Exploring the Enlightenment of Nietzsche's the Will to Power to College Students' Ideological Education

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Abstract. Nietzsche is a very controversial but significant philosopher in the history of Western philosophy. He also has his own unique views on moral philosophy. In his later years, he critically inherited Schopenhauer's theory of will, but he did the opposite, criticizing the pessimistic consciousness in Schopenhauer's theory of the will to live, proposing his own the will to power theory, and reassessing all traditional values. On the one hand, he wants to break the traditional moral value judgment and oppose Christian morality. So he must establish a new moral value system, that is, the will to power ethics. The analysis of Nietzsche's thought is not only of great value to the study of ethical thoughts in the new era, but also has a certain enlightening effect on contemporary college students' ideological education.

Introduction
Throughout the history of modern Western philosophy, it can be seen that Schopenhauer first established the irrational standard, and he established the concept of the will to live as the world's ontology. The philosopher who was influenced by Schopenhauer to extrude irrational standards was Nietzsche. Nietzsche is an extremely fierce anti-traditional philosopher who tries to revalue all the values of tradition (including traditional rationalism and Christian morality), while the will to power is a new value standard established on the traditional meaning. Contemporary college students have a high enthusiasm for the pursuit of culture. They often enrich the philosophical thoughts of Nietzsche to their own thought space, which has produced more serious negative effects. In this context, this paper attempts to find out the correct world outlook, outlook on life and values by trying to find out the enlightenment of his philosophy to college students through the outline of Nietzsche's philosophy.

The Birth of the Will to Power Thought
"Will" refers to a state of mind that is determined to achieve a certain purpose, it is the source and motivation of all thoughts and reality. Sometimes it is also a kind of blind impulse, a desire and a craving for life. Schopenhauer believes that the inner pain of human beings stems from the desire and pursuit of continuous reciprocation. The purpose of life is to seek survival, and the greatest satisfaction of pursuing desire is to realize self-happiness. Therefore, Schopenhauer's theory of will is also called the will to live.

Nietzsche's thought was deeply influenced by Schopenhauer. He critically inherited Schopenhauer's thought of the will to live and absorbed the essence of his thoughts. Nietzsche said: "The world is nothing except the will to power. Similarly, you are nothing except the will to power." This is a philosophical theory that the scale of value is also translated into the theory of the will to power. This idea was formed in the 1970s and 1980s, when the capitalist society transitioned from liberal capitalism to monopoly capitalism. At this time, Nietzsche took the initiative to demonstrate the will to power of "the strong" of the society as the fundamental goal of his philosophy, and called his entire philosophical theory "the will to power." This was also a true reflection of the ambitious bourgeois ideology of German capitalism at the time.
The Meaning of the Will to Power

Nietzsche emphasizes that the meaning of life is not only to satisfy the needs of survival, but to constantly transcend and create freely, so as to obtain a position beyond religion. Its philosophical implications include the following:

The Will to Power is the Essence and Ultimate Meaning of the World

The will to power is actually vitality. In Nietzsche’s eyes, the world is in a state of tens of thousands of competitions and endless lives, which has proved the universal existence and dominance of the will to live. It can be seen that the "power" in Nietzsche's "the will to power" is a kind of generalized power, not just political power. He believes that the entire natural world, including animals and people, is dominated by a strong will. From nature to the biological world, from physical activities to advanced spiritual activities, there is a strong will. Therefore, Nietzsche believes that the world is the embodiment of the will to power.

The Will to Power is the Pursuit of a Powerful Life Force

Nietzsche's so-called "power" refers to the power of conquering, dominating, and enslaving others. It means that life has a self-expansion ability. He believes that only the will that tends to be strong and dominate can be the driving force of existence, the essence of life and development. Nietzsche believes that since the meaning of life lies in the development of the will to power, then life is equal to a war. In the war, the strong can survive, and the weak will naturally disappear. This struggle for the survival of the strong, although cruel, is inevitable. If human beings are to make progress, they must rely on this process of survival of the fittest. A strong person is the promoter of moral value, he can control himself and control all things through his own will to life. This is the "strong morality."

The Will to Power Denies Absolute Truth

Nietzsche also holds a critical attitude towards modern reason. Nietzsche strongly defended the concept of “the will to power.” But he does not emphasize the truth of the "the will to power." He stands in the so-called "positive nihilism" position, which denies all existing values (including the value of truth) and denies absolute truth. Any truth is a kind of understanding that a person makes for a certain purpose and from a certain angle. As long as the rich and colorful life presented by the powerful will cannot be reduced to a single form, there will be no single truth. Truth is diverse, and the difference between truth and error is relative. The fallacy brought about by critical reason is correct, but it cannot deny the existence of reason, the historical position and role of reason. Reason is the symbol of human progress and the fruit of human civilization.

The Desire and Willingness to Seek Knowledge Depends on the Will to Power

The will to power urges people to transcend themselves and become their masters. Nietzsche advocates that people should participate in the activities of the world with a sense of participation, thus gaining personal transcendence. Therefore, people should not yield to rationality, and should not be satisfied. The desire and willingness to seek knowledge also depend on the strong will. This is the willingness to control other things and dominate the reality. Nietzsche calls it the "will of truth." He said: "Cognition is only a means, and the purpose is the growth of the will to power." Obviously, Nietzsche exaggerated the will and devalued the role of understanding. In fact, with the right understanding, you have the right to decide and the right action. If you leave the will to know or use knowledge as a tool of will, you will inevitably fall into the mistake of violating objective laws and subjective blindness.

The Enlightenment of the Will to Power on College Students' Ideological Education

Firstly, the will to power helps people overcome degeneration and surpass themselves. As Nietzsche said, if one cannot surpass himself, he will have to be dominated by others, and they will naturally become the ruled and dominated, and live a life of grievance, grievances and damage to
their own interests. In real life, some college students are much degraded. They never look for their own reasons. They only blame others and see others, so they will do something that harms others. Others do not do business all day long, and they live their lives and become ruined. Nietzsche's the will to power advocates people to correctly understand themselves, overcome their own degraded thoughts, regain their confidence in life, constantly surpass themselves, constantly satisfy themselves, above themselves, and constantly seek for powerful strength, for the success of contemporary college students. Success has provided a strong spiritual drive.

Secondly, Nietzsche's morality thought is conducive to the moral quality education of students in modern education. Being brave is good, and being weak is evil. Causes all sorts of bad habits such as laziness, decadence, compromise, etc. Nowadays, people should dare to deny the present status and be brave in affirming themselves. This is a new moral concept created by Nietzsche. Nietzsche's critique of traditional morality and his understanding of new morality also play a certain role in the ideological education of college students. He can encourage students to abandon negative emotions such as cowardice, laziness and decadence, and cultivate students' positive and enterprising spirit. Nietzsche’s moral ideal is to create a type of perfect, strong, independent, enterprising and sincere person, and the purpose of modern quality education and innovative education is the same. Nietzsche’s thought is precisely hypocritical and greedy in the real society. It is a slap in the face of the ugly person and is also the opposite of the ideological education of college students. It has important practical significance for cultivating students' sound personality and having good moral qualities.

Thirdly, it is conducive to the realization of self-worth and social values. Nietzsche tells us how to be a superman, that is, how to improve and consolidate their own values, pay attention to each person's survival value and creativity, actively experience life and be a strong person in life, become a real person, and exert creativity in human instinct. He called on people to know the power of their will and value their value. Therefore, college students can't read the book of sages whole-heartedly, while knowing nothing about the outside world. Learning knowledge is important, but the society needs creative talents. This requires college students to be students with distinct personality, actively explore their potential, who find their own path and create their own future in line with the needs of social development.

Finally, it is conducive to stimulating people's morale and the power to create wealth, and promote the all-round development of society. Today's society is a society full of competition. From a realistic point of view, Nietzsche's theory of the will to power encourages people to actively create, be brave in competition, and be a strong person in life. In addition, the practical significance of revaluing all values is that it can stimulate students' critical spirit and the spirit of innovation. President Xi proposed: "Talent is the foundation of innovation and the core element of innovation. In order to accelerate the formation of a large-scale, innovative and daring innovative talent team, we must focus on Good, attractive, and hard work.” However, this innovative spirit in contemporary education has been relatively weak. The various expositions in the discussion of educational ideas and ideas in these years reflect the urgent desire of the education sector for value revaluation and value innovation. The various types of educational assessments being implemented can be said to be the actual actions of “value revaluation” in the field of education. Through assessments, we can identify gaps, thereby promoting construction and promoting innovative reforms in education.

References