

The guiding significance of the Marxist classic writers' thoughts on the theory of historical synergy for Chinese-style modernization

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Abstract

The historical synergy theory of Marxist classic writers is the enrichment and development of historical materialism, which has rich and profound content. Through the analysis of the origin and connotation of the theory of historical synergy, the author deeply understands the implication and significance of the theory of historical synergy. In the objective reality, combined with the characteristics of Chinese modernization and the application of historical synergy theory in the process of Chinese modernization, the importance of historical synergy theory to Chinese modernization is clarified. In theory, this paper analyzes the compatibility of historical synergy theory and Chinese modernization, clarifies the necessity of historical synergy theory to guide Chinese modernization theory, and puts forward its important inspiration and practical guidance to Chinese modernization.

1. Introduction

Modernization has shown remarkable diversity as a development goal pursued by countries around the world since the 20th century. In the process of promoting modernization, different countries have been constrained not only by their own resources, institutions and cultural backgrounds, but also by the external environment such as globalization, technological progress and regional integration. As a result, although countries' modernization shows similar characteristics in some respects, the paths and internal logics vary greatly. Under this global trend, Chinese-style modernization has emerged. "Chinese-style modernization" refers to a development model guided by socialism with Chinese characteristics and centered on the people, emphasizing coordinated development in economy, society, culture, ecology and other aspects, focusing on common prosperity, all-round human development, the advancement of material and spiritual civilizations, and harmonious coexistence between man and nature, aiming to achieve national

prosperity, national rejuvenation and people's happiness. At the same time, it provides new paths and experiences for the modernization of the world. Its development path, policy arrangement and practice model share some similarities with the classic Western theory of modernization, but more importantly, it has distinct Chinese characteristics. The core of this modernization model is to meet the people's growing needs for a better life, to emphasize national independence and autonomy, and to focus on the improvement of overall social well-being. Therefore, understanding and elaborating on the unique needs of China's modernization will not only help to grasp China's actual achievements and experiences in the process of modernization, but also provide inspiration for the vast number of developing countries to explore modernization paths that suit their national conditions.

The Marxist theory of historical synergy is an important theoretical tool for understanding China's modernization. It emphasizes that historical development is not determined by a single factor but is the result of the interaction of various social, economic, political and cultural forces. Marx and Engels have repeatedly pointed out in their writings that the evolution of history is the result of the collision and compromise of multiple forces, and this view provides an important theoretical framework for understanding the diversity of the modernization process. Contemporary Western Marxist scholars offer a new perspective on the development of the theory of historical forces, such as David Harvey's space theory, which holds that space reconstruction has played an important role in the historical process, and Frederick Jameson's cultural turn, which provides us with a new tool for analyzing the relationship between cultural factors and social change in the process of modernization. By introducing these contemporary Marxist theories, we can gain a deeper understanding of the uniqueness of Chinese-style modernization. Chinese modernization is not only driven by economic and technological factors, but also deeply influenced by the political system, social culture and the people. To further deepen the theory, a framework of "multiple modernities" could be introduced, such as Senny Eisenstadt's theory that modernization is not a single model but a diverse process that can be achieved through different paths. Applying this theory to the analysis of Chinese-style modernization can help us better understand the uniqueness of China's modernization path and its distinctive position in the global modernization process. By combining the theory of historical synergy, contemporary Western Marxist theory and the theoretical framework of "multiple modernities", we can gain a more comprehensive understanding of the complexity and diversity of Chinese-style modernization, reveal its uniqueness, and provide new perspectives and theoretical tools for global modernization research.

In terms of research methods, this paper conducts an in-depth analysis of the unique needs of Chinese-style modernization through a combination of historical analysis and comparative research methods. Historical analysis enables us to understand the internal logic of modernization and its path of evolution from the context of historical evolution; The principle of comparative study helps us to compare China's development model with the modernization paths of other countries, thereby identifying the differences in commonalities. This approach helps to analyze the issue of modernization from a global perspective without ignoring China's specific historical background and social environment. In addition, this paper uses the case study method to select representative policy practices in China's modernization process for in-depth exploration, such as reform and opening up, targeted poverty alleviation, and the rural revitalization strategy, thereby revealing the multi-faceted needs of Chinese-style modernization.

The innovation of this paper lies in breaking away from traditional theories of modernization and providing a localized interpretation of modernization needs based on China's unique social background and institutional environment. Most of the traditional theories of modernization are

based on Western countries, emphasizing the dominance of individual freedom, market economy and democratic politics in the modernization process. However, these theories have limitations in explaining China's modernization experience. China's modernization path has been formed in a specific political and economic context, with not only economic growth at its core, but also social equity and the effectiveness of national governance. Therefore, this article integrates China's experience into the development of modernization theory by redefining the multiple dimensions of modernization needs, in order to provide a reasonable perspective for understanding Chinese-style modernization as much as possible.

2. The theoretical basis and connotation of the theory of historical synergy

2.1 The origin of the theory of historical synergy

As can be seen from the history of the development of Marxism, the formation and development of the theory of historical synergy has gone through a long period of time, and its ideological content is reflected in the classic works of Marxism. The theory of historical synergy, as an important part of Marxist theory, has gone through several stages in its formation and development, and the ideological transformation and deepening of these stages have been elaborated in detail in the classic works of Marx and Engels.

In the nascent stage of the theory of historical synergy, Marx and Engels began to focus on the dynamics of human social development. In "The Holy Family", they criticized the idealist view of history of the young Hegelians, pointing out that history is not determined by the will of a certain hero or class, but by the practical activities of the broad masses of the people. Marx and Engels argued that people create history by pursuing their own ends, and the realization of these ends is constrained by various social conditions. This stage of thinking laid the foundation for the formation of the theory of historical synergy.

As the thought deepened, the theory of historical synergy entered its formative stage. In "The German Ideology", Marx and Engels systematically expounded the basic principles of the materialist view of history, pointing out that economic necessity runs through the entire course of human society and determines the direction and trend of social history. They stress that the creation of history is not entirely free, but is carried out under a series of specific premises and conditions. At the same time, they also pointed out the influence of other factors such as politics and culture on historical development, providing a theoretical basis for the formation of the theory of historical synergy.

In *The Communist Manifesto*, Marx and Engels further elaborate on the idea of historical synergy. They point out that the proletariat is the creator of history, and their practical activities drive the development of society. At the same time, they also emphasized the decisive role of economic factors in historical development, arguing that economic development is the fundamental driving force of historical progress. This stage of elaboration makes the idea of historical synergy clearer and more concrete.

With the continuous maturation of Marx and Engels' thoughts, the theory of historical synergy has entered a stage of development. In *Anti-Duhring*, Engels delves into the issue of the driving force of historical development and makes it clear that the creation of history is not entirely determined by economic factors, but by the interaction of various factors such as economy, politics and culture. He emphasizes the dialectical relationship among these factors and their influence on the development of history. This stage of elaboration makes the theory of historical synergy more complete and rich.

In *Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of German Classical Philosophy*, Engels further enriched

the idea of historical synergy. He points out that the "resultant force" formed by the interaction of the wills of different individuals has shaped the history of human society. This idea was further elaborated and refined in Engels' letters in his later years. In his letter to John Bloch, Engels incisively expounded on the theory of the joint force of social and historical development, pointing out that the outcome of history always emerges from the conflict of many individual wills, and these wills are determined by many special living conditions. He emphasized that, apart from economic factors, other factors such as the elements of the political superstructure, the elements of the ideological superstructure, and "the will of the individual" also exert influence and drive on the course of historical development in constant coupling, and each will contributes to the combined force and is thus included in this combined force, which is the famous assertion of the "historical combined force theory".

2.2 The theoretical connotation of the theory of historical synergy

The theory of historical synergy reveals the complexity and diversity of social development, emphasizing the dialectical unity and interaction of various factors in the historical process. It attempts to go beyond the single economic determinism and construct a theoretical framework that can explain how various contradictions, forces and power sources work together in the process of social change. The theory of historical synergy emphasizes that social change is a complex process driven by the interaction and dialectical unity of economic, political, cultural and other factors. It breaks through the single economic determinism and holds that historical development is the result of the combined action of multiple forces. Unlike "historical synergy" which focuses on the cooperation among forces, systems theory which examines the interaction mechanisms of social subsystems, and complexity theory which explores the nonlinearity and emergent phenomena of historical events, historical synergy pays more attention to the dynamic changes and interweaving of multiple factors under specific historical conditions, revealing the diversity and complexity of historical development. In capitalist societies, the interweaving of economy, politics and ideology constitutes the core contradiction in the historical process, and the driving force of historical development comes not only from economic development itself, but also from conflicts, cooperation and compromise among different classes, nations and states. At the same time, historical synergy is not static but in constant adjustment and dynamic change. This theory emphasizes the role of internal and external factors in a particular historical period and the evolution of their interrelationships, providing a multi-dimensional perspective for understanding the complexity of historical development.

Marx and Engels believed that the level of development of productive forces determines the relations of production in society, and on this basis constitutes the relationship between the economic base and the superstructure. This economic base determines the direction of development of social institutions, political structures and ideologies. The evolution of human history takes on various forms. On the surface, the factors driving historical development are complex and varied, and people from different perspectives have different perceptions of the decisive factors driving historical development. But behind all these complex factors lies a clear fact that "people must first eat, drink, live and wear, that is, they must first work before they can strive for rule, engage in politics, religion and philosophy, etc." Xi, J. P. (2024, July 22). This reveals the fundamental law of historical development and highlights the decisive role of economic factors in historical development. Instead of simplifying the dynamics of history to a single economic determinism, they argue that the process of social development is the result of the combined effect of multiple factors. This means that in the course of history, not only economic forces play a role, but also many other factors such as politics, culture, geography and

national traditions are equally important. These different factors interweave and interact with each other, forming a complex dynamic structure of historical development. In "The German Ideology", Marx and Engels explicitly put forward that history is the history of real people and their activities, emphasizing that human society does not rely solely on economic factors for development, but is a comprehensive process involving political, cultural, ideological and other forces. In their view, the course of history is not driven by a single force, but is the result of the combined action of various forces under certain historical conditions. The value of Marxism lies in its interpretation and transformation of the world, always adhering to values that are both in line with objective laws and human purposes, emphasizing "the consistency of respecting the laws of social development and respecting the people's historical subject status" . Vico, G. (1989). This ideology breaks free from the constraints of unilinear causality and promotes a multi-perspective understanding of the path of historical development.

Marx and Engels also emphasized the combination of contingency and necessity in history. They argued that although historical development follows certain laws, these laws cannot be explained by a single economic law, but are formed by the combined force of various histories. The occurrence of specific historical events often involves contingency factors, and the accumulation and interaction of these contingency factors may determine the course of history at critical moments. The exertion of people's subjective initiative causes society to follow inevitability in general while fluctuating around the law of inevitability through various accidental events. It is manifested as the unity of the law of necessity and the phenomenon of chance, the unity of progressiveness and tortuousness. The path of historical development is not immutable, but rather full of uncertainties under the combined effect of multiple factors.

Moreover, the idea of historical synergy also reflects Marxism's emphasis on the role of the historical subject. While economic conditions form the basis of social change, the development of history does not unfold mechanically in accordance with economic laws. Human history is separated from natural history because of human participation, Marx pointed out: "History is nothing but the activity of man who pursues his own purpose." Kant, I. (1990). Sociality is an essential attribute of human beings. As a member of society, each person's will can have a certain influence on society and history. "History is created in this way: the final outcome always emerges from the conflict of many individual wills, and each of these wills becomes what it is because of many special living conditions. There are so many interwoven forces, so many parallelograms of forces that produce a combined force, that is, the outcome of history." Wang, Yonggui, & Xu, Chuanchuan. (2024). In the course of history, human practice has an important driving force. Marx and Engels, in their analysis of class struggle, pointed out that the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat is not only an inevitable outcome of economic contradictions, but also achieved by the working class through self-organization, self-education and collective struggle. This indicates that the theory of historical synergy not only acknowledges the role of structural factors, but also affirms the positive significance of human subjectivity in historical development.

Contemporary Western Marxist scholars offer a new perspective on the development of the theory of historical synergy. For instance, David Harvey's theory of space holds that spatial reconstruction has played a significant role in the course of history, while Frederick Jameson's cultural turn offers a new tool for analyzing the relationship between cultural factors and social change in the process of modernization. These theories complement the contemporary interpretation of the theory of historical synergy, highlighting the important role of space, culture and ideology in the development of history. By introducing these contemporary Marxist theories, we can delve deeper into the uniqueness of Chinese-style modernization.

Chinese-style modernization is not only driven by economic and technological factors, but also deeply influenced by the political system, social culture and the people. To further deepen the theory, a framework of "multiple modernities" could be introduced, such as Senny

Eisenstadt's theory that modernization is not a single model but a diverse process that can be achieved through different paths. Applying this theory to the analysis of Chinese-style modernization can help us better understand the uniqueness of China's modernization path and its distinctive position in the global modernization process. By combining the theory of historical synergy, contemporary Western Marxist theory and the theoretical framework of "multiple modernities", we can gain a more comprehensive understanding of the complexity and diversity of Chinese-style modernization, reveal its uniqueness, and provide new perspectives and theoretical tools for global modernization research.

3. The guiding significance of the Theory of Historical Synergy for Chinese-style Modernization

3.1 The characteristics of Chinese modernization

The development model of China's modernization not only shows significant differences from the modernization process in the West, but also reflects China's unique practices and path choices in the face of globalization and modernization. China's modernization is a modernization of a huge population; It is modernization of common prosperity for all the people; It is a modernization that harmonizes material and spiritual civilizations; It is a modernization of harmony between man and nature; It is modernization that follows a path of peaceful development. This model of modernization does not merely pursue economic growth, but emphasizes the comprehensive and coordinated development of the economy, politics, society and ecology, and closely links economic development with social justice, ecological protection and cultural inheritance. Chinese-style modernization is characterized by a balanced grasp of multi-dimensional development goals and profoundly reflects the continuation and innovation of local culture and historical traditions. It not only provides a path reference for China's development, but also offers inspiration for other developing countries to explore a modernization model that suits their own realities.

First of all, Chinese modernization does not merely focus on the quantity of growth in economic development, but rather on the quality and inclusiveness of development. In the traditional Western model of modernization, economic growth is often regarded as the core indicator of the degree of modernization, while other factors are considered secondary or derivative goals. However, Chinese-style modernization, while emphasizing economic growth, places even greater emphasis on its inclusiveness and sustainability. In recent years, the Chinese government has put forward the concept of high-quality development, shifting the focus of economic growth from quantitative expansion to quality improvement, emphasizing innovation-driven development and upgrading of the industrial structure, and striving to avoid the negative impact of "low-level growth" and "resource-consuming growth" on the environment and society. This high-quality development model has not only improved the economic structure, but also enhanced China's position in the global industrial chain, making China's modernization sustainable.

Secondly, Chinese-style modernization focuses on social justice and harmonious development. While achieving rapid economic growth, the Chinese government has been committed to narrowing regional, urban-rural and wealth gaps. China has implemented a series of policy measures to promote fairness and inclusiveness, especially the remarkable achievements in the fight against poverty, which reflect the high level of concern for social justice in Chinese-style modernization. Through targeted poverty alleviation, industrial support and the improvement of the social security system, China has lifted hundreds of millions of people out of poverty in just a few decades, greatly improving people's living standards. The idea of "common prosperity" has not only enhanced social equity on a material level, but also strengthened social cohesion on a spiritual level, making society more stable and harmonious in the process of modernization. In addition, Chinese modernization has focused on improving and perfecting public service systems such as education, healthcare and elderly care. By guaranteeing the basic rights and opportunities of social members, it has further narrowed the gap between social classes and ensured that the fruits of modernization benefit all the people.

In terms of political development, Chinese modernization focuses on the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity, which is different from the democratic and liberal model emphasized in Western modernization theory. In the traditional Western concept, modernization is often accompanied by the popularization and promotion of Western-style democracy. However, in the process of political modernization, China combines the local governance system and cultural traditions, emphasizing effective governance and the realization of good governance. Starting from the people-centered concept, the Chinese government is committed to building a more transparent, efficient and well-defined national governance system. The establishment and continuous development of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics have enabled China to have a strong ability to formulate and implement policies in the face of complex international and domestic situations. In addition, the relationship between the Chinese government and society is based on "coordination and cooperation" rather than "confrontational games", emphasizing the responsibility of the state and all sectors of society to jointly promote social progress. This unique path of political modernization not only ensures the stability of the country and the orderly development of society, but also reflects the local characteristics of Chinese-style modernization.

Ecological civilization construction is another important feature of China's modernization. Modernization is often seen as a synonym for economic development, while ecological conservation is often seen as a hindrance to economic growth. However, Chinese modernization emphasizes the idea that "green mountains and clear waters are as valuable as mountains of gold and silver" and regards ecological protection as an important part of the modernization process. While advancing industrialization and urbanization, China has adopted rigorous ecological protection measures, such as promoting green energy, strengthening pollution control, and promoting low-carbon lifestyles, in an effort to achieve harmony between humans and nature. By vigorously promoting the development of clean energy and strictly controlling pollution emissions, the Chinese government has endeavored to transform its past resource-consuming growth model. In particular, China has become one of the world's leaders in the development and promotion of renewable energy, making significant contributions to global environmental governance and sustainable development. This modernization model, which emphasizes ecological civilization, not only guarantees the quality of life for the Chinese people, but also provides a reference for the global response to climate change and environmental issues.

Chinese modernization also demonstrates respect and continuation of local culture and traditions. In the process of modernization in the West, social and cultural transformation is often accompanied by "discontinuous" changes to traditions, while China, in the process of advancing modernization, is committed to protecting and promoting traditional culture. The traditional Chinese values of collective interests, harmony and order have been passed down in the process of modernization. These ideas not only enhance social cohesion but also give Chinese modernization a unique cultural connotation. China actively promotes traditional cultural elements in education, culture and social life, making them an important factor in enhancing social cohesion and cultural identity. This emphasis on cultural continuity not only helps maintain the stability of Chinese society in the process of modernization, but also boosts China's cultural confidence in the context of globalization and promotes the international dissemination and influence of Chinese culture.

Overall, Chinese-style modernization is not just a development model, but a value concept and a development perspective. Its core lies in the balance and coordination between economic development and social justice, ecological protection and cultural inheritance. In the process of achieving modernization, China has creatively responded to various challenges in the modernization process through a series of specific policies and measures. Against the backdrop of deepening globalization and growing imbalance in development, China's modernization not only provides lasting impetus for its own development, but also offers lessons for other developing countries in the world to draw upon. Chinese modernization has demonstrated the possibilities of multi-dimensional modernization and injected new perspectives and rich content into the theory

of modernization.

3.2 The application of historical synergy theory in the process of Chinese modernization

The application of the theory of historical synergy in China's modernization process constitutes the integrated development momentum of economy, politics, culture and other aspects, and is a powerful explanation of the coordination of multi-dimensional forces. It combines the macro-control of the state with the market mechanism, the leadership of the Party with the subjectivity of the people, and the integration of traditional and modern cultures, forming an important force driving China's modernization process, providing theoretical support and practical reference for building a modernization path with Chinese characteristics. The core of the theory of historical synergy lies in emphasizing the coordination of multiple forces rather than the one-sided pursuit of a single goal, and this idea has been particularly evident in China's modernization process.

First, from the perspective of economic synergy, the combination of state macro-control and market mechanisms constitutes an important driving force for China's economic development. China's economic system is neither a purely market economy nor a fully planned economy, but a mixed model in which the market plays a dominant role under national macro-control. Since the reform and opening up, the Chinese government has persisted in market economy reform while maintaining moderate government intervention in the economy. This model has enabled the market to play a decisive role in resource allocation, while the state's macro-control ensures that the direction of economic development is in line with national strategic goals. This economic synergy not only ensures the vitality of the market, but also achieves the country's sustainable development goals. In the process of economic globalization, China has promoted the introduction of foreign capital and the upgrading of its industrial structure by deepening its domestic market mechanism and opening up its market to the outside world, which has enabled the Chinese economy to integrate into the global economic system and grow rapidly. In response to economic fluctuations and global crises, the Chinese government, relying on its strong macro-control capabilities, has adopted a series of effective economic stimulus policies, avoiding the risks that might arise from over-reliance on market regulation, which has enabled the Chinese economy to maintain stable growth in a complex international environment.

Secondly, political synergy is reflected in the unity of the Party's leadership and the subjectivity of the people, which has built a political synergy mechanism with Chinese characteristics. In China's modernization process, the Communist Party of China, as the ruling party, has always played a leading and dominant role. The Party's leadership not only provides a clear direction and a stable environment for China's modernization, but also improves governance efficiency through institutional innovation and policy adjustment. The theory of historical synergy emphasizes the synergy of multiple forces, and in the process of China's political modernization, this synergy is first reflected in the deep connection between the Party and the people. In the process of advancing modernization, the Communist Party of China not only focuses on formulating policies that serve the people's interests, but also gives full play to the people's subjectivity through various forms of mass lines and democratic participation mechanisms. The formulation and implementation of the Party's policies have focused on soliciting public opinions and absorbing public feedback, thus ensuring the effectiveness and broad support of the policies. It is through the joint efforts of the Party and the people that China has been able to maintain stability in all aspects of society and, in the process of advancing reforms, minimize violent social unrest and create a harmonious political environment for economic and social development.

The cultural synergy has also had a profound influence in China's modernization process. This synergy is reflected in the integration of traditional and modern cultures, which has built a path of cultural rejuvenation with Chinese characteristics. Chinese culture has a history of several thousand years, and its core values include harmony, collectivism, benevolence, filial piety, etc.

These values have played an important role in building social consensus and stabilizing social relations in the process of modernization. However, the process of modernization inevitably brings about new cultural concepts and value systems, and these modern cultural values cannot be ignored in shaping Chinese society. In this context, instead of simply "total Westernization" or a complete negation of traditional culture, China is trying to combine traditional culture with modern culture to form a cultural value system that embodies both the traditional spirit of China and meets the demands of modernization. In recent years, the Chinese government has proposed the "second combination", vigorously promoting the inheritance and innovation of China's fine traditional culture and encouraging all sectors of society to participate in the process of cultural rejuvenation. In the field of education, traditional culture education has gradually returned, traditional culture festivals have been officially promoted, and Confucius Institutes have promoted Chinese culture around the world, enabling Chinese culture to continue and rejuvenate in the process of modernization. The cultural synergy has enabled China to maintain cultural independence and confidence while modernizing rapidly, providing a solid cultural foundation for sustainable development of society.

The multi-dimensional and multi-layered synergy of the theory of historical synergy in China's modernization process has not only made China's modernization process more stable, but also provided valuable experience for other developing countries in the world. Compared with the extreme reliance of some countries on markets, politics or culture in the process of modernization, China's modernization path is more balanced, emphasizing coordinated development in economy, politics and culture. The formation of economic, political and cultural synergy is not achieved overnight, but is the result of China's continuous experience and policy adjustments in practice. Economically, through the reform path of "feeling one's way across the river", China has gradually developed an economic regulation mechanism that suits its national conditions; Politically, through continuous innovation and development of the socialist political system with Chinese characteristics in theory and practice, the Party's leadership and the subjectivity of the people have been organically combined. Culturally, by preserving cultural independence in the process of globalization, China has found a path of modernization that is in line with its own cultural characteristics. As a result, the application of the theory of historical synergy has not only helped China to form a stable social structure and unique development advantages in the process of modernization, but also to build a mechanism that can improve itself.

3.3 The correspondence between the theory of historical synergy and Chinese modernization

The proposal of Engels' history and theory and the advancement of Chinese-style modernization can both be regarded as major events in the history of the development of Marxism. Although they were born a considerable distance apart, in essence, we can find a clear fit between the two. Therefore, we can draw lessons from history and theory to advance Chinese-style modernization in order to combine the basic principles of Marxism with China's specific realities and with China's fine traditional culture to promote the development of Chinese-style modernization.

First of all, the world is undergoing a major transformation unseen in a century. The theory of historical synergy acknowledges that there are inherent laws in the development and change of social history. Its emergence was confronted with bourgeois hostility, restrictions imposed by bourgeois scholars on the spread of Marxism, constraints on the workers' movement, and distortion of Marxism, as well as attacks from bourgeois scholars and the opposition of the youth, represented by Paul Ernst, and the petty bourgeoisie. At this critical juncture of history, Marxist classics have taken a firm stance, further elaborate on history and theory in the essay "On Feuerbach", and the current Chinese-style modernization has also emerged against the backdrop of great historical changes. The great changes unseen in a century in the world are highlighted in "change", so in the face of all kinds of possible events and sudden events, We can more deeply understand that the international situation has entered a new historical cycle, and the frequency of

major emergencies has significantly decreased. In the midst of the uncertainty of the great changes unseen in a century, there is also the certainty of the in-depth advancement of modernization with Chinese characteristics. The great changes have further stimulated the strategic impetus for modernization with Chinese characteristics. Therefore, the influence of various changing factors on modernization with Chinese characteristics is in line with the background of the theory of historical synergy and the connotation of historical development influenced by multiple factors.

Furthermore, the theory of historical synergy holds that the outcome of history is the combined effect of the combined forces of individual wills demonstrated by the people when they create history. The outcome of history contains the will of each individual. The masses, as a whole concept, are the convergence of countless individuals. Therefore, the exertion of individual will also has an important influence and role in the course of historical development. In summary, history and theory emphasize the role of the collective force of the system composed of individuals in promoting the progress of social history, while acknowledging the important influence of the interwoven individual will within the collective force. Marx, K., & Engels, F. (2014). Therefore, the mass power embodied in Chinese-style modernization, the importance of the people, and the idea that the fruits of development should be shared by the people are in line with the theory of historical synergy, which emphasizes the influence of individuals on the course of social history and the role of the people.

Again, the theory of historical synergy holds that there are countless interwoven forces, countless parallelograms of forces that produce a synergy, that is, the outcome of history. In the resultant force of the parallelogram emphasized by the theory of historical resultant force, if the Angle between the component forces of the parallelogram becomes smaller and smaller, then it also reflects that the conflict between the individual wills in the end becomes smaller and smaller. In communist society, since the free development of each individual is the condition for the free development of all, conflicts and contradictions among individual wills no longer take the form of struggle, but are resolved through consultation and negotiation. Therefore, the theory of historical synergy also implies the ultimate goal of achieving the free and all-round development of every individual in communist society. Chinese modernization, on the other hand, emphasizes the coordinated development of material and spiritual civilizations. Striving to achieve common prosperity in the people's spiritual life is a significant leap of Chinese modernization over Western-style modernization and a direction and pursuit of the communist goal of "the free and all-round development of human beings." This profoundly reflects the alignment of Chinese-style modernization with the theory of historical synergy.

The compatibility of the theory of historical synergy with China's modernization provides an important basis and significance for the in-depth development of China's modernization guided by the theory of historical synergy. At the same time, the application of the theory of historical synergy in China is also an important manifestation and effective practice of promoting the Sinicization of Marxism and thoroughly implementing the two combinations.

3.4 A comparison of Chinese-style modernization and Latin American modernization paths from the perspective of historical synergy theory

The theory of historical synergy is one of the important theoretical frameworks for understanding Chinese-style modernization, emphasizing the interaction of multiple factors such as historical background, social structure, cultural inheritance, political system and economic power. The theory holds that modernization is not just a direct result of technological progress and economic growth, but rather the combined effect of historical factors under specific conditions. By applying the theory of historical synergy to analyze Chinese-style modernization, its uniqueness and complexity can be revealed, especially when compared with modernization paths in other regions such as Latin America, its theoretical value can be highlighted.

First of all, Chinese modernization has been deeply influenced by its unique historical

background in terms of economy, politics and culture. From the feudal system to the centralized system and then to the market economy after the reform and opening up, China's modernization process is the result of constant interaction and adjustment between historical inheritance and current needs. In contrast, the modernization process in Latin America has been strongly influenced by both external intervention and internal structure. Since colonization, Latin American countries have endured a profound impact on their modernization process from external economic structures and political interventions, especially from the United States. In contrast, China has maintained a relatively independent path of modernization over a longer period of time and promoted the overall development of the country through a strong centralization system.

Specifically, in the process of advancing Chinese-style modernization, the formulation and implementation of national policies have demonstrated the significant role of historical synergy. After the reform and opening up, China has adopted a step-by-step strategy, gradually achieving modernization transformation from rural areas to cities and from agriculture to industry. This gradual development model showcases China's unique advantages in terms of cultural background and political system compared with the short-sighted modernization path pursued by some Latin American countries.

This analysis can be further deepened by comparing typical cases. Take China and Brazil as examples. Although Brazil's modernization process was driven by a large amount of external capital and technology, it failed to form a stable and sustained modernization process due to the constraints of its internal political system and social structure. In contrast, China, through government-led reforms, has not only accelerated economic growth but also effectively maintained social stability. Behind this difference lies a key element of the theory of historical synergy: the decisive role of a country's historical background and institutional choices in the path of modernization.

3.5 Important implications of the theory of historical synergy for advancing Chinese-style modernization

The theory of historical synergy shows that historical development is the result of mutual interaction and influence among all ethnic groups and countries. In the process of China's modernization, we must adhere to the path of peaceful development and promote the building of a community with a shared future for mankind. Peace and development are the themes of our time. We should uphold the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries, refrain from interfering in other countries' internal affairs, and promote the building of a new type of international relations featuring mutual respect, fairness and justice, and win-win cooperation. At the same time, we should actively participate in the reform and development of the global governance system and promote the building of a more just and reasonable international order. In this process, we need to enhance international cooperation and exchanges, actively participate in the building of global governance and regional cooperation mechanisms, and contribute Chinese wisdom and strength to addressing global issues.

The theory of historical synergy provides profound theoretical inspiration and practical guidance for China's modernization. We should give full play to the leading role of the people, focus on economic development while ensuring coordinated development of all parties, follow the path of peaceful development and promote the building of a community with a shared future for mankind. Through these efforts, we can better promote the development and progress of our country and contribute to realizing the Chinese Dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

4. Conclusion

In the context of the current transformation of the principal contradiction in society and the accelerated development of globalization, it is of great practical significance to further deepen the application of Marxist theory of historical synergy in the path of China's modernization. Starting from the interaction between the economic base and the superstructure, Marxist theory of historical synergy emphasizes that the contradictory movement of productive forces and production relations is the fundamental driving force for social change. This theory provides fundamental guidance for the development path of China's modernization. At present, the principal contradiction in Chinese society has changed, and the contradiction between the people's ever-growing needs for a better life and unbalanced and inadequate development has gradually become a new driving force for modernization and innovative development. Therefore, the application of the theory of historical synergy needs to pay further attention to the change of the principal contradiction in society and use it as a theoretical basis for adjusting the path of China's modernization.

In summary, the theory of historical synergy provides an important methodological tool for understanding the essence of Chinese-style modernization. It emphasizes the dialectical unity and comprehensive coordination of multiple factors, which is the key to the uniqueness of China's modernization. Chinese modernization is a path where economic development, social progress, ecological protection and other aspects work together. The process reflects the coordination of state power and market mechanisms, the integration of traditional culture and modern concepts, and the coordination of economic growth and ecological protection. Deepening the application of the Marxist theory of historical synergy in China's modernization not only provides theoretical support for China's future development, but also offers methodological guidance for building a more sound governance system and achieving the modernization goal of "people's happiness". Under the guidance of this theory, China will continue to achieve the coordinated development of multiple forces from the perspective of dialectical unity and explore a modernization path with Chinese characteristics in the context of globalization.

When summarizing the theoretical framework of Chinese-style modernization, it is clear that the theory of historical synergy provides profound theoretical guidance and practical inspiration for this process. On this basis, the following core arguments stand out particularly:

1. The theoretical basis of Chinese-style modernization: The theory of historical synergy provides profound theoretical insights for understanding Chinese-style modernization, emphasizing the interaction between the economic base and the superstructure, and pointing out that the contradictory movement of productive forces and production relations is the fundamental driving force for social change. Under the guidance of this theory, Chinese modernization has embarked on a path that takes into account the combined effects of multiple aspects.

2. The synergy of multiple forces: China's modernization relies not only on economic development but also on the synergy of politics, culture and ecology. The theory of historical synergy emphasizes the dialectical unity and interaction among different fields, promoting the coordination of economic and social progress and ecological protection, and achieving sustainable modernization.

3. The main role of the people: The theory of historical synergy acknowledges the core role of the people in historical development and emphasizes the importance of the people's strength and will in the process of modernization with Chinese characteristics. The convergence of the people's power to advance the historical process of society and to enable the people to share the

fruits of development reflects the model of social development with Chinese characteristics.

4. The Theory of Historical Synergy and China's Path in the Context of Globalization: The theory of historical synergy is not only applicable to the internal development of Chinese-style modernization, but also can provide theoretical support for China's diplomacy and international cooperation in the context of globalization. China's active promotion of the reform of the global governance system and the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence demonstrate the global vision and responsibility of China's modernization.

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