

Good essay about nietzsche philosophy objections and morals

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Nietzsche claims that the fundamental reasons for distrusting philosophy, and half-way mocking it is not because of the mistakes made or how childish the philosophical work is, but the lack of honest. The lack of honesty in handling the philosophical project leads to prejudiced work dubbed as truth. A philosopher dubs his own ideologies without strict hones and then proceeds to defend their ideas.

In the search for truth, Nietzsche in Aphorism 6 notes that great philosophy is based on the truths of the originator which is the unconscious and involuntary auto-biography (Friedrich Nietzsche, 1886). He claims that the moral aspect found in the philosophy is true reflection of the writer. Due to this, Nietzsche argues that one has to ask the morals of the philosopher in order to understand the fundamental basis upon which the work is built.

Nietzsche disagrees that philosophy is created from an “ impulse of knowledge” since, most people have practice some sort of philosophy at some point in their lives. However, they have not paid enough attention to examine the ultimate end of life and the legitimate Lord over the rest of the impulses. He claims that separation of the impulse, removing the personal aspect and steering clear on what one writes is practical in the other scientific approaches. However, in Philosophy, there is nothing that is impersonal as the philosopher writes what is inherent in him defining WHO HE IS using the deepest of all the impulses.

Nietzsche claims that there are two approaches, the master side and the slave side both of which are based on the will of the actor. The master morality is characterized by a strong will to act and values nobility, strength and pride. The master assumes what is good is strong, powerful, and has the

noble aspect as compared to what is weak characterized by timidity, weakness, and dependence. The master prescribes the morals for vain man. The slave waits for the master to give an opinion on what is good for him. He waits for an opinion about himself and submits to such opinion. It does not matter whether the slave gets a good and just opinion or not, any opinion serves the purpose of defining himself as the master so wishes.

In this respect, therefore, the slave is characterized by values such as humility, sympathy, and kindness. The slave seeks to please his master and obey without questioning. The vain man is crafted from subjection and wills himself by accepting and believing in every good thing he hears about himself, as well as the bad things. In a nut shell, the master is self-aware and strong willed as opposed to the slave who is weak and unaware of oneself. Nietzsche's moral philosophy is very critical in its general orientation. He approaches the issues on morally from its empirical and metaphysic points. He notes the critical role played by humans as moral agents who can will fully choose their course action freely, and determinant the best acts based on the anticipated consequences. For example, he gives the empirical approach in the slave-master relationship that has been a defining issue on humanity. Nevertheless, Nietzsche's does not form concrete ground on political philosophy or the nature of the society. He does not consider the divergent and dynamic society that leads to changes in the definition of what is moral or not. On the same note, it is imperative that no one is stagnant in so as knowledge is concerned, the slave may find the impulse of knowledge and liberate himself from the master.

Work cited

Friedrich Nietzsche (1886). Beyond Good & Evil. Temple of the earth Publishing. Accessed from <http://www.templeofearth.com/books/beyond%20good%20and%20evil.pdf> on November 14, 2014.