organizations spontaneously went to the disaster area to carry out earthquake relief activities is a vivid and vivid example. The dedication of Chinese Buddhism to charity is

conducive to the cohesion of socialism and the cohesion of the country. It is also an important embodiment of Chinese Buddhism's promotion of the Realization of the Chinese Dream.

4.2.2. The Basis for the Coordinated Development of Chinese Dream and Chinese Buddhism

Upholding the leadership of the Party is the political basis for the coordination between Chinese Buddhism and the Chinese dream. Upholding the leadership of the Party as the first of the four Cardinal Principles is also the political cornerstone for the adaptation, coordination and interaction of Chinese Buddhism and the Chinese Dream. [5]If Buddhism wants to develop and grow in the new socialist era, it must abide by objective laws, adhere to the preconditions of patriotism, adhere to the concept of family and country, learn self-discipline, and keep in line with the position and basic concepts of the Party and the state. Many common spiritual cores are the theoretical basis for the harmonious development of Chinese Buddhism and The Chinese dream.

The pursuit of universal harmony in the world by Chinese Buddhism is similar to the peaceful rise of the Chinese dream. The yearning for peace is the spiritual pursuit shared by Chinese Buddhism and the Chinese dream. The Chinese dream is about people's livelihood, and Chinese Buddhism also strives to make people spiritually liberated and satisfied through practice. This humanistic thought runs through the development of Chinese Buddhism and the Chinese dream.

Through the above analysis, it can be seen that Chinese Buddhism and the Chinese dream have many similarities. Religion and ideology require common ground while reserving differences. Only in this way can Chinese Buddhism contribute to the harmonious coexistence of the Chinese dream to the maximum extent possible, and Buddhist thoughts provide spiritual and cultural support for the Chinese dream.

4.3. Buddhist Dream from the Perspective of Chinese Dream

The Chinese dream has profound connotation. The proposal of the Chinese dream is the call of the Chinese people in a booming society. For most believers, especially Buddhist believers, the value orientation of the Chinese dream provides a basis for the Buddhist dream. Chinese Buddhism interprets and disseminates its own doctrines and theories timely, actively promotes social harmony and progress, and realizes the development of religion itself. Buddhist dream is also a part of Chinese culture and plays an irreplaceable role. Especially at a time when the process of world integration is developing more and more rapidly, we should prevent western capitalist countries from corroding China's traditional civilization with the help of their national culture, protect the inheritance and protection of China's traditional culture, prevent cultural invasion of other countries, and retain the characteristics of our own country and its influence on other countries.

4.4. Connection between Buddhist Dream and Chinese Dream

Dream and China from the point of social responsibility, Buddhism has a lot of similarities, in terms of contribute to social development and civilization progress, respectively, from different aspects by different ways of language interpretation of their system of responsibility, in Buddhism, Buddhism by actively give play to the role of religion, believers, contribute to society, the theory of the Chinese dream, the people unite as one, Unity of purpose, hard work.

5. Give Play to the Positive Role of Buddhism in Jointly Building the Chinese Dream

In the long history of our country, Buddhist thought has long played an important role, whether in the culture, or in the political or economic, have played an important role and

made outstanding contributions. In modern times, with the development of Buddhism, patriotism has also become an important feature of Buddhism.[6]The Chinese dream is also an important dream of the Buddhist community. From the perspective of the number of this group, there are over 60 million Buddhist people and believers in China today, which is an important social force in building the Chinese dream in today's China. This huge number, together with other Sons and daughters of the Chinese people, due to the influence of their religious culture, will closely link their religious belief in self-interest and altruism with China's national conditions, and fully influence more people to become a part of the Realization of the Chinese dream. In buddhist culture, has high demands for an individual, regardless of ideology, practice and practice, have put forward the concrete implementation method, these methods make the buddhist can get spiritual solace, becoming the thrives buddhist heritage foundation and strength, as a result, the Buddhism in the following, can completely according to the actual conditions, Re-construction and improvement of Buddhist culture, a new interpretation of the connotation of Buddhism, in social development and other aspects, play a more active, healthier and more important role.

5.1. The Government should Guide Religion to Play an Active Role

According to the regulation of our country current policy, is our people shall have the right to freedom of religious belief, this policy is to treat religion our long-term policy, the policy for religious, of course, also including the clergy to actively support the national affairs, give full play to all positive can fight for power, for the unity of buddhist mass, and not believe religious people, It is of great significance to better participate in religious and national affairs and realize the Chinese dream. However, from the actual situation, China's laws and relevant regulations on religion are still not perfect, and the institutional guarantee is not sufficient. At present, all the actions of religious administration are mainly based on policy regulations rather than legal provisions. Religious legislation should be promoted to provide a basis for religious activities and stipulate which acts are legal and which are prohibited by law. Only when there are laws to follow can religious activities be followed, guided and guaranteed.

5.2. Fully Explore the Commonalities between the Purpose of Buddhism and the "Chinese Dream"

From the perspective of concept, the essence of the concept of Buddhism in China is not an independent culture, but has something in common with the Chinese dream pursued by all the people. They are interrelated. From the perspective of practical effect, many actions of Buddhists are in line with the code of conduct of the Chinese dream, in other words, it is a way to realize the Chinese dream, Therefore, this group is an important force that can be united. In this era, Buddhism should give the connotation of the times, not only inherit excellent traditional culture, but also play a positive role in realizing the "Chinese dream" in combination with today's era.

5.3. Practice the Concept of "Human Buddhism" and Help the Realization of the "Chinese Dream"

Chinese Buddhism uses unique cultural resources to promote the realization of the "Chinese dream". From the perspective of the Buddhist community, the members of this group are Buddhist believers, but they all share a common identity, that is, citizens of the people's Republic of China, which makes them always unite with other people and become the basis of patriotism.

5.4. Adhere to Compassion to Help the World and Promote a Harmonious Society

The essence of the "Chinese Dream" is not difficult to understand. From the point of view of its composition, it can be summarized as two aspects: material and spiritual. From the perspective of Buddhist culture, Buddhism has the function of psychological guidance and ideological education, which mainly plays a role in the spiritual level. As a spiritual comfort home for the religious masses, Buddhist temples aim to purify people's hearts and improve morality. Through spiritual influence, the Buddhist circle makes social contradictions less, social atmosphere more positive and upward, and the atmosphere more harmonious.

5.5. Chinese Buddhism should Hold High the Banner of Patriotism and Contribute to the Construction of the Chinese Dream

As Chinese citizens, the common feature is patriotism, which is the most basic consensus of all citizens of the people's Republic of China. On the basis of such consensus, the people of religious circles and the people of all ethnic groups can form a good model of coexistence. This spirit is a strong spiritual link between Chinese Buddhism and the motherland, which can not be separated at any time, No factor can block the emotional bond between Buddhists and the motherland. A good patriotic tradition is the practice of the Buddhist community. Religion has no boundaries, but patriotism is a common belief. Religions that do not take patriotism as the premise cannot be supported and survive.

5.6. Chinese Buddhism should Actively Take the Road of Adapting to the Socialist Society

China's Buddhist culture, whether from home or from abroad, can be vigorously developed as long as it is beneficial to China's cultural development, beneficial to the people, helpful to the development of the motherland and beneficial supplement to China's spiritual and cultural homeland. The development of Buddhism must also keep pace with the times and deal with all kinds of relations, such as the relationship between tradition and modernity, the relationship between the past and the present, and other kinds of relations. At the same time, to carry forward traditional culture, we should not only inherit and carry forward it at the level of consciousness, but also inherit it in material terms, such as religion, mountains and rivers, so as to nourish people's spirit.

5.7. Chinese Buddhism should Shoulder the Responsibility of Serving the Society

Chinese Buddhism should encourage religious believers to stand in their own posts, love their work, have the spirit of dedication, make selfless contributions in their own posts, and practice and witness their religious beliefs. We should guide believers to believe in doctrines and religious ethics and become good citizens and good citizens who are honest, loyal, law-abiding, civilized and kind-hearted.

6. Conclusion

The Chinese dream guides the religious dream and is closely linked. The religious dream contributes to the realization of the Chinese dream. Focusing on the theme of "Contributing to the New Era and building the Chinese Dream together", we will carry out a variety of patriotic learning and education activities with rich connotations, taking as an important content the promotion of the fine tradition of Buddhist patriotism, the enhancement of socialist awareness of the rule of law and the adherence to the Sinicization of Buddhism in China. We will welcome the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China with a

high spirit and good achievements, and strive to make new and greater contributions to the realization of the "two centenary Goals" and the Chinese dream of national rejuvenation.

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