

Nietzsche  
characterized by  
resentment in the  
sense that



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Nietzsche believes in several aspects that lead to slave morality.

The aspects include industrial Revolution, Christianity, democracy, enlightenment, strength of humans and equal coexistence that contribute to slavery morality (Plato 21). Master morality according to Nietzsche came in existence because the society was dominated by the ruling class. The author believes that moral concept of good originated from those people who benefited from egoistic actions. Nietzsche further claims that this is not accurate historically because practical use of 'good' came in lately. The major difference between good morality and bad morality according to Nietzsche is that good morality is connected to nobility and bad morals are linked to the common man and simplicity. Slave morality is characterized by resentment in the sense that a slave is fearful and pessimistic. This is because the slaves are emancipated, abused, weary, suffering and doubtful of themselves. In slavery morality, good has a different meaning of tending to reduce suffering and evil has a contrast meaning of tending to instigate fear.

According to Nietzsche, master morality inspires fear (31). Nietzsche's parable of the lambs and birds of prey outlines the differences in slave morality and noble morality. The parable is explained in order to understand the source of good as natural form of resentment. The author uses the parable to show that naturally, birds of prey might be considered by lambs as evil since they murder and carry off lambs. While the author agrees with these conclusions as understandable, he also argues that this approach might be used to condemn birds of prey for murdering lambs (Sayers 34). In essence, birds of prey should not be held accountable by the lambs for killing

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since by doing so, they exist. If slave morality praises its idea of good through praising those who do not murder, offend or hurt, then it is equivalent to praising those who are powerless. The difference between slave morality and noble morality comes out clearly since slave morality does not look for revenge but instead they wait for God's judgment day to restore justice.

On the other hand, noble morality seeks justice and do not wait for the judgment day (Stuart 12). The author uses the parable to show that what we may refer to as evil may be the source of livelihood to others. The major difference between good morality and bad morality according to Nietzsche is that good morality is connected to nobility and bad morals are linked to common man and simplexes (Aristotle 78). The author further claims that this is not accurate historically because the practical use of 'good' came in recently. The people who suffered under the noble morality came up with the conception of evil to refer to their masters.

In these two moralities, anything good comes as a result of contrast to nobility. This makes rulers be seen as bad people. Courageous, healthy and powerful are in the class of noble morality (Rosen 4).

The struggle between evil and good is among the greatest and oldest notions on earth. The good has always come out unarguable at the top. However, if we can have a renaissance of the overthrown noble morality, then we might win this battle with our might.

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