

M.A EXAMINATION 2004

for Internal Students

PHILOSOPHY**Philosophy of Schopenhauer and Nietzsche**

Thursday, 3 June 2004: 10.00 - 1.00.

Answer THREE questions, not more than TWO on one philosopher. Avoid overlap in your answers.

1. EITHER (a) 'The question may be raised what that will, which manifests itself in the world and as the world, is ultimately and absolutely in itself. ... This question can never be answered, because ... being-known of itself contradicts being-in-itself' (Schopenhauer). Discuss.
OR (b) Is Schopenhauer an idealist?
2. How plausible is Schopenhauer's account of human freedom?
3. If, as Schopenhauer says, existence is nothing other than will, how is it possible for a person to deny the will totally?
4. How persuasive is Schopenhauer's attempt to found morality on compassion?
5. Does Schopenhauer successfully explain the value of aesthetic experience?
6. Does Schopenhauer have good reasons for his conclusion that it would have been better for us not to have existed?
7. Does Nietzsche's *Birth of Tragedy* oppose or perpetuate Schopenhauerian pessimism?
8. How does Nietzsche's search for the origins of morality relate to his task of re-valuing it?
9. What is wrong with slave morality, according to Nietzsche?
10. Does Nietzsche's perspectivism allow him to claim that his views are objectively true?

11. Explain what Nietzsche means by saying that the will to truth is a manifestation of the ascetic ideal.
12. What role does the notion of will to power play in Nietzsche's explanations of our values?

END OF PAPER

