**“西方文明简史”课程思政教学案例**

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一、课程信息

（一）课程简介

“西方文明简史”是英语专业本科生的一门专业主干课程，它对前期的语言技能课程进行夯实，也为后续的人文素养的文学课程奠定基础。学好这门课，对于了解西方文明的发生、历史发展脉络，掌握各历史时期的重大历史事件及主要人文思想具有重要作用。学好这门课程，对于学生准确理解、运用西方文明，掌握西方文明发展的规律，提高西方文明知识、增强西方文明技能，掌握基本的西方文明学习方法具有积极意义。学好这门课程，对于学生比较深入地了解西方文明的现状及其历史演变过程，分析和解释现代西方文明发展所出现的现象，弘扬民族文化、提高民族自信心，对于加强爱国主义思想和精神文明建设具有积深远影响。

（二）教学目标

1）知识目标：掌握古希腊罗马文化、中世纪、基督教文化、文艺复兴时期的文化、宗教改革、启蒙主义文化等各个时期文化的发生、发展和特点。了解在历史上推动西方文明进程的思想、运动和成果，特别是对整个人类社会进步产生巨大而深远历史影响的文化成就，增强学生对西方文化的识别力和理解力。

2）能力目标：掌握西方文化根源及其发展的基本思想脉络，理解西方文化与特定历史时期密切相关的文化表象，增强学生的西方文化底蕴，加深多元文化的认知和理论，提升学生的人文情怀、思想与文化素养，不断培养跨文化交际所需要的语言技能及批判能力，以历史和逻辑的方法看待西方文化，树立平等、互鉴、对话、包容的文明观，同时培养学生的批判性思维能力和跨文化意识。

3）价值目标：正确认识西方文化中的精华与糟粕，挖掘课程思政教育资源，通过中西对比，理解社会主义核心价值观的内容和意义。与时俱进地关注西方国家的时政要闻，保持对中西文化差异的敏感性、包容性和处理文化差异的灵活性，培养学生中西文化互鉴的全球意识，家国情怀和建设人类命运共同体的信念。

二、思政素材

（一）适用范围

本素材适用于“西方文明简史”第一章“古希腊文化”。本章节需要学习和了解古希腊的地理位置、曾经的米诺斯文明、迈锡尼文明、克里特文明等古希腊历史、古希腊民主政治、古希腊哲学和古希腊文化成就。通过学习，使学生理解古希腊文明对于世界文化的发展和人类文明的进步具有的不可替代作用，发展学生国际视野和国际公民意识。

选用教材：《西方文化导论》，叶胜年，上海外语教育出版社，，2022年12月。

（二）素材内容

1）Center of Chinese and Greek Ancient Civilizations inaugurated in Athens（中希文明互鉴中心在雅典落成）

ATHENS - The Center of Chinese and Greek Ancient Civilizations was inaugurated here on Monday. Chinese Vice Premier Sun Chunlan attended the ceremony, read a reply letter from Chinese President Xi Jinping to five Greek scholars, and gave a speech.

Xi's reply letter spoke highly of the great significance of establishing the center, and once again advocated strengthening exchanges and mutual learning among civilizations, Sun said, adding that Xi has called for making good use of the essence of all civilizations, and resolving outstanding contradictions and problems faced by human civilization.

It will surely guide the symbiosis of multiple civilizations under changed global situation and promote the building of a human community with a shared future, said Sun.

The joint establishment of the center by the universities of the two countries is a landmark achievement in the development of bilateral relations and exchanges among world civilizations, Sun said.

Sun said the two sides should take the establishment of the center as a new opportunity to promote broader and deeper exchanges and mutual understanding between the two ancient civilizations, and create a model of mutual understanding and learning among different civilizations.

On behalf of the Greek government, Greek Deputy Prime Minister Panagiotis Pikrammenos on the occasion congratulated the establishment of the center, adding that Greece is looking forward to strengthening the comparative study between the two great ancient civilizations, tightening ties between students and scholars of the two countries, promoting better understanding between their people, and facilitating the development of practical cooperation in various fields.

来自《中国日报》网站（2023-02-21）

2）Xiplomacy: Why exploration of Greek, Chinese civilizations is beneficial to the whole world（习近平外交：为什么探索希腊、中国文明有益于全世界）

ATHENS - China and the ancient Greece are among the world's most important cradles for human civilizations. More than 2,000 years ago, the two ancient civilizations still had some indirect exchanges despite being separated by the vast Eurasian landmass. The ancient Greek people even had a name for the Chinese at that time: Seres, which means the silk-people.

In today’s world of interdependence, it is of great historical and contemporary significance for China and Greece to promote exchanges and mutual learning between the two civilizations and also push forward the development of civilizations in other countries.

Last week, the Center of Greek and Chinese Ancient Civilizations was officially inaugurated at the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (NKUA). Partnering with the Center of Chinese and Greek Ancient Civilizations of the Southwest University in China, the newly-opened institute aims to promote bilateral exchanges of scholars and students to advance the study of the two civilizations.

A deeper exploration of Greek and Chinese civilizations, two of the most ancient ones, will benefit the whole world, said professors from Greek universities involved in founding the new center.

“We believe that in this world, which is fragmented, where values are in crisis, it would be very beneficial for all of us, not just for China and Greece, but for the whole world, to look at the legacy of these two great cultures and look at them in a comparative way,” said Stelios Virvidakis, president of the Steering Committee of the Center of Greek and Chinese Ancient Civilizations.

来自《中国日报》网站（2023-02-28）

3）习近平在希腊媒体发表署名文章（双语全文）

2019年11月10日，在对希腊共和国进行国事访问之际，国家主席习近平在希腊《每日报》发表题为《让古老文明的智慧照鉴未来》的署名文章。文章如下：

让古老文明的智慧照鉴未来

Let Wisdom of Ancient Civilizations Shine Through the Future

中华人民共和国主席　习近平

Xi Jinping President of the People’s Republic of China

很高兴应帕夫洛普洛斯总统邀请，对美丽的希腊进行国事访问。2014年我曾过境罗德岛，希腊古老厚重的文明、勤劳智慧的人民给我留下了深刻印象。我将怀着对文明的尊重和对未来的期许，再次踏上希腊这个美丽的国度，我对此感到由衷的高兴。

It is my great pleasure to pay a state visit to the beautiful country of Greece at the invitation of President Prokopis Pavlopoulos. In 2014, I made a stopover on Rhodes, and was deeply impressed by the ancient and rich Greek civilization and the hard-working and talented Greek people. It is with great respect for civilizations and high expectations for a bright future that I will once again visit this beautiful country, something I very much look forward to.

伟大的古老文明都是相似的。2000多年前，古代中国、古代希腊的文明之光就在亚欧大陆两端交相辉映。古希腊哲学和文学泰斗辈出的黄金时代，恰恰也是中国“百家争鸣”的思想迸发期。曾两次访问中国的希腊文学巨匠卡赞扎基斯有一句名言，“苏格拉底和孔子是人类的两张面具，面具之下是同一张人类理性的面孔”。古希腊“智者学派”萌发的人本主义思想同中国儒家坚持的“以民为本”理念有异曲同工之妙。第欧根尼同中国道家代表人物庄子倡导类似的生活方式和生活理念。

Great civilizations have much in common to offer each other. More than 2,000 years ago, ancient Chinese and Greek civilizations shone brightly in Asia and Europe. Greek’s golden era produced many of its great philosophers and literary giants. That coincided with a period in China when “a hundred schools of thought contended with each other” and flourished together. Nikos Kazantzakis, a giant of modern Greek literature who had visited China twice, commented that “Confucius and Socrates were two masks that covered the same face of human logic.” Humanism, which traces its origin to the Sophists of ancient Greece, resonates with the Confucian teaching that “people are the roots of a country.” One can also find much similarity between the lifestyle and philosophy of Diogenes and Zhuangzi, a leading Daoist philosopher who lived around the 4th century BC in China.

伟大的古老文明都是相知的。公元前4世纪，古希腊人给遥远的中国起了一个美丽的名字“丝之国”。16世纪欧几里德的《几何原本》传入中国，成为中西科学交流的先导。古希腊戏剧家埃斯库罗斯塑造的普罗米修斯形象曾经激发中国革命志士仁人的昂扬斗志。柏拉图的《理想国》、亚里士多德的《政治学》也早就传入了中国。

Great civilizations understand each other better. As early as the 4th century BC, China was known to the Greeks by a beautiful name: Sērikḗ. In the 16th century, Euclid's Elements was introduced into China, paving the way for scientific exchanges between China and the West. The story of Prometheus narrated by Aeschylus was an inspiration to many Chinese revolutionaries. The Republic by Plato and Politics by Aristotle are also among those Greek classics that have long made names for themselves in China.

伟大的古老文明更是相亲的。新中国成立后，是希腊船东率先冲破封锁，为中国送来宝贵物资和设备。当希腊面对经济和债务问题时，中国全心全意帮助希腊朋友渡过难关。2011年2月利比亚战火纷飞时，克里特岛的朋友们克服冬歇期的困难，重开酒店接待自利比亚撤离的数千名中国公民。希腊中国友好协会60年如一日坚持“为两国人民的友好交往工作到老”，中国翻译家罗念生一家三代致力于希腊文学、戏剧的翻译和研究，为增进两国人民友谊作出了重要贡献。

Great civilizations always stand by each other. After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, Greek shipowners were among the first to break through the blockade and send much-needed supplies and equipment to New China. When Greece was plagued by economic and debt woes a decade ago, China provided wholehearted assistance to help our Greek friends emerge from the hard time. When conflict and war raged in Libya in February 2011, hoteliers on Crete, though in winter recess, provided accommodation to thousands of Chinese citizens evacuated from Libya. For over sixty years, year in and year out, the Greece-China Association has been committed to advancing the friendly exchanges between our two nations. The late Prof. Luo Niansheng, a renowned Chinese scholar and translator, is remembered for his life long dedication to the translation and research of Greek literature and for his important contribution to furthering our friendship, a legacy carried on by his son and granddaughter.

1972年中希建交，特别是2006年两国建立全面战略伙伴关系以来，双方坚持互尊互信，从战略高度和长远角度坚定发展双边关系；坚持合作共赢，推动贸易投资、基础设施建设等合作取得丰硕成果，将比雷埃夫斯港打造为地中海第一大港；坚持交流互鉴，向全世界展示了伟大古老文明的和合之美。中希关系发展彰显了文明古国在现代社会互利合作的勃勃生机。

Since we entered into diplomatic ties in 1972 and particularly since we established a comprehensive strategic partnership in 2006, China and Greece have always treated each other with respect and trust, and developed our relationship from a strategic, long-term perspective. We have pursued mutually beneficial cooperation, achieved fruitful outcomes in trade, investment and infrastructure cooperation, and worked together to turn Piraeus into the largest port in the Mediterranean. We have learned from each other through cultural exchanges and shown to the world the harmony of two great and celebrated civilizations. The growth of China-Greece relations is testimony that ancient civilizations are capable of dynamic, mutually beneficial cooperation in modern times.

中国和希腊都曾经历艰难困苦，但两国人民始终保持着自强不息的奋斗精神。当前，两国都处在国家发展新的历史时期，双边关系面临新的历史机遇。我愿通过这次访问，同希腊领导人一道，共同描绘中希关系发展的新蓝图。

China and Greece have both been through trials and tribulations in history. This nurtures in our people a great resilience and a determination to strive forward. Today, China and Greece have both reached a new stage of development, which presents a golden opportunity for expanding our ties. During my visit, I hope to work with your leaders to map out a brighter future for our relations.

我们要全面提升中希关系战略水平，保持密切交往势头，不断增进相互了解和信任，继续支持彼此核心利益和重大关切，做全面合作的战略伙伴。

We need to raise the strategic level of China-Greece relations in all respects, maintain the strong momentum of engagement, continually enhance mutual understanding and trust, and render further support for each other's core interests and major concerns. This will make us strategic partners engaged in all-round cooperation.

我们要扎实提升各领域务实合作水平，以比雷埃夫斯港口项目为龙头，不断拓宽合作领域、扩大投资规模。中方愿进口更多希腊优质农产品，丰富中国消费者的选择，也希望希腊市场对中国企业和产品继续敞开大门，做互利共赢的伙伴。

We need to improve all areas of our practical cooperation with concrete efforts, broaden cooperation areas and upscale our investment ties with the Port of Piraeus as a flagship project. China is ready to import more quality agricultural products from Greece to provide our consumers with more choices. We hope Greece will open its market wider to Chinese companies and products. This will make our partnership one of mutual benefit.

我们要加紧提升共建“一带一路”合作水平，充分利用希腊区位和海运能力优势，把握希腊加入中国—中东欧国家合作机制的机遇，积极推进中欧陆海快线等务实合作，助力中欧互联互通平台发展，做中欧合作的典范。

We need to step up Belt and Road cooperation with down-to-earth efforts, make the most of the location and shipping capacity of Greece, seize the opportunities brought by Greece's joining the China-CEEC cooperation, actively advance practical projects under the China-Europe Land-Sea Express Line, and contribute to the China-EU Connectivity Platform. This will make us front-runners in China-Europe cooperation.

我们要促进文化交流合作，办好雅典孔子学院和雅典中国文化中心，持续扩大两国人员交往，从两国悠久的文明中汲取源源不断的滋养，做文明对话的表率。

We need to strengthen our cultural exchanges and cooperation, ensure the continued success of the Confucius Institute and China Cultural Center in Athens, and expand people-to-people exchanges to draw further strength from our time-honored civilizations. This will make us a model of dialogue between civilizations.

今年是中华人民共和国成立70周年。70年来，特别是改革开放40多年来，亿万中国人民不懈奋斗，取得了举世瞩目的发展成就。同时，中国也以自身的和平发展积极回应着世界如何发展的时代命题。当前，国际形势正在发生深刻复杂变化，不稳定性不确定性增多。中希应该挖掘古老文明的深邃智慧，展现文明古国的历史担当，共同推动构建相互尊重、公平正义、合作共赢的新型国际关系，共同推动构建人类命运共同体。

This year we celebrated the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People’s Republic of China. For 70 years, particularly since the start of reform and opening-up over four decades ago, the over one billion Chinese people have worked hard and made phenomenal progress. Through its own peaceful development, China is trying to answer the great question of our time: What should the future of our world look like? The international landscape is undergoing profound and complex transformation amid growing uncertainty and instability. China and Greece, each with a strong sense of history and responsibility, can tap our civilizations for wisdom and build a new type of international relations featuring mutual respect, equity, justice and mutually beneficial cooperation. Together, we can usher in a community with a shared future for all mankind.

来自《 新华网》（2019-11-11）

资料来源：

[1]Center of Chinese and Greek Ancient Civilizations inaugurated in Athens http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202302/21/WS63f4b9fda31057c47ebb0059.html

[2] Xiplomacy: Why exploration of Greek, Chinese civilizations is beneficial to the whole world https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202302/28/WS63fde7b2a31057c47ebb1553.html

[3] 习近平在希腊媒体发表署名文章（双语全文）https://language.chinadaily.com.cn/a/201911/11/WS5dc8bf7ca310cf3e355768ce.html

[4] 与世界对话：中美如何跨越“修昔底德陷阱”

[5] 习近平与世界文化：丝路情缘http://www.xinhuanet.com/world/2021-09/07/c\_1211360351.htm

三、教学设计及反思

（一）教学设计

课程思政教学目标

1）通过中国与希腊的外交经贸等文化交流，感受中希友好关系的悠久历史。

2）理解中希两国文明源远流长，两国深厚的历史渊源和丰富的文化底蕴，了解古代中国、古代希腊的文明之光在亚欧大陆两端交相辉映。

3）了解中希文明交流使者和翻译家罗念生，增强爱国主义情感和维护世界和平的理念，倡导加强中希文化交流与合作，共同促进世界文明的交流互鉴，推动构建人类命运共同体。

教学过程设计

本课程采用混合式教学法，线上与线下结合，课内与课外并重，强调“讲练结合”，结合中西文化交流案例、新闻时事等资源，以学习者为中心，贴近大学生生活，集理论性、知识性、实践性和趣味性于一体，拓展学生的文化视野和国际公民意识。

本案例为“西方文明简史”第一章Culture in Ancient Greece（古希腊文明）的教学内容。

1. 教学手段

采用多模态教学模式，充分调动学生运用听觉、视觉、触觉等多种感觉，通过语言、图像、视频、声音、动作等多种手段和符号资源进行教学。

1. 技术准备

中国大学慕课平台、

3.教学过程

本项目线上资源采用中国大学慕课平台的湖南师范大学的在线课程《西方文明史概论》，教学采用线上与线下混合式教学模式。

课前：学生在预习教材之后，登录中国大学慕课平台观看课程视频。

课中：教师通过课堂面授、小组课堂展示、小组讨论、案例分析、线上平台随堂测试等方式，使学生掌握古希腊的基本知识。在案例教学实操中，与时俱进地紧跟国内外时事，将中国精神和国际视野扩展的思考有机融合。内容细化如下：

1）线上签到和随堂测试

通过线上平台完成签到和随堂测试，检测学生课前预习和复习学习情况。

2）学生课堂展示

展示课前布置的学生手绘古希腊和现今希腊的不同版图的地图，学习希腊地理位置（学生通过动手绘制地图，调动触觉等感官参与学习，了解希腊的地理位置）

3）话题导入

观看新闻报道视频

2019年11月10--12日，中国国家主席习主席和夫人彭丽媛对希腊进行国事访问，与希腊领导人就双边关系及共同关心的国际和地区问题深入交换意见，达成广泛共识。在帕夫洛普洛斯总统夫妇陪同下，参观雅典卫城博物馆，赴一场跨越时空的“文明之约”，引导学生观察中希交流中所含的希腊文化元素。

4）课堂提问：这则新闻报道含有哪些希腊的文化习俗？（分小组讨论）

① 在中希外交关系中，能否感受到中国的文化自信？

② 习近平参观的希腊雅典卫城文化特点是什么？

③ 如何实现“让古老文明的智慧照鉴未来”？

1. 思政案例分析：

思政内涵一：政治认同

Democracy (Ancient Greece)古希腊民主制

Democracy in ancient Greece served as one of the first forms of self-rule government in the ancient world. The system and ideas employed by the ancient Greeks had profound influences on how democracy developed, and its impact on the formation of the U.S. government.

思政要点：了解中国的人民代表大会制度(The people’s Congress System)，对比中希政治制度的差异。了解希腊文学巨匠卡赞扎基斯的名言“苏格拉底和孔子是人类的两张面具，面具之下是同一张人类理性的面孔”。

思政内涵二：家国情怀

Geography of Ancient Greece 古希腊版图

The ancient civilization of Greece was located in southeastern Europe along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. The geography of the region helped to shape the government and culture of the Ancient Greeks. Ancient Greek civilization, the period following Mycenaean civilization, which ended about 1200 BCE, to the death of Alexander the Great, in 323 BCE. It was a period of political, philosophical, artistic, and scientific achievements that formed a legacy with unparalleled influence.

思政要点：通过识别古希腊和现今希腊版图，帮助学生深刻理解人类各民族共有的家国情怀，心怀天下，建构共同体意识和仁爱之情，培养民族精神、爱国主义精神。1972年中希建交以来，坚持互尊互信，坚持合作共赢，推动贸易投资，比雷埃夫斯港成为地中海第一大港；坚持交流互鉴，向全世界展示了伟大古老文明的和合之美。中希关系发展彰显了文明古国在现代社会互利合作的勃勃生机。

思政内涵三：文化素养

① Linear B（线性文字B）是早期希腊语的文字表达形式，是古希腊迈锡尼文明时期迈锡尼人所使用的文字，在1900年被英国考古学家亚瑟·伊文思解读。

In 1900 the archaeologist Sir Arthur Evans (1851-1941) discovered a large number of clay tablets inscribed with mysterious symbols at Knossos on Crete. Believing he had discovered the palace of King Minos, together with the Minotaur’s labyrinth, Evans dubbed the inscriptions and the language they represented as “Minoan”.

② 希腊字母被用于数学、科学、工程和其他方面。在数学中，希腊字母通常被用来表示常数、特殊函数和—些特定的变量。

The Greek alphabet derived from the North Semitic script in the 8th century BC. The direction of writing in the oldest Greek inscriptions—as in the Semitic scripts—is from right to left, a style that was superseded by the boustrophedon, in which lines run alternately from right to left and left to right.

③ 欧几里德的《几何原本》传入中国，并由徐光启翻译为中文，成为中西科学交流的先导。

④ 罗念生(1904-1990)是中国第一、世界唯一的为古希腊文化献身的东方学者，在古希腊文学的翻译和研究领域中，有杰出的贡献。凭一己之力，将古希腊经典引入中文世界，今世的读者才有机会一窥2500多年前古希腊文明的微光。

思政要点：通过介绍古希腊的线性文字和现今希腊语。中希科学交流历史悠久。中国翻译家罗念生一家三代致力于希腊文学、戏剧的翻译和研究，在中国与希腊间架起一座文化沟通之桥，为增进两国人民友谊作出了重要贡献。

思政内涵四：道德情操

① Sino-Greece Relations中希关系

Sino-Greece relations has undergone positive developments since its establishment in 1972，standing at the forefront of ties between China and developed countries in the West.

中希两国于1972年建立外交关系。列举两国重要人物的互访历史。中希经贸关系一直稳定发展。科教文化和旅游方面的交流密切。

② Thucydides’ Trap 修昔底德陷阱

The Thucydides’ Trap is a term first used by US political scientist Graham T. Allison to describe an apparent tendency toward war when an emerging power threatens to displace an existing great power. The term is based on a quote by ancient Athenian historian and military general Thucydides, who in his ‘History of the Peloponnesian War’ wrote, “it was the rise of Athens and the fear that this instilled in Sparta that made war inevitable”. The term was coined, and primarily used, to describe a potential conflict between the United States and the People’s Republic of China. Is it likely then that war will be the consequence of the currently changing global order?

思政要点：通过介绍古希腊历史学家修昔底德，讨论“修昔底德陷阱”的由来和破解。通过介绍中新外交经贸关系，使学生认识世界、理解中国，增强维护世界和平以及勇于承担建设人类命运共同体的社会责任，提高跨文化交际能力。中国将促进文化交流合作，办好雅典孔子学院和雅典中国文化中心，持续扩大两国人员交往，从两国悠久的文明中汲取源源不断的滋养，做文明对话的表率。挖掘古老文明的深邃智慧，展现文明古国的历史担当，共同推动构建相互尊重、公平正义、合作共赢的新型国际关系，共同推动构建人类命运共同体。

课后：课后布置研究型小组学习任务，结合中希友好外交史，让学生用跨文化交际理论知识分析时事，组织学生思考在全球化的世界中，如何讲好中国故事，传播中国声音，如何更好与世界其他文化相处，为维护世界和平做出贡献，小组将于下周进行课堂展示。

“课程思政”教学改革的创新点

在线上教学资源、线下课堂教学与练习设计等各环节有机融入思政内涵，从思政内涵的四个方面——政治认同、家国情怀、文化素养、道德情操，在教学中落实课程思政，践行习近平总书记倡导的与全世界各国开展文化与文明的交流与互鉴，达到文明共存的理念。将跨文化知识学习与国际时事结合，引导学生从真实案例出发，在课程思政建设中强化价值引领、知识传授和能力培养的有机统一。

1）政治认同：介绍古希腊民主制度，通过对比中西政治制度，了解中国的人民代表大会制度英文表述。

2）家国情怀：从人类进化的角度解读人类命运共同体自古就与人类文明的发展息息相关，中希文明交流中体现家国同构、共同体意识、仁爱之情等内涵。

3）文化素养：通过介绍古希腊文明基本概况，展示世界优秀文化，培养学生以开阔心胸探索多元文化，培养跨文化交际能力，践行中外交融，文明互鉴。

4）道德情操：在古希腊文明发展史的介绍中传递诚实守信的道德品质，通过中希外交经贸发展史，体现中国维护世界和平的大国风范和全世界人民追求和平的精神。

（二）教学评价及反思

优点与成功之处：

1）政治认同的加强： 通过将古希腊的民主制度与中国的人民代表大会制度进行对比，不仅帮助学生理解不同政治制度的特点和优势，还强化了学生对中国社会主义政治制度的认同感。

2）家国情怀的培养： 从人类进化的角度探讨人类命运共同体的概念，并将其与中希文明的交流相结合，使学生理解家国同构和共同体意识的深远意义。

3）文化素养的提升： 通过介绍古希腊文明，能够拓宽学生眼界，培养对多元文化的尊重和理解，践行中外交融的理念。

4）道德情操的塑造： 通过讲解中希外交经贸史中的中国大国风范，能够让学生感受到道德的力量，追求和平与正义的精神，树立全球视野下的道德标准。

问题或不足：

1）跨文化知识的结合与学生兴趣的契合：如何在课程设计中找到文化内容的平衡点，既能够吸引学生的兴趣，又能确保学生得到充分的知识涵养，仍是需要改进的问题。

2）课程与时事结合的紧密性： 如何在教学过程中及时有效地将国际政治、经济等动态与课程内容相结合，避免信息的滞后性或片面性，是一个需要注意的问题。

改进措施：

1）多元化教学手段： 通过小组讨论、案例讨论、专题研究等方式让学生探讨文化差异，提升参与感和思考能力。

2）与时俱进实时更新内容： 通过定期更新教学内容，将当前的国际时事与历史文化进行有效结合，帮助学生了解国际社会的发展动态，使课程内容具备时效性。