

The philosophy of nitzche and its orgins term paper

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According to the German philosopher Frederick Nietzsche ideas are as entities. They have the ability to transform themselves in unexpected ways as they are transmitted person to person, flowing and changing in the process. Nietzsche was a dedicated learner and had interest in a variety of pursuits from philosophy, poetry, music, literature. His philosophy also delved into many corners of study, from science, to religion, morality. His texts are written in sometimes-poetic aphorisms. His moustache was noteworthy. This essay endeavors to explore the development of Nietzsche's ideas and the important place in philosophy they still hold to this day.

The Influence of Emerson has been well documented on the evolution of Nietzsche Emerson . Nietzsche considered Emerson of the important philosophers unique throughout North America. His admiration and respect for him is clear. In *Froehliche Wissenschaft*, Nietzsche wrote:

In this century has been remarkable four men, poets truths, which have been the gift of prose think, Giacomo Leopard, Prosper Mérimé, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Walter Savage Candor of the ones that we call the gifts of prose. (Nietzsche,)

The *Goetzendaemmerung*, eins Streifzuege Unzeitgemaessen, Nietzsche he called Emerson, " more enlightened, and discursive, most capable, and most important of all, more joyful Emerson is benevolent and intelligent serenity, which discourage any severity."

Later he said:" The author until now that has richer ideas of this century has been an American (unfortunately, it became clear by German philosophy)."

Although we know from this that Nietzsche esteemed Emerson, is difficult to say how and the extent of their influence. In Nietzsche's works exist only two

explanatory references giving credit to Emerson. But many scholars believe that

Emerson's influence on Nietzsche reaches far into his entire school of philosophical thought. Scholar Buamgartener Eduard had access to the library of Nietzsche and from his book "Di Grundlagaden des amerikanischen Gemeinwesens" we know that Nietzsche owned German translations of Emerson. These volumes were, " crumbling" filled with " notes in the margins" and also appear to have no interruption of " Emerson's text, and the text of [some] of the meditations of Nietzsche." (Brewton, 71)

Buamgartener shows six specific locations in Nietzsche's published works where in the margins Comments CONNECTED trials in Nietzsche, written notes and books in Emerson, appears in a more refined form in works of Nietzsche. This gives us enough evidence that Nietzsche was not only respect but also Emerson used his ideas to form their own thoughts.

Reading Emerson's essays and poetry one sees similarities between the philosophers. There are also similarities in the lives of Nietzsche and Emerson. Both were born in families with theologians lines on both sides of the family. Also the two studied theology before moving outside the influence of the church. Emerson was eight years old when his father died. Nietzsche was five, when the same thing happened. The two were left in the company of their mothers and aunts. The scholars Herman Hummel says the younger years both may explain some of the parallels of their worldviews. The two ideas of both were not well accepted during their lives, more in the case in the matter of Nietzsche. For this, they were separated from the rest of humanity. Emerson referred to as a porcupine in the midst of men and "

studied the art of being single." In the last work of Nietzsche, *The Antichrist*, Nietzsche can see that he felt the same. He began exhibiting the work, " We are Hyperboreans; live eternally separated, and we are aware of our separation."

In a passage from *Self Reliance*, Emerson presented be interpreted as a good thing bad. Something to Nietzsche, who was often perceived as interpreted wrong, found pleasing. In the words of Emerson, which had read Nietzsche proclaimed, " Is it bad being misunderstood? People understand evil to Pythagoras, and Jesus, and CL, and Copernicus, and Galileo, and Newton, and every pure and wise spirit that was born. To be great is to be misunderstood. " (Nietzsche, 9)

There are echoes of this sentiment in the preface of the *Antichrist*, Nietzsche knows that few people understand and accept their ideas. The first sentence of the preface said that this " book is for very few, perhaps not yet for anyone." But also reading Emerson, Nietzsche had to believe that despite being misunderstood, his thoughts were still important.

Generally, it is recognized that Nietzsche took the form of Emerson essay. The writing, however, is a natural progression of their ways of using and adopting literary material to write their essays and books. As Emerson's writing, in the end, Nietzsche frequently used form of aphorism. Emerson's essays were " Assembled for his subject that no progression of an argument, but by systematic coherent thought." (Brewton, 12)

" His essays are fragments, a succession of brilliant and startling assertions with little or no logical sequence." Essentially, the two were not concerned with making arguments with a logical progression and always hard, but tried

to explore the multiple views of an idea. Also had an interest in highlighting problems with current ideas and beliefs. In doing this, the language used prose more like a philosophy thesis.

Herman Hummel, Eddington used a metaphor to show the difference between Emerson and Nietzsche style compared to other philosophical style of the century. He says, " In the theory of relativity of Einstein, an observer begins the search for truth with the tape measure, in quantum theory, is the screening tool."

Changing the metaphor, Hummel said, " The tape measure is the tool and Schopenhaur Kant, the screen is the instrument of Emerson and Nietzsche." (Hummel, 80)

Hummel indicates that while philosophers like Kant and Schopenhauer created elaborate arguments and intricate systems of philosophy, thinkers like Emerson and Nietzsche used both a simple language and style ready, refining and critiquing current thoughts. So in their own times, separated from the philosophy of pragmatism day, opting to see things with an eye capable of seeing the same things in different windows.

It is thought by scholars as Hummel with respect to Nietzsche it is least resulted from the influence of Emerson, and the fact that the two had read extensively many works of literature and philosophy volumes of current and past.

Dr. Julius Simon observed in Deutshcland common senses but the point is still believed in many of the same things, saw them in different ways.

Emphasizes Nietzsche's pessimism contrasted the back of the optimism of Emerson; paganism unlike idealism, and Christian humanism of Emerson

unlike anti-Christianity Dionysiacico of Nietzsche. (Simon, 34)

Nietzsche's overall philosophical view can be called a self-philosophy.

Explore themes of encouraging self-stuck using several. It is known that Nietzsche read the essay Self Reliance Emerson. It is possible that this trial had a major influenza in Nietzsche, had any predilection to explore issues of self and how optimarlo superior.

Like in " Self-reliance when Emerson wrote, " Confidence in yourself is the first secret of success." To follow the vein of Emerson, but changed in its essence, Nietzsche believed a lot in improving oneself, especially the power of a man. At first the Antichrist said that good is " Everything rises in man the feeling of power, the will to power, power itself."

Some of his thinking shares vienn with the Buddhist religion. His concepts of flow and unity were influenced by Buddhist concepts and probably Nietzsche's thoughts on being and Buddhist concepts were influenced in part by the Emerson writing. Comparing Buddhism to Christianity, Nietzsche said, " The religion of Buddha is much colder, more objective." Nietzsche thought that was infinitely better than Christianity. Nietzsche was against organized religion organized.

Nietzsche thought that piety was a virtue that denies a man moralizing. It was in accordance with Schopenhaur say: " Life is denied by compassion, compassion makes life even more than it is to be denied, compassion is the practice of nihilism"

Nietzsche preached that godliness is a denial of natural men.

While no one denies the influence of Emerson on Nietzsche's philosophy, the exempt and grade are things that are currently discussed because there is

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little real evidence on the matter. Nietzsche had many sources of influence and will never be possible to say exactly where and how their ideas formed, but in studying the works of Nietzsche and Emerson, we can see that there is a significant connection. Rather than giving respect to Emerson, Nietzsche used many of his ideas in the formation of their own ideas.

References

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