

# Development of School-based Curriculum of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Primary and Secondary Schools - Taking Jizhou Kiln as an Example

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## Abstract:

Jizhou kiln is a kind of comprehensive kiln in ancient Jiangnan region of China. Its existing Jizhou kiln site is well preserved. In 2014, the ceramic firing technology of Jizhou kiln was included in China's intangible cultural heritage. In recent years, there are more and more cases about intangible cultural heritage entering primary and secondary school classroom, and there are many researches on Jizhou kiln, but there are few practical researches on integrating Jizhou kiln as intangible cultural heritage into primary and secondary school classroom. In order to fill the gap in this aspect, this paper focuses on the jizhou kiln culture school-based curriculum development research, making more primary and middle school students understand Jizhou kiln culture, so that Jizhou kiln culture can be inherited, and enhance the cultural identity of students.

## Keywords:

Jizhou Kiln, Intangible Cultural Heritage, School-Based Curriculum Development

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## 1. Introduction

Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC, General Secretary Xi Jinping has paid close attention to and promoted the protection of cultural and natural heritage, and made a series of important instructions and comprehensive deployment; In 2020, the "Proposals of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Formulating the Fourteenth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development and Long-Term Goals for 2035" stated: Inherit and promote the excellent Chinese traditional culture, strengthen the protection, research and utilization of cultural relics and ancient books, strengthen the systematic protection of important cultural and natural heritage, and intangible cultural heritage, and strengthen the protection and inheritance of excellent traditional handicrafts of various ethnic groups; This series of policies shows that the country is paying more and more attention to the protection and publicity of intangible cultural heritage.

In 2014, the ceramic firing technique of Jizhou Kiln was listed as a national intangible cultural heritage. In 2015, the Jizhou Kiln Museum was officially opened to the public. As a national intangible cultural heritage, the promotion and protection of Jizhou Kiln in recent years has become better and better, and its popularity in the province has also increased. However, compared with other intangible cultural heritage in Jiangxi Province-Nuo masks and porcelain Plate paintings, etc., are far from widely spread. Few people use “Jizhou Kiln Culture” as a curriculum resource to be incorporated into school art education, and related research is extremely scarce.

As a national intangible cultural heritage, Jizhou kiln needs to be understood and loved by more people. As a large group, students are also a new force in the inheritance of cultural heritage; therefore, it is urgent to include Jizhou kiln in the school curriculum. The matter, the inheritance of its culture will be effectively transferred to the students, the artistic characteristics and aesthetic value of Jizhou kiln will be extracted, and it will be integrated into the art classrooms of primary and secondary schools to carry out related teaching activities

## **2. The Status Quo of the Research and Development of Jizhou Kiln**

Jizhou Kiln is located in Yonghe Town, Ji'an City, Jiangxi Province. Yonghe Town was once the county seat of the ancient “Dongchang” county and was under the jurisdiction of Jizhou. Therefore, Jizhou Kiln was also called “Yonghe Kiln” and “Dongchang Kiln”; and “Yonghe” is the elegant name of “Yinghuo” in Ji'an dialect. It was created in the late Tang Dynasty, developed in the Five Dynasties, and prospered in the Northern Song Dynasty. It prospered during the Song Dynasty and gradually declined and then died out in the late Yuan and early Ming Dynasties.

From 1924 to 1937, the Jizhou kiln site was robbed and destroyed; in 1957 the site was announced by the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government as the first batch of Jiangxi Provincial Cultural Relics Protection Units; in 1953, Mr. He Guowei drew the first Jizhou kiln site distribution map; 1958 In 1 year, Mr. Jiang Xuanyi researched and visited on the basis of predecessors and published “Jizhou Kiln: Porcelain with Paper-cutting Patterns”, which was the first related work; a small-scale trial excavation was conducted in 1974; Jiangxi from 1980 to 1981 The Provincial Cultural Relics Work Team started archaeological excavations, which is also the largest scale at present.

After that, the Jiangxi Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology conducted archaeological investigations and excavations in 2006, 2008, and 2012 respectively, revealing a total of 3330.8 square meters of masks. The ruins are well-preserved and large in scale. The construction of the Jizhou Kiln Museum started in 2012, and it was officially opened to the public on February 26, 2015; in December 2017, it was selected as the third batch of National Archaeological Site Parks listed for operation.

Jizhou Kiln Museum, Jizhou Kiln Ancient Ceramics Research Institute and Jizhou Kiln Site Park, as the carrier of the promotion and protection of Jizhou Kiln culture, have also launched related research activities in recent years. Students can experience the charm of Jizhou Kiln on the spot; at the same time, the museum's The staff will also go to the local elementary school to carry out the teaching activities of offline courses; and the online teaching videos related to Jizhou Kiln are also being actively planned.

In addition, there are many intangible cultural heritages worthy of attention in Jiangxi, such as the porcelain paintings in Nanchang. Since last year, Nanchang has carried out porcelain paintings on campus. Teachers from the porcelain painting research center and art teachers of this school Carry out teaching activities together. The curriculum is not only a single lecture by the teacher, but also based on the practice of the students. For this reason, a corresponding porcelain painting theme competition is held. Each semester has a different theme. Such activities are not only conducive to the promotion of Nanchang porcelain plate paintings, but also strengthen Nanchang students' sense of identity and self-confidence in the local culture.

The porcelain plate painting activities in Nanchang provided a clear practical case and development direction for the curriculum development of Jizhou Kiln, and Jizhou Kiln Museum, Jizhou Kiln Ancient Ceramics Research Institute and Jizhou Kiln Site Park provided excellent teaching venues. As a school-based curriculum integrated into the art classrooms of primary and secondary schools, Jizhou Kiln has a lot of room for development and it is worth exploring and researching.

### **3. Surveys and Researches on the Development of School-Based Courses in Jizhou Kiln**

In order to develop a school-based curriculum on Jizhou kilns for primary and secondary schools, the author investigated the Tianjiabing School in Nanchang City, which is a school directly under the nine-year system. The school has a good learning atmosphere and has the feature of "paper-cutting" Art course; before the investigation, the school also launched the "Nanchang Porcelain Plate Painting Entering Campus" activity.

The author understands that the "Nanchang Porcelain Plate Painting Entering Campus" activity carried out by the school is only carried out in the third grade of the elementary school. The popularity of the school is far from enough. Most students in other grades do not know that the school has carried out this activity. Class courses. Although there is still room for improvement in the curriculum, there are still many things that are worth learning. For example, the courses are mainly based on students' hands-on practice, and students have a high degree of interest; there are many related competitions, which fully mobilize the enthusiasm of students to participate; teachers regularly go to the porcelain painting research center to learn to improve their professional level and so on.

The survey mainly used the questionnaire survey, the purpose of which is to understand the current situation of students' art learning, their attention to intangible cultural heritage, and their understanding of Jizhou kilns. Through statistical analysis of the collected questionnaires, the author draws the following conclusions: First, most elementary school students are interested in today's art classes; Second, most elementary school students have a certain degree of interest and attention to intangible cultural heritage, but their awareness is not high; third, most students have a better understanding of Jingdezhen than Jizhou kilns; fourth, most students in the teaching venues Choose schools, art galleries, and museums. At the same time, most students hope to start teaching activities in the form of group cooperative learning.

Through the questionnaire survey, we will solve the purpose of this survey, and based on the survey conclusions, we will sort out and analyze the content of the course, and guide the direction for the next work.

## **4. Sorting Out of the Content of the School-Based Curriculum Development of Jizhou Kiln**

### ***4.1. Geographical Environment and Humanistic Values of Jizhou Kiln***

Jizhou kiln is located in Yonghe Town, Ji'an County, Jiangxi Province. It is located in a very advantageous geographical position, adjacent to the Ganjiang River with developed water transportation; rich in products and well-developed transportation, with a large number of wharves on the Ganjiang River, providing convenient transportation for Jizhou kilns to be sold throughout the country. At the same time, there are Qingyuan Mountain and Jigangling in the vicinity of Jizhou Kiln, which provide abundant porcelain clay resources and fuel resources for Jizhou Kiln.

At that time, the Luling area not only had unique geographical conditions, but also had a profound cultural heritage. Luling culture is well-known throughout the country, and the imperial examination culture is strong. From the Tang and Song Dynasties to the Ming and Qing Dynasties, the number of scholars in the ancient Luling reached 3,000. Religious culture prevails in the Luling area, especially Buddhism and Taoism, and there is now the remains of Benjue Temple near the ruins of Jizhou Kiln. In addition to the above, the tea culture in the Luling area during the Song Dynasty was also very popular, which also had a certain impact on the development of Jizhou kilns.

### ***4.2. The Aesthetic Quality of Ancient Jizhou Kilns***

First of all, starting from the characteristics of Jizhou kiln, most of its porcelain clay comes from the white clay near the kiln and under the rice fields in Yonghe Town. When the porcelain clay is collected, it needs to be cleaned. The water used for cleaning comes from the Gan River. There is a lot of sand in the water of the Gan River, and its sand inevitably enters the porcelain clay. Therefore, the porcelain clay contains a little sand, which makes it insufficient. Dense, with a kind of "Si Tao Fei Tao" feeling. The loose fetal quality has become the distinguishing feature of Jizhou kilns from other kilns, and due to the high content of aluminum and potassium in porcelain clay, the white of the matrix is also yellowed.

In order to make up for the loose and yellowing characteristics of the Jizhou kiln, it has worked hard on the glaze, and formed the production habit of heavy glaze and light tire, and its glaze color changes abundantly, mainly including green glaze, black glaze, and milky white glaze, White glaze painting and green glaze, etc. The shape characteristics of the porcelain body of Jizhou kiln are mainly graceful and short and fat in the Tang Dynasty, tall and handsome in the Song Dynasty, and plump and thick in the Yuan Dynasty. As a folk kiln factory, Jizhou kiln produces various types of porcelain. Common porcelain for daily life mainly includes bowls, plates, cups, saucers, cups, basins, bottles, pots, pots, furnaces, pillows and porcelain figurines, etc. The above-mentioned common daily necessities type porcelain, as well as sculpture porcelain and high-end art porcelain. In addition to the variety of glazes and shapes, it also has a variety of decorative techniques, such as sprinkling glaze, paper cutting, decals, picking flowers, printing, painting and drawing flowers, and so on.

Among the many porcelains in the Jizhou kiln, "Muye Tianmu Tea Cup" and "Paper-cut Applique Porcelain" are unique products of the kiln. Muye Tianmu Tea Cup was mainly fired in the late Northern Song Dynasty to the Southern Song Dynasty. The method of production is to first select the mulberry leaves, put them in a liquid to corrode the leaves, retain the veins of the leaves, and then spread them on the

black-glazed porcelain. After adding a layer of transparent glaze, it is placed in a kiln for high-temperature firing; when water is poured into the tea cup, the veins of the leaves are clearly visible. After shaking the tea cup, you can observe that the veins are also in the cup with the water waves. Shaking, just like natural.

Jizhou kiln paper-cutting decal porcelain was created in the Southern Song Dynasty. The folk paper-cutting was skillfully applied to porcelain. It is a product of the combination of paper-cutting and porcelain craftsmanship. It is also one of the most creative varieties of Jizhou kiln. The main feature of Jizhou kiln paper-cut decal porcelain is that the patterns of the porcelain and paper-cut are very eye-catching and prominent, and the background color of the pattern is strongly contrasted, presenting a novel and unique decorative effect. The color of the porcelain is contrasted sharply, and the picture is simple, natural and clear, fresh and elegant.

In addition to the innovativeness of decoration techniques, Jizhou kilns also have various patterns of expression, and the subject matter of the patterns is richer, which also reflects the pursuit and aesthetics of the times from the side. In the museum of Jizhou Kiln, there are two special exhibition halls to display this content section, which is the "rich Jizhou porcelain content" in the fourth and fifth exhibition halls. Most of the types of porcelain it produces are household utensils, and most of its patterns come from daily life. Patterns can be expressed in various forms. They can be freehand and relaxed freehand paintings, and sometimes they can be neat and delicate meticulous paintings. The pattern arrangement can be symmetrical, scattered and comprehensive.

In addition to the above, there are many porcelains in Jizhou kiln. The content is far more than what the author wrote. Nowadays, Jizhou kiln ancient ceramics research institutions are still studying new porcelains, and their development will not stop here. As an intangible cultural heritage, Jizhou kiln needs to be understood by more people, and needs more attention and protection; one of the most effective ways is to integrate Jizhou kiln into school education, relying on school-based courses. Pass the dynamically developing Jizhou kiln culture to the growing students.

## **5. Improve the Teaching Materials of Jizhou Kiln School-Based Courses**

### ***5.1. Jizhou Kilns Improve the Teaching Materials of Jizhou Kiln School-Based Courses***

Before the practice of school-based curriculum development in Jizhou Kiln, corresponding teaching materials should be designed for the completeness of school-based curriculum development. It is determined that the content of the school-based curriculum of Jizhou Kiln mainly focuses on the inheritance of intangible culture, local culture, paper-cut ceramics and other content to carry out teaching activities. For this purpose, the main research is the textbooks of similar content; the primary school art textbooks published by three publishing houses are mainly selected, namely People's Art Publishing House, People's Education Publishing House, and Jiangxi Fine Arts Publishing House.

A total of 36 primary school art textbooks have been published. Among them, there are 17 courses that are similar to Jizhou kiln culture, which are mainly concentrated in the third and fourth grades; their learning areas include modeling, expression, design, application, appreciation, review, and synthesis and exploration. , Mainly focus on the

direction of modeling and performance. For this reason, it is determined that the target of the Jizhou kiln course is the third and fourth grade students in the second stage of elementary school. Improve the content of the course, integrate the content of the course, design the course with four areas of art learning, and start the study of four class hours.

The first lesson is “Learning about Jizhou Kiln” in the field of appreciation and comment. Its teaching content mainly revolves around understanding the Jizhou Kiln, its geographical location, historical development process and production process, and leading students to get a preliminary understanding of the characteristic porcelain of “Muye Tianmu Tea Cup” and “Paper-cut Applique Porcelain”. This class is mainly for students to understand Jizhou kilns, so that students will be interested in exploring Jizhou kilns, and pave the way for subsequent courses.

The second class is “Imitation of Jizhou Kiln” in the field of modeling expression. Its teaching content is centered on the characteristics of porcelain sculpting, decoration craftsmanship and types of porcelain of Jizhou kiln, which mainly introduces the shape and color characteristics of Jizhou kiln; The artifacts are copied to enhance their awareness of the shape of Jizhou kiln porcelain.

The third class is “Creating Jizhou Kiln” in the field of design and application. The teaching content focuses on the decorative patterns of Jizhou Kiln, combining with the social background and culture at that time, exploring the charm of Jizhou Kiln patterns and the meaning behind them, and at the same time allowing students to integrate Jizhou The kiln culture and today’s mainstream culture have boldly and innovatively designed their own paper-cut patterns.

The fourth class is the comprehensive exploration field of “Jizhou Kiln”. Its teaching content revolves around the inheritance and innovation of Jizhou Kiln, as well as the expansion of tea culture, so that students can understand the etiquette and cultural knowledge related to tea drinking, and appreciate the current research on ancient ceramics of Jizhou Kiln new work of the institute; the teacher created a problem scene to let the students understand the dilemma faced by some local intangible cultural heritage related propaganda such as Jizhou kiln, and guide the students to find the problem and try to solve the problem.

## ***5.2. Determine the Teaching Form and Teaching Method of the Course***

On the basis of determining the teaching content, the use of multimedia technology and the combination of traditional and modern teaching methods allows students to personally experience the charm of its intangible cultural heritage. Nowadays, with the development of technology and the rise of the Internet, video teaching has been rapidly popularized, which also provides a wider range of technical means for our courses. In order to prepare for online teaching in response to special circumstances, we have produced related micro-video courses to make the learning method of students more convenient, but the teaching content of the two is the same, which adds luster to the promotion of Jizhou kiln culture.

In terms of teaching methods, students in the third and fourth years have a certain foundation in art, but they are not focused enough. Compared with the traditional teaching method, which is to impart knowledge to students through oral language, students will find it boring and single, so they use more Combination of various teaching methods, such as case analysis method, group discussion method, demonstration teaching method, role-playing method, and game-driven method, etc.

For example, when appreciating different types of Jizhou kiln porcelain, group discussion can be used to encourage each student to participate in thinking; when explaining why paper-cut decals are used on tea cups, demonstration teaching methods can be used; teaching the location and location of Jizhou kiln In terms of humanistic values, the way of playing games is combined to mobilize the enthusiasm of students and so on.

### ***5.3. Improve the Evaluation System of Courses***

Before class, conduct a systematic questionnaire survey of students to understand their art learning situation and their awareness of Jizhou kilns. The course practice emphasizes diversified evaluation, that is, diversified evaluation methods, multi-dimensional evaluation subjects, and diversified evaluation content; evaluation can be conducted from three aspects of students' knowledge and ability, process and methods, emotional attitudes and values, and self-development Evaluation, student mutual evaluation, group mutual evaluation, teacher evaluation, etc.; it can also be evaluated from students' classroom performance and art work. After the course is over, a questionnaire survey will be conducted on teachers and students to investigate their evaluation of the school-based curriculum development in Jizhou Kiln. In order to adjust the school-based curriculum of Jizhou Kiln, and improve its school-based curriculum step by step.

### ***5.4. Improve the Teaching Staff***

The development of the school-based curriculum of Jizhou Kiln is inseparable from the support of art teachers and local inheritors of Jizhou Kiln. Due to the nature of intangible cultural heritage, it is not enough to rely solely on art teachers in schools for teaching, and certain on-site demonstrations are needed. Compared with the local cultural inheritors, the art teacher of the school certainly does not meet its level of porcelain-making craftsmanship. At this time, we need professional help and support. At the same time, our art teachers can also go to Jizhou Kiln to exchange and learn regularly, and build an exchange platform with the local ancient Kiln Research Institute of Jizhou Kiln to achieve better teaching effects.

## **6. Conclusions**

The intangible cultural heritage of Jizhou kiln is incorporated into the classroom of elementary schools and the intangible cultural heritage of Jizhou kiln is integrated into the primary and secondary schools in the form of art teaching. This not only provides new ideas for the inheritance of Jizhou kiln culture, but also improves its popularity .

## **Conflicts of Interest**

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article.

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