

# Ethics of the 19-20<sup>th</sup> centuries

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- M. Buber (1878-1965)

“The Problems of a Man”, “I and You”

- The problem of loneliness of a human in modernity;
- Historical approach;
- The greatness of Universe and fears of a man;
- What Christianity gave to people;

# Ethics of the 19-20<sup>th</sup> centuries

- M. Buber:

Historical approach:

Antiquity –Middle ages –modernity: how the place of a man changed?

- \* Discoveries of Bruno, Galileo, Kepler: for good or for worse?

# Ethics of the 19-20<sup>th</sup> centuries

- M. Buber

Christianity: early stages asked the place for a man (Augustine);

Late stage found this place;

The 19-20<sup>th</sup> cc lost this place again.

A Man of the 20<sup>th</sup> c. is helpless, homeless and hopeless.

# Ethics of the 19-20<sup>th</sup> centuries

- M. Buber

The interpretation of Christian holy cross:

Vertical line and horizontal;

The attitude of a man to the world:

I-It and I-You

The attitude of I-You is the source of human understanding

# Ethics of the 19-20<sup>th</sup> centuries

- M. Heidegger (1889-1976)

“Being and Time”

Man-impersonal and I –personal

Man is a crowd, I – individual;

Thinking about death helps to improve your  
life;

Man is a CONSUMER; I am a CREATOR.

# Ethics of the 19-20<sup>th</sup> centuries

- M. Heidegger:

Philosophy, art, religion all these are the ways to change the world;

Other great minds:

K. Jaspers : technology and we: technology becomes a part of evolution. How about a man?

# Philosophy of the 20<sup>th</sup> century: Structuralism and post-structuralism.

M. Foucault:

post-structuralism.

“History of Madness”;

“History of Sexuality”;

“Disciplinary  
Institutions”.

Liberalization of society;

Feminization;

The questions on  
minorities.



# M. Foucault

- Historical approach;
- “History of Madness”:
  - Leprosy analogy;
  - Separation from society;
- \* “Disciplinary institutions”:
  - state, public institutions;
  - Drill and schedule.