

Ethical Concepts of the 19-20th centuries

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- F. Nietzsche: immoralism
- “Anti-Christ”; “Thus Spoke Zarathustra”; “A Fun Science”;
- existentialism;
- Criticism of Christianity (love to a human being);
- Criticism of socialism;
- A human is a creator and a creature;
- Sufferings are for those who want to suffer;

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- F. Nietzsche: immoralism
 - To love a distant one;
 - Modern man is only a way to a Super-Human (overman);
 - Christian love brings up weak people;
 - Modern “active” man is the laziest: he does not asks the question *Why he lives?*

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- F. Nietzsche: immoralism
- BE and ASK YOURSELF;
- People communicate to escape from inside silence;
- A habit to live as a crowd, - that is a-moralist;
- A free man – he knows what he lives for;
- An envying small group of people – is a source of evil (prediction of coming wars and catastrophes);

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- F. Nietzsche: immoralism
 - A super-human being loves his enemies;
 - He lives on his risks;
 - He is lonely;
 - Common standards is not acceptable;
 - Public morality kills;
 - Everyone has to find his own “categorical imperative”

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- F. Nietzsche: immoralism
 - Do not be connected;
 - Do not be merciful;
 - Do not connect to your motherland;
 - Do not connect to science;
 - Know yourself.