

EXISTENTIALISM: FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE

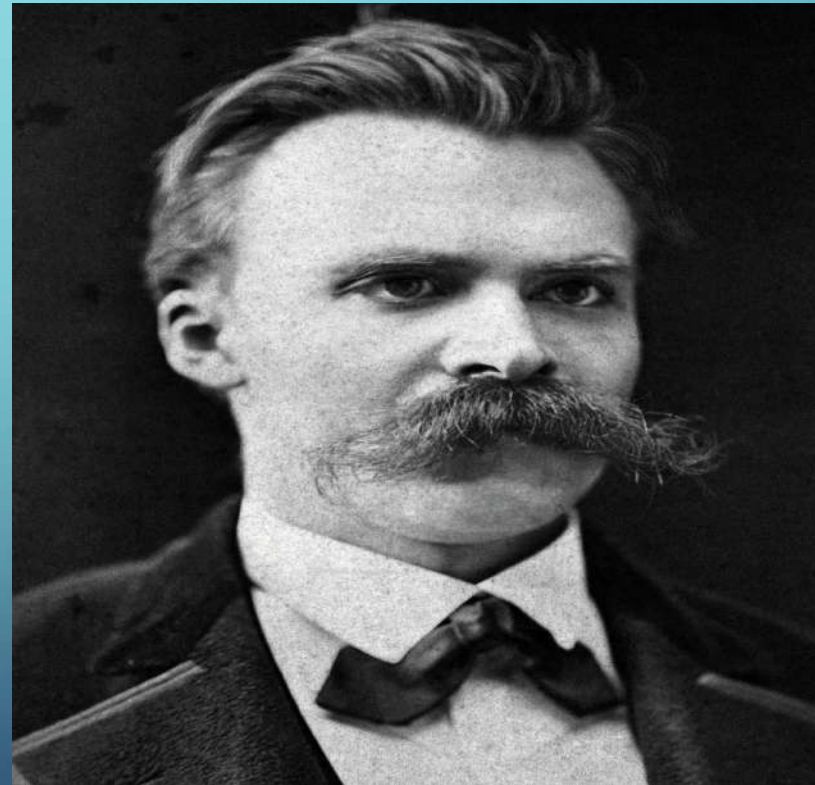
PETER B.

RACHEL M.

GARRETT M.

AMANDA H.

LAUREN M.



LIFE AND EDUCATION

- Born: October 15, 1844 Died: 1900
- Born in Nambung
- Grew up around religion
- Carl Ludwig Nietzsche was his father and his mother was Franziska Oehler
- Uncle, father, and grandfathers were Lutheran Ministers
- Went to School at the University of Bonn
- From age 14 to 19 he, attended a first class boarding school

SPIRITUAL POINT-OF-VIEW

- Nietzsche's father a Lutheran minister and raised him religiously
- He was very religious, spending his time reading the Bible, until his father died. After then, he went deeper into religion
- His faith was lost when he found philosophy
- He challenged Christianity traditional morality, as he rejected traditional values.
- He is most famous for making the statement “God is dead. God remains dead. And we have killed him.”
 - This statement draws attention to our culture’s lack of commitment to the Christian faith
- Claimed that humans could evolve to a higher level by will power
 - His idea was used and interpreted by people to reinforce their own beliefs

EXISTENTIAL POINT-OF-VIEW

- Nietzsche lived through his work by devoting his life and his dedication to the research of existentialism.
- This was fueled by his work because he viewed the population as "sick animals pregnant with future" and so to oversee the limits of life, he dedicated himself to his work rising above the animals so he was free while determining his own development in life which was a concern of existentialism.
- Nietzsche's research showed that he imagined a person such as the "overman" who understood the ultimate meaning of moral point of view and would go about the world teaching the "meaning of the earth". Nietzsche lived through his work by being the world's "overman" teaching what he believed was the "meaning of the earth" which in his opinion was the theory of existentialism.

ETHICAL RESPONSIBILITY

- His work on self-consciousness is the foundation for the affirmative ethic he develops
- He believes in eternal recurrence which is the idea that life will recur innumerable times
- To achieve his ethical ideal: one should have affirm eternal occurrence of their life and fate. It appeals to the nature of the self, freedom, and responsibility.
- Goes on to say how "error transformed animals into man". It explains how we start of clean then once a mistake is made, we turn into man describing them as errors. Then once we tell the truth, we can turn back to how we were.
- How he viewed it was based off of character or person oriented and not action.
- Nietzsche claims that we have no free will and because of that we have no moral responsibility.

INFLUENCE FROM OTHER PHILOSOPHERS

- Fredrich Nietzsche was influenced by Plato, Aristotle, and the German philosopher Arthur Schopenhauer.
- There are some similarities between himself and Søren Kierkegaard. These instances in which the two shared their disdain for complex metaphysical systems.
- Nietzsche agreed with Kierkegaard that one of the serious flaws of past philosophical systems was their failure to pay enough attention to the values and experiences of individuals.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- <http://www.biography.com/people/friedrich-nietzsche-9423452>
- <http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/nietzsche/>
- <http://www.theperspectivesofnietzsche.com/nietzsche/nman.html>
- <https://ndpr.nd.edu/news/24024-nietzsche-s-ethical-theory-mind-self-and-responsibility/>
- <https://www.carroll.edu/msmillie/philcontempo/Nietzschephilos.html>
- <http://www.tameri.com/csw/exist/nietzsche.shtml>
- <http://www.iep.utm.edu/nietzsch/>
- <https://muse.jhu.edu/journals/nie/summary/v026/26.1brobjr.html>