

Unit-5

Page No: Fortune

Date: _____

Answer the following questions:

① What are the characteristics of Existentialism?

Ans: (i) Firstly, according to existentialism, existence is prior to essence. By 'Essence' is meant the inherent individual nature common to all individual or particulars.

(ii) Secondly, Existentialist advocate the utmost freedom and responsibility for the individual in ethical, religious, political, cultural and social matters. It is a revolt against authority.

(iii) Thirdly, in epistemology the existentialists are anti-rationalist, anti-intellectualists and anti-objectives. All existentialists find reason and intellect which try to pick out the abstract aspect of things and ignore and misuse inner individual experience.

(iv) Fourthly, the existentialists are opposed to all metaphysical speculation regarding ultimate things which cannot penetrate beneath the common husk of reality.

(v) Lastly, existentialists are often charged with preying and pessimism and negativism in so far as they lay

undue
But a
is optim

② What are Explain

Ans: By com
existential
both a
atheistic

(a) Theistic
considere
being,
one's

personal
that
of An
Existen

the
negati
estrar
existe

of th
entire
Theol
Keirke
Marx

(b) Atheist
atheist
with
existe

undue stress on dread, nothingness etc.
But according to Sartre existentialism is optimism rather than pessimism.

2/ What are the two forms of Existentialism?
Explain.

Ans: By common observation made about existentialism revealed that it can assume both a Theistic form or a radical atheistic form.

(a) Theistic Existentialism: (Theistic existentialism considers God to be the source of one's being, the ground of all being, or one's ultimate concern. This is not a personal God, but it is the meaning that arises out of the despair concern of Anguish of a person life.) Theistic Existentialism has marked theology since the first war. It emphasises on the negative quality of man on human as estrangement and the tragedy of human existence have supported the resurgence of the dogma of original sin and the entire structure of eschatological theology. (Religious existentialists includes Kierkegaard, Jaspers, Gabriel Marcel, Martin Buber and Paul Tillich.)

(b) Atheistic Existentialism: The secular or atheistic existentialists are concerned with the same themes as the religious existentialists, but their pre-suppositions

and belief systems precede any super-natural or any idea of God. The atheistic existentialism has been popularized since the Second World War. Atheistic existentialists includes J.P. Sartre, Albert Camus, Martin Heidegger and Simone de Beauvoir.

Short Questions: [1 Mark]

1. What is Existentialism?

Ans: Existentialism is an attitude and outlook which emphasises human existence and the qualities which are distinctive in the individual persons rather than man in abstract or nature and the world in general.

2. Name two Theistic Existentialists.

Ans: (a) Soren Kierkegaard, (c) Gabriel Marcel
(b) Karl Jasper

3. Who coined the term Existentialism?

Ans: The French Philosopher Gabriel Marcel coined the term Existentialism.

4. Write the full name of Sartre.

Ans: Jean Paul Sartre

5. Does Sartre believes in God?

Ans: NO.

6. What all existentialists have in common to Sartre?

Ans: According to Sartre, all existentialists have in common, is the view that existence precedes essence, to Sartre.

7. According to Sartre existentialism is a doctrine intended strictly for _____?

Ans: According to 'Sartre' existentialism is a doctrine intended strictly for Specialists and Philosophers.

8. What is Humanism according to Sartre?

Ans: Humanism according to Sartre is that theory which emphasises the dignity of human beings. It also stresses the certainty of human choice to the creation of all values.

9. Which sort of Humanism does Sartre deplore?

Ans: Sartre deploras a certain type of humanism. One that sees all human beings as 'magnificent' as people who must be loved no matter what they may have done, simply because they are human.

10. What is the difference between Existentialism and Humanism?

Ans: The difference between Existentialism and Humanism is that, humanism assumes people are basically good, whereas existentialism assumes people are neither good nor bad.

11. Does Existentialism believe in God?

Ans: Existentialism holds that there is no God or any other Transcendent force.

[2 Mark]

1. Define Existentialism.

Ans: Existentialism is a form of Philosophical inquiry that explores the problem of human existence and centers of the subjective experience of thinking, feeling and acting. Existentialist thinkers frequently explore issues related to the meaning, purpose, and value of human existence.

2. Mention two salient features of Existentialism.

Ans: (1) Criticism of Idealism: Existentialism has emerged and developed as a reaction against idealism. Existentialist

Philosophy and C

(1) Criticism of Idealism: Philosophers of modern life is laws, universes

3. What is Existentialism?

Ans: The +
(1) It
(11) J

4. 'Existentialism' it means

Ans: The
accord
existence
essence
there
character
there
defin
"man"
sug
him

5. Define

Philosophers are highly critical of idealism and Conceptualism.

- (1) Criticism of Naturalism: The existentialism Philosophers are also critical of the Philosophy of naturalism. According to naturalists, life is subject to physico-bio chemical laws, which in turn are subject to the universal law of causation.

3. What are the two basic forms of Existentialism?

Ans: The two basic forms of Existentialism are:
(i) Theistic Existentialism
(ii) Atheistic Existentialism

4. 'Existence precedes Essence' - what does it mean?

Ans: The term Existence precedes essence according to Sartre means, that the existence of a person is prior to their essence. Put simply, this means that there is nothing to dictate that person's character, goals in life, and so on, that there is nothing only the individual can define their essence. According to Sartre, "man first of all exists, encounters himself, suggests up in the world - and defines himself afterwards."

5. Define Theistic Existentialism.

Ans: Theistic existentialism is that kind of Existentialism which considers God to be the 'Source of one's being', the ground of all being or one's ultimate concern. This is not a personal God, but is the meaning that arises out of the deepest concern of anguish of a person's life.

6. Define Atheistic Existentialism.

Ans: Atheistic Existentialism is a kind of existentialism which strongly designed from the Christian existential works of Kierkegaard and developed neither the content of an atheistic world view. Atheistic Existentialism is the conclusion of any transcendental, metaphysical or religious beliefs from Philosophical existentialist thought.

7. Name Two Atheistic Existentialists.

Ans: (a) Jean Paul Sartre
(b) Albert Camus

8. Name two famous works of Sartre.

Ans: (a) Being and Nothingness and
(b) Existentialism is a Humanism.

9. Why Existentialism is called Humanism?

Ans: Man exists has, etc. Man thinking tendency why

10. What

Ans: In ex psychology and to the adopt freedom faith dealing using Posture

- The 'Ga
- 'Jean Exist
- Exist which dur
- 'Sor Fat

Ans: Man is focal point of attention in all Existentialism. Man is the only being who has, as it were, a hole in his heart. He experiences hollowness within him. Man is as well as in not. The rest of thinking is nothingness, man has a tendency to think over these. This is why Existentialism is called Humanism.

10. What does Sartre mean by bad faith?

Ans: In existential Philosophy, bad faith is the psychological phenomenon whereby man and women act inauthentically, by yielding to the external pressures of society to adopt false values and disown their innate freedom as sentient human beings. "Bad faith" may be said to be a bad way of dealing with a problem. The habit of using escapist methods and Inauthentic Postures is termed by Sartre's Bad Faith.

- The term Existentialism was coined by 'Gabriel Marcel'.
- 'Jean Paul Sartre' adopted the term Existentialism for his self description.
- Existentialism is a cultural movement which emerged in 1940 - 1950's in Europe, during World War II.
- 'Soren Kierkegaard' is known as the Father of Existentialism.