

<<悲剧的诞生.偶像的黄昏>>

图书基本信息

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### 内容概要

NIErZSCHE found in classical Athenian tragedy an art form that transcended the pessimism and nihilism of a fundamentally meaningless world. Nietzsche discusses the history of the tragic form and introduces an intellectual dichotomy between the Dionysian and the Apollonian. Nietzsche claims life always involves a struggle between these two elements , each battling for control over the existence of humanity.

Twilight of the Idols was written in just over a week. As Nietzsche's fame and popularity was spreading both inside and outside Germany , he felt that he needed a text that was a short introduction to his work; Twilight of the Idols is his attempt at this ,

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作者简介

FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE ( 1844-1900 ) was a 19th-century German philosopher , poet , composer and classical philologist. He wrote critical texts on religion , morality , contemporary culture , philosophy and science , displaying a fondness for metaphor , irony and aphorism.

Nietzsche's influence remains substantial within and beyond philosophy , notably in existentialism , nihilism and postmodernism. His key ideas include the death of God , perspectives , the Ubermensch , the eternal recurrence , and the will to power.

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## 章节摘录

版权页： Nietzsche ' s work addresses ethics from several perspectives: meta-ethics, normative ethics, and descriptive ethics. In the field of meta-ethics, one can perhaps most accurately classify Nietzsche as a moral skeptic; meaning that he claims that all ethical statements are false, because any kind of correspondence between ethical statements and " moral facts " remains illusory. (This forms part of a more general claim that no universally true fact exists, roughly because none of them more than " appear " to correspond to reality). Instead, ethical statements (like all statements) remain mere " interpretations. " However, Nietzsche does not claim that all interpretations are equivalent, since some testify for " noble " character while others are the symptom of a " decadent " life form. Sometimes Nietzsche may seem to have very definite opinions on what he regards as moral or as immoral. Note, however, that one can explain Nietzsche ' s moral opinions without attributing to him the claim of their truth. For Nietzsche, after all, we needn ' t disregard a statement merely because it expresses something false. On the contrary, he depicts falsehood as essential for " life ". Interestingly enough, he mentions a " dishonest lie " , (discussing Wagner in *The Case of Wagner*) as opposed to an " honest " one, recommending further to consult Plato with regard to the latter, which should give some idea of the layers of paradox in his work. In the juncture between normative ethics and descriptive ethics, Nietzsche distinguishes between " master morality " and " slave morality " . Although he recognizes that not everyone holds either scheme in a clearly delineated fashion without some syncretism, he presents them in contrast to one another. Nietzsche elaborated these ideas in his book *On the Genealogy of Morality*, in which he also introduced the key concept of resentment as the basis for the slave morality. Nietzsche ' s primarily negative assessment of the ethical and moralistic teachings of the world ' s monotheistic religions followed from his earlier considerations of the questions of God and morality in the works *The Gay Science* and *Thus Spoke Zarathustra*. These considerations led Nietzsche to the idea of eternal recurrence. Nietzsche primarily meant that, for all practical purposes, his contemporaries lived as if God were dead, though they had not yet recognized it. Nietzsche believed this " death " had already started to undermine the foundations of morality and would lead to moral relativism and moral nihilism. As a response to the dangers of these trends he believed in re-evaluating the foundations of morality to better understand the origins and motives underlying them, so that individuals might decide for themselves whether to regard a moral value as born of an outdated or misguided cultural imposition or as something they wish to hold true.

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