

<<叔本华论人生>>

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内容概要

AMONG 19th century philosophers , Arthur Schopenhauer was among the first to contend that at its core , the universe is not a rational place.

Schopenhauer developed an instinct-recognizing and ultimately ascetic outlook , emphasizing that in the face of a world Filled with endless strife , we ought to minimize our natural desires to achieve a more tranquil frame of mind and a disposition towards universal beneficence.

Since his death in 1860 , his philosophy has had a special attraction for those who wonder about life's meaning , along with those engaged in music , literature , and the visual arts.

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作者简介

ARTHUR SCHOPENHAUER (1788-1860) was a German philosopher known for his pessimism and philosophical clarity. At age 25 , he published his doctoral dissertation , On the Fourfold Root of the Principle of Sufficient Reason , which examined the four separate manifestations of reason in the phenomenal world.

Schopenhauer's metaphysical analysis of will , his views on human motivation and desire , and his aphoristic writing style influenced many well-known thinkers including Friedrich Nietzsche , Richard

Wagner , Ludwig Wittgenstein , Erwin Schrodinger , Albert Einstein , Sigmund Freud , Otto Rank , Carl Gustav Jung , Leo Tolstoy , and Jorge Luis Borges.

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书籍目录

THE WISDOM OF LIFE
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BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE
ON AUTHORSHIP AND STYLE
ON NOISE
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THE EMPTINESS OF EXISTENCE
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MORAL INSTINCT
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章节摘录

版权页： When he was thirty-eight, Heinrich Schopenhauer married, on May 16, 1785, Johanna Henriette Trosiener, a young lady of eighteen, and daughter of a member of the City Council of Dantzic. She was at this time an attractive, cultivated young person, of a placid disposition, who seems to have married more because marriage offered her a comfortable settlement and assured position in life, than from any passionate affection for her wooer, which, it is just to her to say, she did not profess. Heinrich Schopenhauer was so much influenced by English ideas that he desired that his first child should be born in England; and thither, some two years after their marriage, the pair, after making a d é tour on the Continent, arrived. But after spending some weeks in London Mrs. Schopenhauer was seized with home-sickness, and her husband acceded to her entreaties to return to Dantzic, where a child, the future philosopher, was shortly afterwards born. The first five years of the child's life were spent in the country, partly at the Stuthof which had formerly belonged to Andreas Schopenhauer, but had recently come into the possession of his maternal grandfather. Five years after the birth of his son, Heinrich Schopenhauer, in consequence of the political crisis, which he seems to have taken keenly to heart, in the affairs of the Hanseatic town of Dantzic, transferred his business and his home to Hamburg, where in 1795 a second child, Adele, was born. Two years later, Heinrich, who intended to train his son for a business life, took him, with this idea, to Havre, by way of Paris, where they spent a little time, and left him there with M. Gr é goire, a commercial connection. Arthur remained at Havre for two years, receiving private instruction with this man's son Anthime, with whom he struck up a strong friendship, and when he returned to Hamburg it was found that he remembered but few words of his mother-tongue. Here he was placed in one of the principal private schools, where he remained for three years. Both his parents, but especially his mother, cultivated at this time the society of literary people, and entertained at their house Klopstock and other notable persons. In the summer following his return home from Havre he accompanied his parents on a continental tour, stopping amongst other places at Weimar, where he saw Schiller. His mother, too, had considerable literary tastes, and a distinct literary gift which, later, she cultivated to some advantage, and which brought her in the production of accounts of travel and fiction a not inconsiderable reputation. It is, therefore, not surprising that literary tendencies began to show themselves in her son, accompanied by a growing distaste for the career of commerce which his father wished him to follow. Heinrich Schopenhauer, although deprecating these tendencies, considered the question of purchasing a canonry for his son, but ultimately gave up the idea on the score of expense. He then proposed to take him on an extended trip to France, where he might meet his young friend Anthime, and then to England, if he would give up the idea of a literary calling, and the proposal was accepted.

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编辑推荐

《叔本华论人生(英文版)》主要介绍了作者早年受惠于东方神秘主义哲学，特立独行，从根本上扭转了自柏拉图乃至康德等经典哲学家对世界的认识，展现出人生的荒诞与丑怪，尽管我们由由此失去了传统意义上温馨的、合于理式的宇宙的文学观点。

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