

Zhu De's fighting spirit into the ideological and political education path of college students

Jingwei Yin

Sichuan University of Arts and Sciences, Adamson University, Dazhou, China

Abstract: Zhu De is a revolutionary of the older generation of the Communist Party of China, his military life, reflecting the communist character of hard struggle. The scientific connotation of Zhu De's fighting spirit includes the oath of iron and blood, the heroic struggle for the communist ideal, the fearlessness of fighting in the front line, the simplicity like Tian Jia weng, the persistence of hard work and plain simplicity and the comfort of fighting, and the optimism of life. Carrying forward Zhu De's fighting spirit is conducive to reshaping the fighting power of contemporary college students to cope with the challenges of The Times. Therefore, colleges and universities can integrate Zhu De's struggle spirit into classroom teaching, so that college students know the struggle process, Zhu De's struggle spirit into the frustration education, let college students learn from the struggle, Zhu De's struggle spirit into practical education, so that college students carry forward the spirit of struggle.

Keywords: Zhu De; Ideological and political education; The spirit of struggle; College students.

1. Introduction

Zhu De is a revolutionary of the older generation of the Communist Party of China, is an excellent Marxist, a great proletarian revolutionist, is also one of the founders of the People's Republic of China. In Zhu De's nearly 70 years of revolutionary career, his fighting spirit is worth our lifelong learning. At the symposium on the 130th anniversary of Zhu De's birth, Xi Jinping pointed out, "The moral character and spiritual demeanor of Comrade Zhu De in his lifelong struggle are the precious spiritual wealth of the Party and the people." [1]

2. The scientific connotation of Zhu De's fighting spirit

A country without spirit does not stand, people without spirit is not strong. As a new concept, the connotation of Zhu De's fighting spirit needs to be accurately defined, which is also the focus of this paper. Considering that the quality summary is all different opinions, it is difficult to say a word. But the connotation of the fighting spirit interpretation should be in accordance with certain logic, based on this, the author thinks from the cause of "struggle", "struggle process" and "state of struggle" three dimensions, system explains the scientific connotation of the fighting spirit, specific from the ideal, work, life, emotional on four aspects.

Zhu De was born in a poor family in Yilong, Sichuan province. In order to change the fate of his family, Zhu De has been studying hard and thinking after a private school. In the process of thinking, Zhu De not only considered the fate of his family, but also the future of the country and the nation. In 1906, Zhu De was successfully admitted to Nanchong Shun Tianfu Middle School, where Zhu De established Mr. Hang Lan and Mr. Liu Shouchuan. The thoughts of both gentlemen ignited the patriotic feelings in Zhu De's heart, and the thought of saving the country and the people took root in his heart. "Now the country's domestic and foreign troubles are increasingly serious. We young people should have the ambition of 'worrying about the worries of the world first and enjoying the world later', and shoulder the historical

responsibility of saving the people of the world." [2]

"Write to join the army, refresh the old national style" [3]. With the ideal of saving the country and the people, Zhu De chose the road of saving the country through sports. However, from 1907 to 1909, Zhu De, who had originally intended to take the road of physical education, recognized the corruption of the internal affairs of the Qing government and the hypocrisy of the so-called constitution. In 1911, Zhu De took part in the "Double Nine Uprising" in response to the Wuchang Uprising, full of expectations that he would open up a bright future for the country and the people. However, since then, whether he participated in the movement to protect the country or the movement against the Northern warlords, for 11 years, Zhu De found that the perennial warlords fought against the people's livelihood, which was completely opposite to his ambition to save the country and the people. The depressed military struggle of the old democracy made Zhu De deeply realize the need to find a new way to save the country and the people. In 1919, the outbreak of the May 4th Movement and the spread of Marxism in China made Zhu De see new hope. During his stay in Luzhou, Zhu De extensively read books related to Marxism, became more inclined to Marxism in thought, and decided to "find the right path from now on". Since then, Zhu De began his 50 years of heroic struggle for the communist ideal. Since home has been in the bullets fighting Zhu De, but no matter how many times, zhu has never had a retreat, has participated in the Nanchang uprising, jinggangshan stationed, "counter-encirclement and suppression" movement, after the agrarian revolution, the Anti-Japanese War, the liberation war and new China construction period, zhu has not only been frequently fighting in a line Zhu De, and in life has maintained a simple fine style of work. Not only that, in his later years, Zhu De recalled his hard struggle of the military life, he wrote that "life is a military career, fighting is a comfort" [4] it can be seen that in Zhu De's struggle life, he always maintained an optimistic state of struggle.

Therefore, the author believes that the scientific connotation of Zhu De's fighting spirit is the oath of iron and blood, and the heroic struggle for the communist ideal. Second, the safety is not think, adhere to the battle in the front

line of fearless. Third, simplicity is such as Tian Jiaweng, always keep the persistence of hard work and plain nature. Fourth, the battle is a happy place, life endless struggle of optimism.

3. The practical significance of Zhu De's fighting spirit into ideological and political education

Young people are the future and hope of the country, and also the subject of realizing the dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. As an important component of the youth group, college students are generally faced with certain negative emotional problems of struggle. On the one hand, with the national economic development and the growth of the market economy, western capitalist economy money worship, hedonism, individualism, utilitarianism trend into the Chinese market, part of college students struggle concept is weakened or distorted, "chew", "money" "speculation" phenomenon, to maximize personal interests, become a professor Qian Liquan criticized "refined egoist". On the other hand, with the increasing economic transformation of national development and the downward pressure of the economy, college students are generally faced with increasing competitive pressure in various aspects of study, employment and so on, and the phenomenon of "internalization" appears, so, some college students have the anxiety of struggle. This anxiety spreads and affects each other among college students, coupled with the wanton publicity of network media, causing some college students to "lie down" and "rot", and some college students hate it and have too extreme cognition of social injustice.

Both "delicate self-interest", "Buddhist" and "inner scroll" are special psychological emotions of young people in the period of the social transformation. This psychological emotion is essentially the lack of fighting spirit, which needs strong spiritual strength to correct the deviation. Comrade Zhu De is very concerned about the development of young comrades. He once said, "I hope that the young generation will resolutely overcome individualism, establish collectivism, and devote ourselves to the great struggle of socialist construction with exemplary practical actions."[] By carrying forward Zhu De's fighting spirit, we can make college students see how the young Zhu De chose when the future of the country is lost, guide college students to set up the correct ideal of life, and carefully choose the life path. By carrying forward Zhu De's spirit of struggle, Can be shown for college students in the hard revolutionary struggle, How was Zhu De not afraid of sacrifice, Fight bravely in the battle, To guide the young people to enhance their promising ambition, Work hard in learning; By carrying forward Zhu De's spirit of struggle, It can show a revolutionary fighter from a peasant child to a state leader, How to always remain a frugal and simple soldier, Guide college students to look at the gains and losses rationally, Avoid falling into the trap of consumerism; By carrying forward Zhu De's spirit of struggle, Can present a college student with a fighting life, Optimist revolutionaries faced with setbacks but always hopeful, Guide college students to strengthen their confidence, march forward courageously.

4. Zhu De's fighting spirit into the realization of ideological and political education

4.1. Integrate into classroom teaching, so that college students know the process of struggle

Classroom teaching is the most common way and the most important channel in the ideological and political education for college students. At present, there are few studies on Zhu De's fighting spirit in the academic circle. With "Zhu De's fighting spirit" as the key word, only two articles were retrieved. Therefore, for the Zhu De fighting spirit into the college students' ideological and political education, university education teachers should increase the study of Zhu De fighting spirit, straighten out summarizes good Zhu De fighting spirit of scientific connotation and time value, a symposium, make reasonable teaching plan and teaching arrangement, but in the outline of modern China "or" thought " related chapters of course development Zhu De fighting spirit teaching project, system for the students professor Zhu De struggle life course and its valuable quality. In the teaching process, multiple teaching methods can also be adopted. In addition to theoretical teaching, multimedia platforms can also play documentaries such as "Zhu De Biography", "The Glory of the People", "Founding Father Zhu De" and other documentaries, TV series, so as to enhance the infectivity of teaching. Or can guide the way of situational learning, organize students to tell, deduce Zhu De's life, struggle anecdotes and so on, enhance the vividness of teaching.

4.2. Integrate into the frustration education, let the college students absorb the strength of the struggle

For a long time, the exam-oriented education received by college students has caused the neglect of students' mental health. In today's era of "internalization", students from middle school to university begin to form the first impression of the society. However, the long-term absence of mental health education makes contemporary college students struggle and feel anxious and lack the ability to self-adjust, and then all kinds of depression, extreme behaviors and so on. Therefore, contemporary college students are in urgent need of frustration education to enhance their own spiritual strength. In the course of Zhu De's struggle, Zhu De has repeatedly faced the confusion of life road choice, the difficulty of revolutionary struggle and the defeat of revolutionary failure and so on. These vivid examples are vivid textbooks for how to fight against the confusion and hardship of life. Therefore, colleges and universities can integrate Zhu De's struggle spirit into the frustration education of college students, develop the teaching topic of Zhu De's struggle spirit, record it into network courses, regularly broadcast in the psychological consultation room of colleges and universities, or use the mental health student association of colleges and universities to widely publicize or carry forward Zhu De's fighting spirit. Students are encouraged to make their own display boards, posters and posters related to Zhu De's struggle and struggle deeds, as the publicity and decoration of the designated places of colleges and universities, to create a tenacious and progressive cultural atmosphere.

4.3. Integrate into practical education, let college students carry forward the spirit of struggle

Carry forward the spirit of struggle, but also need to exercise in practice. Colleges and universities should adhere to the combination of theoretical education and practical education, and encourage college students to know and perceive Zhu De's fighting spirit to consciously practice and develop Zhu De's fighting spirit in practical activities. Colleges and universities can hold various forms of extracurricular activities and social practice, so that college students can enhance their own struggle strength in solving practical problems. For example, colleges and universities can organize college students to carry out Zhu De in Jinggangshan, Zhu De in the Long March, Zhu De in Taihang Mountain, Zhu De and Nanniwan, Zhu De and the War of Liberation, Let the college students more truly understand Zhu De's struggle process, Or they can organize college students to participate in various assistance activities or social research activities in poor mountainous areas, Let college students face the problems and difficulties, Constantly learning the ways and methods of his revolutionary work while finding and solving problems, Or college students can be organized to experience various military drills, Wild survival challenges,

physical training and other activities, Let college students experience the hardships, It was not easy to know the revolutionary martyrs, Strengthen the strength of college students' belief in Zhu De's fighting spirit. In short, through a variety of practical education, improve the college students to carry forward and practice Zhu De's spirit of struggle consciousness, and constantly enhance the spiritual strength of college students.

References

- [1] President Xi Jinping. Speech at the symposium commemorating the 130th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Zhu De [EB / OL]. <http://dangshi.people.com.cn/n1/2016/1130/c85037-28911232.html>.
- [2] Liu Qiguang, Pan Kading. The Story of Marshal Zhu de [M]. New bud Press. 5.
- [3] The Literature Research Office of the CPC Central Committee. Zhu De's poems: New edition [M]. Beijing: Central Academic Press, 2007:2.
- [4] The Literature Research Office of the CPC Central Committee. Zhu De's poems: New edition [M]. Beijing: Central Academic Press, 2007:468.
- [5] Zhu De. Selected Zhu De [C]. Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1983.368.