

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
ARTS FACULTY

MA PHILOSOPHY NEW REGULATIONS
for Internal Students

NINETEENTH CENTURY GERMAN PHILOSOPHY

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

1. 'We ought, says Kant, to become acquainted with the instrument, before we undertake the work for which it is to be employed. To examine this so-called instrument is the same thing as to know it. But to seek to know before we know is as absurd as the wise resolution of Scholasticus, not to venture into the water until he had learned to swim' (Hegel). Discuss the method used by Hegel in the Phenomenology of Spirit in the light of this remark.
2. Outline and critically discuss Hegel's contrast between an ethical order (Sittlichkeit) and morality (Moralität).
3. What, if anything, does Hegel's account of 'mastery and servitude' have to teach us?
4. Discuss the fragility of self-consciousness as described by Hegel.
5. Explain Schopenhauer's two claims, 'The world is representation' and 'The world is will.' Are they compatible?
6. In what sense is Schopenhauer an idealist?
7. Evaluate Schopenhauer's view that aesthetic contemplation is a means of achieving the most objective kind of knowledge.
8. Assess Schopenhauer's identification of goodness with compassion.
9. What, according to Nietzsche, is the value of tragic drama?

10. Critically discuss Nietzsche's treatment of the ascetic ideal.
11. Why, according to Nietzsche, is a genealogical investigation of morality required, and what does such an investigation involve?
12. Evaluate Nietzsche's notion of eternal recurrence.

END OF PAPER