

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

MA PHILOSOPHY OLD REGULATIONS  
for Internal Students

NINETEENTH-CENTURY GERMAN PHILOSOPHY

Monday, 11 September 2000: 10.00 - 1.00

Answer THREE questions. You must show knowledge of at least TWO of Hegel, Schopenhauer and Nietzsche.

1. What method does Hegel employ in the Phenomenology of Spirit, and to what extent does he establish its superiority over the methods of his predecessors?
2. What, on Hegel's account, is the relation between self-consciousness and recognition?
3. Discuss critically Hegel's view of the relation between philosophy and history.
4. 'Reason is consciousness' certainty of being all reality' (Hegel). Discuss.
5. Discuss critically Schopenhauer's account of the relation of subject and object.
6. To what extent does Schopenhauer justify his identification of the world with will?
7. How adequate is Schopenhauer's account of the foundation of morality?
8. 'When Schopenhauer offers us a route to salvation, he contradicts his pessimism.' Discuss.
9. What purpose does Nietzsche intend to be served by his 'genealogy of morals', and is it achieved?
10. 'Nietzsche's claim that all knowledge is perspectival refutes itself.' Discuss.
11. What is Nietzsche's concept of eternal recurrence, if not a cosmological hypothesis?
12. What is Nietzsche's answer to the question of the value of truth?
13. EITHER (a) 'Hegel, Schopenhauer and Nietzsche agree on at least one thing: that no account of human existence is complete without an account of art.' Discuss.

OR (b) 'The history of nineteenth-century German philosophy is essentially a history of attacks on the concept of the subject found in Descartes and Kant.' Discuss.

END OF PAPER