

The Assemble of Olympism and Nationalism: Social Philosophical Analysis of Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic Games as Case Study

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To cite this article:

Jun Zhang, Zhenhua Zhou, Ali Redar Hameed. The Assemble of Olympism and Nationalism: Social Philosophical Analysis of Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic Games as Case Study. *International Journal of Philosophy*. Vol. 11, No. 3, 2023, pp. 78-86. doi: 10.11648/j.ijp.20231103.15

Received: August 10, 2023; **Accepted:** August 25, 2023; **Published:** September 20, 2023

Abstract: Each Olympic Games will offer fresh research material in the fields of social and sports philosophy. This article uses Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic Games (B2022WOG) as an illustration to discuss the difficulty in viewing sports as contributors to social progress. We have examined the phenomena of fusing classical Chinese philosophy with social sports philosophy, as exemplified by the current Olympic movement. The key finding is that the fusion of Eastern and Western cultures and civilizations is responsible for sports revival as a social force in the modern era. As a result, new social cognition emerges. The leadership of the nations hosting the Olympic Games gains knowledge and the chance to showcase their own political, economic, and solid philosophical underpinnings. The B2022WOG, taking place in a completely new societal environment (COVID-19 pandemic, world power realignment), is used as a case study for analysis. Using this example, the article shows the social significance of the Olympic Games and emphasizes that the social value of sports and the Olympic movement is reflected in the "spirit of fair competition" and the "spirit of peace", "human intelligence". This is a relatively new direction in the development of research in the field of physical education and social philosophy, and the special contribution of this study is to study one of the promising trends in the development of sports, that is, the modern Olympic movement, integrated with the national culture of different countries, B2022WOG were utilized as a case study for research since they are taking place in a totally new social context (COVID-19 pandemic, realignment of global power). By using this illustration, the article highlights the social significance of the Olympic Games and stresses how the "spirit of fair competition", "spirit of peace" and "human intelligence" are reflections of the social worth of sports and the Olympic movement. This is a relatively new area of study in the fields of physical education and social philosophy, and the focus of this research is to examine one of the most encouraging developments in the field of sports — the modern Olympic movement — as it interacts with various national cultures.

Keywords: Social Philosophy, Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic Games, Olympism, Nationalism, Modern Sport

1. Introduction

Plato, Socrates, Aristotle or other philosophers and thinkers, their philosophical and cultural systems, formed under the combined action of various factors in a particular historical period, had a great influence on the ancient Olympic movement. It also had a profound impact on subsequent generations. If we take, for example, Plato's thought to study the connection between the philosopher's thought and the ancient Olympic Games, this kind of research based on the

development of philosophical thought is a long process in which we may encounter problems of one kind or another. This process can be divided into two parts: the first is an analysis of the idea of the Olympic culture represented by the ancient Greek civilization in the West, combined with traditional Chinese culture in the East in the aspect of the development of the influence of social philosophy against the background of the integration of modern sports represented by the Olympic Games and national culture. The second part is to provide the results of the analysis of the study, including

conclusions about how sport, being a new force, has given rise to various trends in the process of modern globalization, whether sport can play a significant role in development, what is its impact on changes in different regions, nationalities, social and cultural trends in Olympism. However, the trend in the development of the modern Olympic movement shows a close integration, when the Olympic culture is mixed with the cultures of different countries and given to individuals from different locations of the world as a complex, it brings doubled cultural appreciation, idea collision, and spiritual resonance to various countries and regions.

With the development of the times, the advancement of science and technology, economy, culture and other related aspects, sports, which are closely related to human life, are also playing its specific social functions, bringing us changes in spiritual civilization and material civilization. In these facts aspects to analyzing the social phenomenon resulting from the combination of modern Olympic culture and the local culture of the host country from the perspective of social philosophy is not only a combination of subject and object, but also guides us to actively invest in further analyzing its humanistic value. The International Olympic Committee's applicable charters, agreements, action plans, and other documents or projects, for example, play a comprehensive role. Each item and text embodies the Changing cognitions, views, and practices that social sciences and sports science adapt to practical demands, as well as the ideology of an international organization. During the Olympic Games, Lamartine DaCosta claimed that different people from all over the world would make the Olympic Games permanently affect the spirit, appearance, and physical appearance of the host city [1]. The social and transnational issues caused by international sporting competitions have led to a growing quantity of countries participating in the governance of world sports, such as athlete nationality and transgender athletes, which have culminated in global political and social phenomena with distinct features in the development of sports in different countries [2].

Currently, as century of historical development, the Olympic Games is still the most outstanding international cultural movement in the global society. Since the beginning of the twentieth century, it has been associated with the process of nation-building and internationalization. As an international organization, the Olympic Committee integrates people of different races, genders, ages, references, religions, sexual orientations, and social classes through the Olympic Games. Taken together, these inclusions allow for social diversity in the nature of the organization and the conduct of its events. Related social issues such as structure, power, conflict, and contradiction require the elaboration and guidance of social philosophy and ethics [3].

Therefore, the purpose of this study is to promote a hypothesis and exploration, that is, "how to further deepen the study of social philosophy in the development of modern sports represented by the Olympic Games", from a theoretical and practical perspective, this hypothesis is It is worth carrying out thematic scientific research activities. This study firmly believes that in the future, different social forms and

different countries will find better ways to solve people's livelihood problems because of sports, which is also the significance of the research.

2. The Inspiring Effect of Combining Tradition and Modernity

In this section we given critical analysis about the inspiring effect of B2022WOG: influence and power of combining traditional Chinese culture and modern Olympism.

2.1. Application of Two Philosophical Ideas Based on Ontological Cognition to Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic Games

In the more than 100-year history of the modern Olympic Games, China was planned to host one summer and one winter Olympics from 1896 to 2022. Classical Greek culture has infiltrated the cultural diversity of China, a country with a centuries-old history and culture, becoming a reflection of the country's diversified ancient traditional philosophical concepts. Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic Games once again displayed to the world the diversity and unity of human civilization, people from all over the world taken the attention on the it. During the Winter Olympic Games, the reintegration of modern Olympism and Chinese philosophical ideology took place, which, of course, was provided with a diverse and accessible factual base and many examples.

Different geographical environments influence the generation of philosophical thoughts in a certain way. The geographical environment is a causal prerequisite for the formation of the culture and way of thinking of the nation. The political and cultural factors of ancient Greece gave rise to the development of the sport itself and, finally, led to the emergence of the ancient Olympic Games. In ancient Greece, the birth of the Olympic Games was the result of the combined influence of political, religious, sporting and other factors, and ultimately it was its special geographical environment that brought these factors into action. The special geographical environment of Greece led to developed commercial trade, which led to frequent interpersonal communication, and equal interpersonal communication was a prerequisite for the free existence of free people. Contractual political relations promoted the free beliefs and behavior of people, as well as contributed to the development of science and art. The prosperity of disciplines such as sports, sports, etc., has become a symbol of social philosophy in a particular historical period.

Unlike the geographical environment in which Greek philosophy originated, Chinese traditional philosophy was born in a geographical location with vast plains, coastal areas of the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers, comfortable temperature, flat terrain and fertile soil, which were ideal conditions for agriculture and the development of agrarian civilization. The social background of this agricultural civilization was the attachment of people to the land, and the degree of this attachment depended on productivity. The initial approach to

the family as a unit of society gradually developed and adapted to the new development needs, which gave rise to clan-family groups with kinship ties.

Early Confucian philosophical ideas – "Zhou Li", "Kindness" and "Righteousness" – became a kind of consistent pursuit of values and spiritual support for which people advocated, and in this process a patriarchal hierarchy was born. During the development of the hierarchy, some confrontational factors appeared. For example, the development of sports, art and music was deeply connected with the patriarchal hierarchy. In this series, sport was the least affected area, even despite its competition with these areas of public life. The main feature of sport – competitiveness – makes it necessary for the opposing sides to establish formal equality in terms of rules and laws. Therefore, in a sense, sport is a natural "enemy" of hierarchy, and at the same time a "friend" of hierarchy. The limits of human social cognition and the restimulation of human feelings produce positive changes and cause changes in all spheres of society. In particular, under the influence of the leadership of Beijing during the preparation and holding of the Winter Olympic Games in Beijing, many cities have entered a new stage of development; there have been corresponding social changes not only in sports, but also in related fields such as science and technology, economics, politics, culture. These changes, which took place under the auspices of the Government, provide a theoretical and practical basis for this study.

2.2. The Emergence of Philosophical Thinking and Logic Under the Influence of Various Political Environments

The period of the origin of the ancient Olympic Games was a historical stage of the collapse of the primitive tribal society in Greece and the gradual formation of a society of the slave-owning system. There were many both city-states and nobles as its main body. Most city-states were independent autonomous entities, their rulers also attached great importance to personal values. Relatively fair law played a positive role in solving the political problems of that time, which also became an inchoate form of modern sports diplomacy, such as Olympic diplomacy and other issues. The proclamation of political principles and the choice of the method of decision-making laid a solid foundation for the emergence of the ancient Olympic Games, and also added a new content of research in the field of social philosophy to the ancient Greek philosophical system. From a historical and cultural point of view, the development of ancient Greek sports was favorable, it did not face changes in the customs of the Asian region, led by China.

The historical period of the origin and development of the Olympic Games in Ancient China corresponds to the period of Spring and Autumn. At that time, Ancient China was in a transitional period, when slavery began to disintegrate, and gradually moved towards a feudal society. Ancient China was ahead of ancient Greece in the evolution of social structure. At that time, Chinese society was undergoing major changes. The ancient philosopher Confucius was appreciated, encouraged, and his status in the field of education increased. The "Six

Arts" were widely promoted, which included knowledge of ritual, music, archery, knowledge of imperial politics, calligraphy and arithmetic, as well as etiquette, horseback riding, chess. This system of education, as well as basic knowledge and practical skills that need to be practiced, was intended in ancient China in order to emphasize the status of a nobleman throughout his life. Citizens usually combined these six arts with six classical concepts: "Yi", "Books", "Poetry", "Ritual", "Music", "Spring and Autumn", forming the personality and skills of a nobleman, as well as the spirit of goodwill, love and peace on earth.

There is a significant difference between Eastern and Western sports humanistic values. Chinese traditional philosophy pursues the "unity of body and mind" in sports value, that is, the educational process of cultivating moral qualities is integrated with the sports process of developing a strong physique. Confucius proposed to introduce the education of benevolence and decency into specific methods of sports and advocated a "sporty" method of treating each other with dignity. Plato, in turn, believed that musical education and physical education are two parts of the educational system, and they have different functions. He believed that a strong body should be complemented by sports, and advocated military training such as horseback riding, javelin throwing and archery. The modern Olympic movement has gradually formed a "philosophy" of life, which balances and improves various qualities of the body, mind and spirit. It combines sport with culture and education [4, 5].

2.3. The Intersection of Two Philosophical Systems and Contemplation During Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic Games

The renowned explorer Pausanias paid a visit to Delphi in the second century AD and provided a thorough description of the location. Legends about the origins of everything can be found in both Ancient Greece and Ancient China. It is referred to as the "navel" of the earth at that time, the "centre of the world," and the "centre of the region". Legend has it that Zeus, the leader of the twelve Olympian gods, set two eagles free. The eagles came from the Far East and the Far West, respectively. Two eagles finally met over Delphi after a lengthy flight. Then, this location was declared to be the most significant location in the ancient world. The Central Plains' civilization originated along the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers. The buildings constructed here have a special significance in this location because they carry regional culture and spiritual practises that are essential to people's survival. They always contain representations of gods, including Fusi in ancient China and Apollo in ancient Greece, as well as symbolic items like. The topic of how humans might generate existential significance in and via athletics is highlighted, for example, in the works of Aggerholm (2015) as the basic and classic dilemma of existentialist philosophy [6]. Holding large-scale sporting events, such as the Olympic Games, is a practise of various countries' public diplomacy, as it can not only demonstrate existing "soft power," but also form a degree of ongoing improvement [7]. The Olympic Games' opening and

closing ceremonies represent the finale of the Olympic Games. They mark the beginning and end of the event and are also under the spotlight of the entire world. The ceremony exemplifies the modern Olympic spirit while also demonstrating the growth of cultural and sporting work in the host country and region. At the same time, it serves as a kind of window through which all countries throughout the world can view politics, economics, science and technology, humanities, and culture.

The opening and closing ceremonies of the 2022 Winter Olympic Games in Beijing are more characteristic of a combination of modern Olympism and Chinese traditional philosophical culture than prior Olympic Games. *"And these are the first times, and ceremonies were held to inherit the gods of the gods. The god Apollo was the son of Zeus and one of the twelve Olympian gods. He is the god of light, grace, music and art, and is usually depicted as a blond, handsome young man. Demonstrate these spiritual intentions at the Olympics."* The opening ceremony programme incorporates the twenty-four solar periods of ancient China. Solar terms are weather calendar seasons that represent variations in natural cycles and establish the so-called "December" (monthly orders/decrees). "Twenty-four solar terms": spring equinox, Qingming, grain rain, summer solstice, low heat, intense heat, white dew, autumn equinox, cold dew, frost, winter solstice, slight cold snap, severe cold snap. Twenty-four solar phrases have a lengthy historical origin, are the product of an old agricultural civilization, have a long-standing cultural meaning and historical experience of the Chinese nation, and are the product of an ancient agricultural civilization.

They were originally established on the basis of star movement, and the ancient Chinese conducted agricultural production in accordance with the position of the Big Dipper in the night sky. The "Twenty-four Solar Terms" were included in the "Taichung Calendar" as a supplement to the calendar to guide agricultural affairs during the reign of Emperor Wu of the Western Han Dynasty, and solar conditions in the Yellow River basin were determined using the standard shadow measurement method. The present "Twenty-four Solar Terms" are based on a divide made more than 300 years ago depending on the degree of illumination of the sun, and it is also an interpretation of the concept of time in classical Chinese philosophy. This tendency is particularly significant in traditional Chinese farming life. Agricultural production is inextricably linked with nature's rhythm, and was developed by ancient generations adapting to the agricultural season, noting the movement of celestial bodies, and knowing the changing rules of the seasons, climate, phenology, and so on. "Twenty-four solar terms" scientifically explain the rules of astronomical and meteorological variations, combining astronomy, agriculture, phenology, traditional customs, and the practise of cultivating a wide range of seasonal crops.

Seven major competitions were held at Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic Games, each of which was paired with "Sunny Deadlines" presented in a countdown to reflect the best values of human devotion, hard work, perseverance, and the process

of ultimate triumph. This integrated presentation also drew people from all over the world's attention to the origins of the two cultural systems and the philosophical system, as well as the process of reinterpretation and inspired induction.

The "split" was enhanced by a video work featuring real hockey players; the puck entering the video realm heightened the process of "cutting" rings. This stunning scene was displayed at the opening ceremony of the 2022 Winter Olympic Games in Beijing as follows: Olympic rings "break through the ice". The "split" was enhanced by a video work featuring real hockey players; the puck entering the video realm heightened the process of "cutting" rings. This stunning scene was displayed at the opening ceremony of the 2022 Winter Olympic Games in Beijing as follows: Olympic rings "break through the ice". The five rings of Olympic culture were displayed with the distinctive pictographic representation of ancient Chinese poetry as a significant part, the rhythmic form of traditional Chinese painting - in a dynamic combination of ice and snow, and the five rings symbolised starlight. The historical background of the distinctive Chinese philosophical system was explained in general. Digital installations were employed for this aim, conveying a distinct sense of movement, the presence of ice and snow at the Winter Olympic Games.

The technique of "breaking ice" includes the use of an ice cube, "cutting" rings with a laser, and the participation of a hockey puck. In traditional Chinese philosophy, "breaking ice" signifies breaking down walls, resolving disagreements, getting closer to one another, and understanding one another. After the emblem with five rings appeared from ice and snow, five rings that turned into ice and snow were set in the air above the beginning point of the athletes' entry ceremony. The symbolic goal was for all athletes to pass under the logo with five rings to experience a very significant moment. Following the "cutting out" of the five rings, the opening ceremony music is performed, and the Chinese Gates (bright, colourful, and translucent ice and snow) open to the public. This suggests a greater space and power than philosophy and human culture, yet another vector of progress and sublimation of Olympic history and philosophy, human wisdom, and contribution to each person's future social life and social philosophy.

2.4. Olympic Games Reconsidered

Sociologists and sports scientists should consider how to combine and resound two different philosophical ideology systems at the Winter Olympic Games in Beijing after each Olympiad. In order to better grasp the philosophical meaning of the Olympiad, we must return to the foundations of ancient Greek philosophy. The Olympic Charter, for example, states that "the Olympic Games are a life philosophy that elevates and combines the qualities of the body, will, and mind in a balanced whole." The Olympics aspires to build a way of life by combining sport, culture, and education" (Olympic Charter, Fundamental Principle 1).

Plato, for example, was one of many prominent Greek philosophers who attended the Olympic Games and even

competed in athletics. And Nietzsche finds the Olympic Games' heritage of openness, justice, and honesty to be a type of political ethics of a decent political system. Philosophers are more than simply spectators at the Olympic Games. During their presence, they experience many universal values that transcend era and nation, recognise their importance, and sublimate these values. Only then can the current Olympic movement and the development of modern sports be realised. According to Plato's theory, all residents of utopia should get lifelong education from childhood, including music, sports, mathematics, and philosophy. In order for "sport to form an integral personality," modern sport and the modern Olympic Games have always inherited these facts and converted them into societal growth as human survival necessities [8]. The four-year period between the ancient Games was known as the "Olympiad," and it was employed for chronological purposes at the time: in the Olympiads, time was counted rather than years. In 1894, Pierre de Coubertin announced his proposal to resurrect the Olympic Games, and the first "Modern Games" were held in Athens in 1896.

The popularity of sports symbols increased at the opening ceremony of the 2022 Winter Olympic Games, as did the spirit of sports and Olympic culture, the role of sports in uniting universal ideals, and the qualities of the essence of sports. In addition to emphasising national identity, the emphasis on ideology was more obvious [9]. Throughout history, the Olympic Games have needed to purify and develop the human soul and the best aspects of human nature in a broader and social organisational form in the process of social, societal, and national development. Sports and modern Olympiads must be recognised as part of this process. Their relevance and worth lie in the encouragement of exchanges in politics, economics, culture, science and technology, and so on, as well as in development, and therefore in supporting the better development of man and society. Olympic delegates, as represented by the International Olympic Committee and local Olympic committees, are responsible not only for popularising and developing individual sports, but also for defending the rights and interests of individuals of various ages and sporting levels. Regional cultural protection, support and oversight of sustainable development, financial resource management, assistance in the development of regional youth sports, and the implementation of a policy of protection and promotion of young athletes should all stem from the right values and guiding principles.

The Association's diverse knowledge extends beyond the organisation of the Olympic Games. Conflicts, elections, transformations, and variations characterise the process of cultural interchange and interrelationships between East and West. Whatever the process is, it will ultimately inspire and stimulate human progress since cutting-edge ideas and cultures will always be a driving force. Using athletes' desire to achieve *citius, altius, fortius* (higher, faster, and stronger) makes the Olympic culture unique and permanent, which is difficult to replace with any cultural carrier, which also supports the advanced nature of Olympic culture, and as a result, Olympic culture plays a significant role. This is

primarily expressed in the International Olympic Committee's two seminal publications, the Olympic Charter and the Agenda of the Olympic Movement for the Twenty-First Century. As a result, it is the promotion and direction of the future notion. To emphasise the Winter Olympic Games' tagline, the Winter Olympic Games employed traditional Chinese culture as the primary line and merged technology, modern equipment, Big Data, and other means. Ordinary citizens are more frequently engaged in sports than ever before as a result of the development and diffusion of information media technologies, and their perspectives on B2022WOG also shifted. They used to care more about who won the gold medal at the Olympic Games, but now they care more about improving their own sports skills and participation; at the national level, more emphasis is placed on the impact of globalisation, and humanistic values are promoted that encourage the country to "turn green," "go into the future together," and speak in international media about providing a model of life for modern people, as well as defending the concept of a nation [10].

3. Contemporary Technologies and Olympicism Sustainable Development

In this section we focus on the social active application of contemporary technologies as a reflection of social philosophy of Olympicism Sustainable Development.

3.1. Using New Tools to Spread Humanistic Principles

Although there was a 130-minute live broadcast and an Olympic Games report when the Spanish media reported on the 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing, modern media superficially and incompletely depicted the complex and diverse social reality [11]. In comparison to the 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing, the situation with international public opinion before to the B2022WOG was more complicated and heated. The Olympic Games are not simply an athletic event, but also a huge international political event. Humanistic principles espoused by large-scale sporting events are more likely to become concepts practised and supported by the host and participating countries. When participating in or paying attention to the Olympic Games, such themes will have a profound social impact [12, 13].

The interaction and integration of Greek sports philosophy, modern sports philosophy, and the host country's national culture philosophy is the Olympic Games' most direct and immediate social role. The humanistic ideals that the event's host country transmits to the world will have a tremendous social impact during this process. And, China has the opportunity to highlight B2022WOG status as a developing world power by demonstrating its breakthrough technology achievements [14]. Individual sports tournaments, however, should be emphasised as a manner that the government frequently relies on to convey to the world a positive and positive image of the country's politics and society.

As an example, consider the temperature measurement chip,

the world's smallest and most accurate removable intelligent gadget for continuous temperature measuring. The chip is up to 2 mm in size, yet its accuracy is 0.05°C, and it may be used constantly for 10 days after a single charge. Users only need to apply a patch to the skin of the wrist or armpit to fix the smart thermometer, and the changes in body temperature data will be clearly displayed on the mobile phone page, which can realise the features of automatic measurement and remote automatic reporting. When an abnormal body temperature is identified, special staff receives a remote alert.

The helmet worn by Gu Ailin is also noteworthy. The helmet is typical in size, yet it weighs only 700 g and has a very good shock and deformation resistance. It is made using aeronautical engineering materials and methods. IOC President T. Bach stated that the Winter Olympic Games in Beijing set a new standard for the Olympic Games by combining the use of the latest technologies with maximum satisfaction of people's social life needs, and that holding the Olympic Games in accordance with such standards is not only the practise of the concept of sustainable development, but also the best interpretation of traditional Chinese philosophica.

3.2. *Olympic Games as a Social Modern-Day Humanistic Value*

According to the Winter Olympics' experience and theoretical research, science and technology have not only advanced to a new round of revolution, but have also broken the social preconceptions of various groups of people, a transformation that is unparalleled on a worldwide scale. This Winter Olympics brought not only changes to China's social philosophy, but also some changes to study in the subject of social philosophy around the world, as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic and shifting world politics. What social and ideological benefits do the Winter Olympics deliver to humanity, society, the country, and the planet, all of which require ongoing development? These topics should be investigated by sociologists and sports scientists.

The accumulation of scientific, technological, and creative accomplishments has long-term worth and relevance for sports science and technology, mass sports, ice and snow sports in China and around the world. These theoretical methodological paradigms, models, and other scientific and technical achievements, including some in fundamental research, technological innovations, and applied aspects, will exist for a long time in the post-winter Olympic period, not only for Chinese ice sports, but also for winter sports around the world and the international Olympic movement. They will, of course, contribute to other areas such as energy, transportation, and the environment. "The Olympic Games unite us more than those who seek to divide us," T. Bach said in his concluding remarks. He also expressed optimism that the "exemplary deeds of unity and peace" of sportsmen will inspire political leaders "all over the world," which is spiritual motivation. "You not only respect but also assist one another. Even if your countries are at odds because of the battle, you

support one another." The global community is attaining greater agreement and contemplation as a result of the spirit of unity embodied by the Beijing Winter Olympics and sports.

International public opinion generally believes that the successful staging of these Winter Olympic Games will assist the international community in uniting to overcome differences and move forward together, which is especially vital now. Currently, the globe requires a successful Winter Olympic Games to send a clear message to the rest of the world that people of any country, nation, or religion can overcome differences and achieve harmony and collaboration. The main ideas and concepts of openness and inclusiveness of Chinese traditional philosophy reflect humanistic feelings of concern for the world and the future of humanity, from the promotion of the civilizational concept of equality, mutual learning, dialogue, and tolerance to the promotion of building a humanistic community.

3.3. *The Present Significance of Traditional and Modern Philosophy and Direction of Its Development, and Extension of Topic Content*

The integration of modern and traditional culture is a significant phenomenon that releases novel opportunities for human civilization, as it leads to new social currents in thought and, as a result, the formation and dissemination of research interest in linked subjects. For example, when the "father" of the Olympics, Pierre de Coubertin, advocated reviving the Olympic movement, he intended to make the world a better place via sports. Coubertin initially articulated this concept in his historic speech "Olympic Manifesto" at the Sorbonne in Paris on November 25, 1892. The Olympic Manifesto is the starting point for the current Olympic movement, and Coubertin's vision of making the world a better place through the resuscitation of the Olympic movement has long been appreciated.

Before the start of the Winter Olympic Games, the President of the International Olympic Committee, Thomas Bach, wrote a letter to the Beijing-based magazine "Civilization" in which he proposed that the Olympic "dream" be as follows: "Sport makes the world a better place!" and stated that the magazine "Civilization" would issue a "Olympic Manifesto. Wonderful Olympic culture. Part II," which will express human cultural values and sportsmanship from a new perspective. T. Bach expressed in his letter, his gratitude in his letter to the magazine "Civilization" for organising efforts to disseminate world civilization under the auspices of the Olympic Manifesto, which introduced novelties in the approach of disseminating Olympic culture and Olympic principles. T. Bach is the IOC's third president, following D. H. A. Samaranch and J. Rogge, who both supported and confirmed the contribution of the magazine "Civilization" to the Olympic Games. The revolutionary work wonderfully symbolises the Olympic movement's history and connotation: peaceful coexistence, mutual tolerance, and mutual respect. T. Bach believes that as a result of this, the 2022 Winter Olympics have become a powerful spiritual emblem and have set a positive example of human society's

harmonious development. The International Olympic Committee now considers the Olympic Manifesto to be the foundation of the current Olympic movement.

The architectural space and buildings represented by the "Olympic Manifesto Square" are combined with the design of "round sky and place" in traditional Chinese culture, and so on. The corresponding philosophical concepts provide a platform and a link for Olympic culture's inheritance, integrate Chinese culture with world culture, enrich and develop Olympic culture, and demonstrate the uniqueness and modern humanism of Chinese culture to the world that interacts with China. This is made possible by the diversity and richness of cultures, as well as the realisation of the concept of humanity as a community with a single destiny.

It is essential to do socio-philosophical study on changes in such a vector of effect on individuals since it is rather difficult to control - psychological changes and choices are highly complicated processes, and societal acceptance of cultural integration takes time. The modern Olympic movement, the integration and development of modern globalization Olympiads, and Chinese traditional philosophy all make significant advances in the development of social philosophy for humanity.

4. Explanations and Conclusion

4.1. Resurrected and Emerging in the Advancement of Sports Consequence

As a worldwide phenomena with various consequences [15], the Olympic Games trace back to the creation of humanity, but their value as a source of endless energy and societal progress transcends human comprehension. The contemporary Olympic movement has been around for more than 130 years, and its founder, Pierre Coubertin, believed that it should be peaceful and encourage friendship. This is both a modern and a social idea. We believe that this is similarly a beyond comprehension, transnational concept. This is not only P. Coubertin's dream, but also every person's perpetual dream and aspiration to exist in society. It is hard to exaggerate the benefits of studying social philosophy for a person. The ancient Olympic Games played an important historical role in the historical process of the Greek city-state's unity, and it was this role that forced countries with different political systems to compete for participation in the Olympic Games [16] and the host countries have the expertise and foundation to demonstrate their own political and economic viability. This resulted in the matching development of numerous domains in the host country and society, establishing the social significance of modern Olympic Games. The coexistence of several civilizations will result in a new understanding of sports and leadership in society. The Olympic Movement, being a product of modern Western culture, has its own "spirit of fair competition," "spirit of peace," and "human rationality." "deeply rooted in the cultural soil of the great eastern country with a 5,000-year history of civilization, influenced by traditional culture, Chinese

traditional sports focus on harmony, physical and mental coordination," and "actively join the WTO to faithfully serve the country" [16].

This method reveals the social philosophy and value orientation of people from different countries within a specific historical period. In general, the viability of sports and the Olympic Games is based on the fact that they provide people with renewed life and rebirth. This new or renewable energy is unique to sports in human culture. Sport's core is physical mobility and its practicality. Practicality stands out as the biggest bearer of the subjective impulse to create history in the history of mankind. Sports' role and existing sports theory have not yet been fully described, so research in this area is valuable. We tend to think of this as a beyond comprehension, supranational concept as well. This is not simply P. Coubertin's ambition, but every person's perpetual dream and aspiration to exist in society. It is hard to exaggerate the importance of studying the value of social philosophy for a person. The ancient Olympic Games, as an effective means of city-state unity, played an important historical role in the historical process of Greek city-state unity, and it was this role that forced countries with different political systems to compete for participation in the Olympic Games. According to Aristotle, "Sport, like art, depends on whether it is actually done, not how it is perceived," The outcomes, assessment, and induction of the two systems of philosophical thought are likewise derived from various human practises and experiences [17].

Quinn, an American philosopher, considered that every scientific hypothesis has its own "ontological commitment" difficulty. The ontological problem of sports is a prerequisite for study and must be addressed. One of the main features of this research conclusion is the investigation of this sports difficulty. To begin with, in order to draw inspiration from classical theories and theoretical strength from ontology, it is necessary to deepen understanding and understanding of the ontology and essence of sports, as well as strengthen the application of relevant research in the field of social philosophy. We understand and appreciate the essence of sport in terms of its social signals and social functions by analysing existing signs, functions, and degrees of sport. Based on the physical, psychological, social, and functional features of sports, we may understand and grasp the essence of sports. Both of these perspectives are concerned with the relationship between sport and society, emphasising the social traits and functions manifested in the interplay of sport and other social activities. Physical activity is a means of realising this social ideal, and it focuses on a person's topic while participating in sports. Physical movement is the foundation and hallmark of sports, and the realisation of sports' social features and values is heavily reliant on people's diverse physical activity. As a result, sport is a philosophical and cultural complex with multiple attributes, functions, and systems.

4.2. Changes in Public Opinion Following Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic Games

Two philosophical systems with opposing value

orientations had an impact on the evolution of modern Chinese thought. This philosophical synthesis impacts value orientations and encourages Chinese people to base their values on it. New social activities and social phenomena are arising that require to be studied. Some experts and professors in the field of Chinese academic studies consider that traditional Chinese philosophy and Olympism have a value contradiction. This is not an option for us. There is no contradiction per se; rather, the difficulty is how to apply these two ideological value systems. The application and selection of a system of philosophical ideology in diverse social concerns is carried out on purpose during the process of social growth and human development. For example, at the closing ceremony of the Winter Olympics in Beijing, the act of adding willow branches was intended to express and convey to the world the continuity of Confucianism, and the carrier platform of the "Happy Gathering of Thoughts" was the traditional philosophical idea "For Good" promoted by the Olympics. This is an immaculate ethical position and a manifestation of wisdom, as well as an allusion to multiple integration in the realms of philosophy, art, science and technology, sports, and politics. Mega sport event have increased awareness and preservation of the social value of sporting events, transforming sport into a social, political, and economic value that is difficult to overestimate and replace in the twenty-first century. This is a precedent that will serve as a model for future research in the field of social philosophy of large-scale social phenomena. The event's opening ceremony and competitive procedure revealed human requirements in the growth of modern society, as well as the desire and embodiment of multiple value functions of the sports society [18].

Therefore, as human ethics and rigorous hierarchy embody the thoughts of sports ethics with national features. The analysis of the clash and fusion of the Olympic movement's concepts and Chinese traditional sports ethics contributes to the merger of Chinese traditional sports ethics and modern Olympic Games, as well as the realisation of their complementing benefits. All of this adds to the growth of Chinese sports and current Olympic Games. The influences of the modern Olympic Games on the humanism of citizens of different countries is mainly reflected in the influence and shaping of the global citizenship awareness of viewers and participants. This is determined by the international nature of the Olympic Games and the global organization of the Olympic Committee. It is also a contemporary The role of ideological influence in the global governance system cannot be ignored [19].

4.3. Conclusion

People and sports are always in the process of mutual promotion and motivation. To construct the current Olympic Games concept, it is required to return to classical Greek philosophy in order to realise the original system of man and sport, human philosophy, social philosophy, and the relationship between human and sports development. Modern Olympic Games and modern sports surely provide a wealth of

practical knowledge for studying the problem and understanding the potential of new development. We can analyse the progression of their development, the emphasis on needs and contact with the public, and the techniques of disseminating the essential values of human society by organising large-scale competitions during the last two years. It also raises the importance of research on large-scale occurrences in the framework of social philosophy. This paper, in particular, anticipates that this route will become a new thematic direction in this field of research, drawing the attention of the academic community.

The comparison of the social philosophy of the birthplace of the Olympic Games and the social philosophy of significant milestones in the history of the modern Olympic Games is the topic of this research. His findings enable vital research for the diversification of philosophy while also enriching the very evolution of the Olympic Games. The Olympic Games are more than just a place for exhibitions and study on body culture. This platform's research, which combines nationalisation and regionalization, is applicable to both classical philosophy and modern social philosophy, advancing the diversification and modernization of social philosophy and sports philosophy as international areas.

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