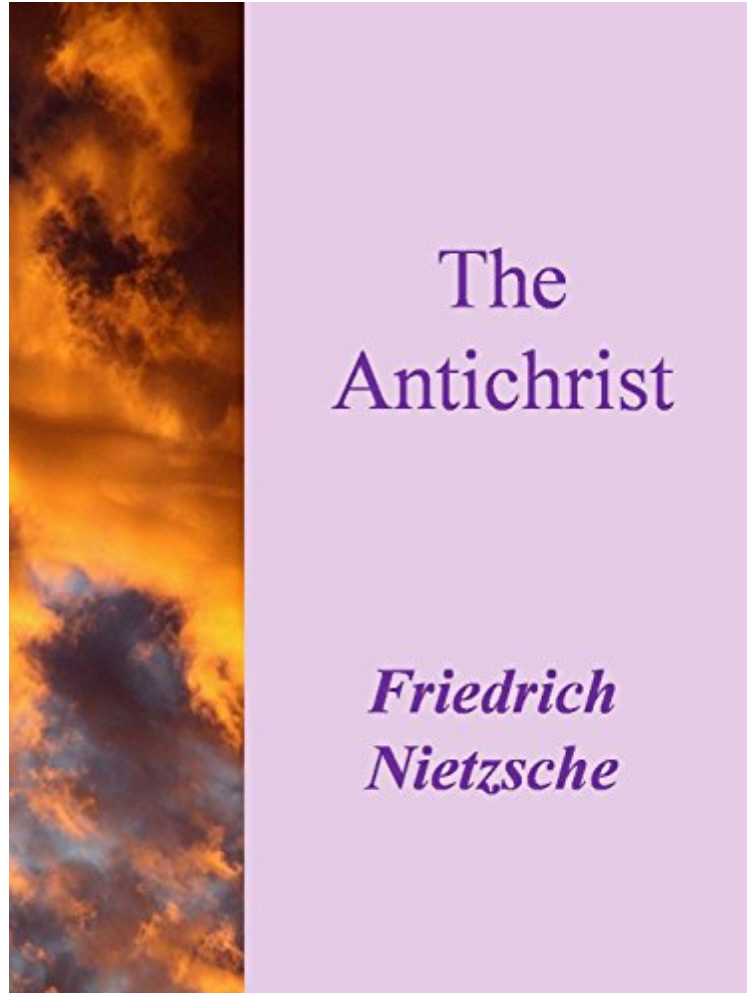


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The Antichrist

Von Friedrich Nietzsche

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Produktinformation Veröffentlicht am: 2015-07-06 Erscheinungsdatum: 2015-07-06 File Name: B0113H0UEY | File size: 53.Mb

Von Friedrich Nietzsche : The Antichrist before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised The Antichrist:

Kundenrezensionen Hilfreichste Kundenrezensionen 1 von 1 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. It Can Be Comical Von Ein Kunde I reread the book this month for the fifth or sixth time in my life. Only this time I understand a great deal more about science, life, and the nature of philosophy. Nietzsche's book is the result of his philosophical obsession with the theory of evolution. His persistent use of the word "instinct" to explain things is nothing short of comical. Related concepts include physiology, decadence, health etc. I realize that Nietzsche wanted to come up with a comprehensive philosophical response to the challenge from beyond the Channel. Unfortunately, he overreached his expertise, basic facts, and general human modesty. Nietzsche is not only anti-Christ, and anti-Christian, upon rereading the book I have no shadow of a doubt that he is an anti-Semite and almost a misanthrope, as

well. Nietzsche shows disdain for people as a whole; only the elite is spared the wrath of his pseudo-scientific pseudo-prophetic outbursts. His interpretation of the character of Jesus is interesting and plausible. However, everyone else is treated unfairly in the book. His comments about the Jews, the new testament, and the modern world, show Nietzsche to be more disdainful and narrow-minded and that most Nietzsche commentators, even Nietzsche himself, have ever realized. But again, Nietzsche's pseudo-psychology, based on his pseudo-physiology can be funny.

0 von 0 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Excellent Translation Von Ein Kunde This is Nietzsche's most vigorous work; it contains in little over one hundred pages, a summary of his later philosophy, and as such, should probably be read after all of his other works if one means to avoid misunderstanding what Nietzsche is saying. He portrays Christianity in gory detail as the religion of revenge, dishonesty, small-mindedness and pity which it is, and a leading cause of the west's descent into nihilism. (A reading of this book almost forms a mini spiritual biography of western civilisation of the last three centuries). The adherence to a religion like Christianity forms a sort of enslavement to an outdated meaning system thus causing anyone with a scrap of intellectual integrity to lie to themselves as a means of supporting a bankrupt world-view and while appropriate for Zarathustra's "last men", is death for all higher types, and had waged a bitter war against all manner of vitality, strength and honour which are the hallmarks of die ubermensch. He talks of the psychology of the priest and the natural hatred of science that they all possess as well as the slave morality and cowardice that Christianity promotes, but for all the vim that the book possesses, it is not a very scholarly work, and contains many errors. Nietzsche understandably finds it difficult to restrain himself, but this gives the work a sort of amateurish tone. Mencken has done a wonderful job here -- all the more because he had a deep appreciation for Nietzsche -- the man and his work. For those who cannot understand Nietzsche's "hatred" of Christianity, I would recommend a very thorough reading of the Genealogy of Morals, which goes into much greater detail and is much more scholarly and will provide better insight into the anti-Christian perspective. One of the jewels of modern literature.

1 von 1 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Insightful Thorough Refutation of Christian Tenets Ethic Von Ein Kunde Nietzsche explains the actual regressive impact of the Christian faith upon human cultural evolution as well as the mindset behind the Christian belief system. Ultimately, he illustrates how Christians see greatness as only an external possibility, doubting themselves to the extent that they hand their own autonomy and personal power/greatness over to an imaginary friend they call "God".

Kurzbeschreibung The Antichrist is a book by the philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche, originally published in 1895. Although it was written in 1888, its controversial content made Franz Overbeck and Heinrich Kselitz delay its publication, along with Ecce Homo. The German title can be translated into E In 1, Nietzsche expressed his dissatisfaction with modernity. He disliked the contemporary "lazy peace," "cowardly compromise," "tolerance" and "resignation." This related to Schopenhauer's claim that knowledge of the inner nature of the world and life results in "... perfect resignation, which is the innermost spirit of Christianity" Nietzsche introduced his concept of will to power in 2. He defined the concepts of good, bad and happiness in relation to the will to power. What is good? All that heightens the feeling of power, the will to power, power itself in man. What is bad? All that proceeds from weakness. What is happiness? The feeling that power increases that a resistance is overcome. Nietzsche's words were provocative and shocking in passages such as: "The weak and illconstituted shall perish: first principle of our philanthropy. And one shall help them to do so. What is more harmful than any vice? Active sympathy for the illconstituted and weak Christianity" This is an example of Nietzsche's reaction against Schopenhauer, who had based all morality on compassion.

Pressestimmen "Bombastic, acerbic, and coldly analytical, "The Anti-Christ" exemplifies the muscularity of thought that surrounds the Nietzsche legend." Cletus Nelson, "Eye" "Kurzbeschreibung The Antichrist is a book by the philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche, originally published in 1895. Although it was written in 1888, its controversial content made Franz Overbeck and Heinrich Kselitz delay its publication, along with Ecce Homo. The German title can be translated into E In 1, Nietzsche expressed his dissatisfaction with modernity. He disliked the contemporary "lazy peace," "cowardly compromise," "tolerance" and "resignation." This related to Schopenhauer's claim that knowledge of the inner nature of the world and life results in "... perfect resignation, which is the innermost spirit of Christianity" Nietzsche introduced his concept of will to power in 2. He defined the concepts of good, bad and happiness in relation to the will to power. What is good? All that heightens the feeling of power, the will to power, power itself in man. What is bad? All that proceeds from weakness. What is happiness? The feeling that power increases that a resistance is overcome. Nietzsche's words were provocative and shocking in passages such as: "The weak and illconstituted shall perish: first principle of our philanthropy. And one shall help them to do so. What is more harmful than any vice? Active sympathy for the illconstituted and weak Christianity" This is an example of Nietzsche's reaction against Schopenhauer, who had based all morality on compassion.