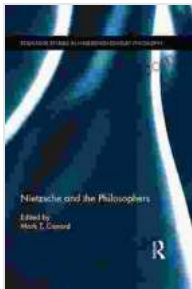


# Nietzsche and the Philosophers: A Routledge Study of the 19th Century

Friedrich Nietzsche was one of the most influential philosophers of the 19th century. His work has had a profound impact on subsequent thought, and he continues to be a source of inspiration and controversy today.



## Nietzsche and the Philosophers (Routledge Studies in Nineteenth-Century Philosophy) by Mark T. Conard

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

Language : English  
File size : 2341 KB  
Text-to-Speech : Enabled  
Screen Reader : Supported  
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled  
Word Wise : Enabled  
Print length : 305 pages



In this book, we explore Nietzsche's influence on 19th-century philosophy. We examine his relationships with Schopenhauer, Wagner, and other thinkers, and we trace the development of his own ideas over time.

We argue that Nietzsche's work is best understood as a response to the crisis of modernity. He saw the 19th century as a time of great upheaval and change, and he believed that traditional values and beliefs were no longer adequate to meet the challenges of the new age.

Nietzsche's philosophy is a radical critique of modernity. He rejects the Enlightenment's faith in reason and progress, and he argues that the true nature of reality is irrational and chaotic. He also attacks Christianity, which he sees as a religion of weakness and resentment.

Nietzsche's philosophy is not for the faint of heart. It is a difficult and challenging body of work, but it is also one of the most important and influential philosophies of the last two centuries.

### **Nietzsche and Schopenhauer**

Nietzsche's relationship with Schopenhauer was complex and ambivalent. On the one hand, Nietzsche admired Schopenhauer's pessimism and his rejection of the Enlightenment. On the other hand, he criticized Schopenhauer's asceticism and his belief in the primacy of the will.

Nietzsche's early work, such as *The Birth of Tragedy*, shows the strong influence of Schopenhauer's thought. However, in his later work, Nietzsche increasingly moved away from Schopenhauer's pessimism and asceticism. He came to believe that the will to power, not the will to live, is the fundamental driving force of human nature.

### **Nietzsche and Wagner**

Nietzsche's relationship with Wagner was even more complex and ambivalent than his relationship with Schopenhauer. Nietzsche first met Wagner in 1868, and he was immediately impressed by Wagner's music and his philosophy. He became a close friend and supporter of Wagner, and he even wrote a book, *The Case of Wagner*, in which he praised Wagner's genius.

However, Nietzsche's relationship with Wagner began to deteriorate in the early 1870s. Nietzsche became increasingly critical of Wagner's music and his philosophy. He also came to believe that Wagner was using him for his own purposes.

In 1876, Nietzsche published a devastating critique of Wagner, entitled *Twilight of the Idols*. In this work, Nietzsche attacked Wagner's music as "effeminate" and "decadent." He also accused Wagner of being a "charlatan" and a "false prophet."

### **Nietzsche and the Other Philosophers**

Nietzsche's work also had a significant impact on other 19th-century philosophers. Kierkegaard, Heidegger, and Sartre were all influenced by Nietzsche's thought.

Kierkegaard was a Danish philosopher who lived in the 19th century. He was a profound influence on Nietzsche, and his work on the nature of existence and the meaning of life had a significant impact on Nietzsche's own thought.

Heidegger was a German philosopher who lived in the 20th century. He was also influenced by Nietzsche, and his work on the nature of being and the meaning of *Dasein* was influenced by Nietzsche's own thought.

Sartre was a French philosopher who lived in the 20th century. He was also influenced by Nietzsche, and his work on the nature of freedom and the meaning of existence was influenced by Nietzsche's own thought.

Nietzsche's work is a complex and challenging body of thought, but it is also one of the most important and influential philosophies of the last two centuries. His work has had a profound impact on subsequent thought, and he continues to be a source of inspiration and controversy today.

In this book, we have explored Nietzsche's influence on 19th-century philosophy. We have examined his relationships with Schopenhauer, Wagner, and other thinkers, and we have traced the development of his own ideas over time.

We have argued that Nietzsche's work is best understood as a response to the crisis of modernity. He saw the 19th century as a time of great upheaval and change, and he believed that traditional values and beliefs were no longer adequate to meet the challenges of the new age.

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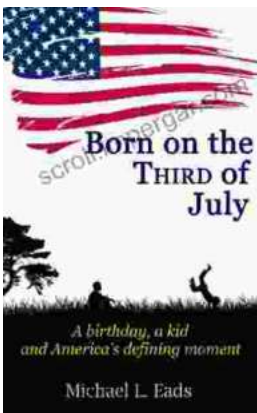
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