

LIMITED ACCESS ECCE HOMO SPANISH EDITION

Ecce Homo (Spanish Edition)

Libro desconcertante y enigmático, escrito en circunstancias dramáticas (terminado en noviembre de 1888, su autor perdería dos meses después, por completo y para siempre, sus facultades mentales), "Ecce homo" constituye una recapitulación general de las ideas de Friedrich Nietzsche (1844-1900) y una guía de su itinerario intelectual.

Ecce Homo (Spanish Edition)

Ecce homo forma parte, junto a *El anticristo* y *El crepúsculo de los ídolos*, de las obras que Nietzsche redactó en 1888, el año en que perdió la razón. Es una autobiografía muy peculiar en la que hace un recorrido por toda su obra explicando el origen y la finalidad de cada uno de sus libros. Asimismo ofrece detalles interesantes sobre su personalidad: las comidas que le gustan y las que odia, si prefiere el té o chocolate, si el clima frío, templado, lluvioso... También escribe por primera vez lo que realmente piensa de su familia. Ese párrafo, que es la primera cita del libro que adjunto, fue suprimido por la hermana de Nietzsche en la primera edición de *Ecce homo*. El título es irónico, *Ecce homo* es una inscripción relativa a Jesucristo que significa: "He aquí al hombre". Nietzsche utiliza la expresión ya que se considera a sí mismo el anticristo.

Ecce Homo: Bilingual English & German Edition

A new 2023 translation into American English with a new introduction, translated directly from the original manuscript of Nietzsche's 1889 *Ecce Homo*. This edition is bilingual- the original text is included in the back as reference material behind the English translation. This is volume 10 in *The Complete Works of Friedrich Nietzsche* from Newcomb Livraria Press. This chronological, systematic set of Nietzsche's works is the first ever bilingual complete major works of Nietzsche published in English & the original German. *Ecce Homo* is the closest to an autobiography from Nietzsche. It is a deeply personal, introspective work reflecting on his life and philosophy shortly before his descent into madness and death the next year. It serves as a summation of his philosophy and a personal autobiography. The title, which translates to "Behold the Man," references the moment in the Bible when Pontius Pilate presents Christ to the crowd prior to his crucifixion. Nietzsche uses this phrase to reflect on his own life and philosophy, positioning himself as a Christ-like figure who has suffered for the sake of humanity. It is a work of staggering megalomania, foreshadowing his psychotic break. One of the key themes in the book is the idea of the "superman," or "Übermensch," which Nietzsche describes as "the meaning of my Zarathustra." He argues that the traditional values of Christianity and morality are holding humanity back from reaching its full potential and that individuals must transcend these values to become a "superman" and achieve true greatness. In the book, he writes, "I teach you the Superman. Man is something that shall be overcome."

Ecce Homo

Ecce Homo. Provided in Spanish only.

Ecce Homo

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Ecce Homo

Ecce Homo: How One Becomes What One Is (German: Ecce homo: Wie man wird, was man ist) is the last original book written by philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche before his final years of insanity that lasted until his death in 1900. It was written in 1888 and was not published until 1908. According to one of Nietzsche's most prominent English translators, Walter Kaufmann, the book offers \"Nietzsche's own interpretation of his development, his works, and his significance.\" The book contains several chapters with ironic self-laudatory titles, such as \"Why I Am So Wise\"

Ecce Homo

Ecce homo. Cómo se llega a ser lo que se es (alemán: Ecce homo. Wie man wird, was man ist, 1888) es uno de los últimos libros del filósofo alemán Friedrich Nietzsche y está considerado como uno de los más agudos y desesperados retratos autobiográficos de la literatura moderna. En él, Nietzsche, casi al borde de la crisis que le llevará a ser internado en un hospital psiquiátrico, pretende realizar un último intento por dar a conocer su filosofía, presentándose a sí mismo como autor de las obras que, según él, cambiarían la historia del pensamiento y quizá el curso de la Historia misma. El filósofo alemán se descubre a sí mismo como portador y emblema del valor dicotómico que distingue su filosofía: describe y relee toda su vida bajo la feliz óptica de lo dionisiaco. En este sentido, terminará su autobiografía con una pregunta: \"¿Cristo o Dioniso?\"

Ecce Homo

Example in this ebook AN ESSAY ON ARISTOCRATIC RADICALISM (1889) Friedrich Nietzsche appears to me the most interesting writer in German literature at the present time. Though little known even in his own country, he is a thinker of a high order, who fully deserves to be studied, discussed, contested and mastered. Among many good qualities he has that of imparting his mood to others and setting their thoughts in motion. During a period of eighteen years Nietzsche has written a long series of books and pamphlets. Most of these volumes consist of aphorisms, and of these the greater part, as well as the more original, are concerned with moral prejudices. In this province will be found his lasting importance. But besides this he has dealt with the most varied problems; he has written on culture and history, on art and women, on companionship and solitude, on the State and society, on life's struggle and death. He was born on October 15, 1844; studied philology; became in 1869 professor of philology at Basle; made the acquaintance of Richard Wagner and became warmly attached to him, and associated also with the distinguished historian of the Renaissance, Jakob Burckhardt. Nietzsche's admiration and affection for Burckhardt were lasting. His feeling for Wagner, on the other hand, underwent a complete revulsion in the course of years. From having been Wagner's prophet he developed into his most passionate opponent. Nietzsche was always heart and soul a musician; he even tried his hand as a composer in his Hymn to Life (for chorus and orchestra, 1888), and his intercourse with Wagner left deep traces in his earliest writings. But the opera of Parsifal, with its tendency to Catholicism and its advancement of the ascetic ideals which had previously been entirely foreign to Wagner, caused Nietzsche to see in the great composer a danger, an enemy, a morbid phenomenon, since this last work showed him all the earlier operas in a new light. During his residence in Switzerland Nietzsche came to know a large circle of interesting people. He suffered, however, from extremely severe headaches, so

frequent that they incapacitated him for about two hundred days in the year and brought him to the verge of the grave. In 1879 he resigned his professorship. From 1882 to 1888 his state of health improved, though extremely slowly. His eyes were still so weak that he was threatened with blindness. He was compelled to be extremely careful in his mode of life and to choose his place of residence in obedience to climatic and meteorological conditions. He usually spent the winter at Nice and the summer at Sils-Maria in the Upper Engadine. The years 1887 and 1888 were astonishingly rich in production; they saw the publication of the most remarkable works of widely different nature and the preparation of a whole series of new books. Then, at the close of the latter year, perhaps as the result of overstrain, a violent attack of mental disorder occurred, from which Nietzsche never recovered. To be continue in this ebook

Friedrich Nietzsche (English Edition)

This eBook features the unabridged text of 'Ecce Homo by Friedrich Nietzsche - Delphi Classics (Illustrated)' from the bestselling edition of 'The Complete Works of Friedrich Nietzsche'. Having established their name as the leading publisher of classic literature and art, Delphi Classics produce publications that are individually crafted with superior formatting, while introducing many rare texts for the first time in digital print. The Delphi Classics edition of Nietzsche includes original annotations and illustrations relating to the life and works of the author, as well as individual tables of contents, allowing you to navigate eBooks quickly and easily. eBook features: * The complete unabridged text of 'Ecce Homo by Friedrich Nietzsche - Delphi Classics (Illustrated)' * Beautifully illustrated with images related to Nietzsche's works * Individual contents table, allowing easy navigation around the eBook * Excellent formatting of the text Please visit www.delphiclassics.com to learn more about our wide range of titles

Ecce homo

One Hundred Twentieth-Century Philosophers offers biographical information and critical analysis of the life, work and impact of some of the most significant figures in philosophy this century. Taken from the acclaimed Biographical Dictionary of Twentieth-Century Philosophers, the 100 entries are alphabetically organised, from Adorno to Zhang Binglin, and cover individuals from both continental and analytic philosophy. The entries have an identical four-part structure making it easy to compare and contrast information, comprising: * biographical details * a bibliography of major works * a listing of relevant secondary and critical literature * an appraisal of the philosopher's thoughts and achievements. A separate glossary provides an introduction to the origins, development and main features of major philosophical schools and movements and offers select bibliographies to guide the reader to further research.

The Complete Works of Friedrich Nietzsche

Caravaggio: A Reference Guide to His Life and Works focuses on his life, his works, and legacy. It features a chronology, an introduction, a cross-referenced dictionary section contains entries on his individual paintings, public commissions his patrons, his followers, and the techniques he used in rendering his works.

The New Ecce Homo, at Issue with King and Priest, Or The Self-redemption of Man

Challenging the standard interpretation of Nietzsche's last published work, Ecce Homo, as frivolous autobiography, Thomas H. Brobjer provides an original and detailed analysis of Ecce Homo as fundamental to Nietzsche's unfinished masterwork on the revaluation of all values. Arguing that Ecce Homo laid the foundations for his planned four-volume work on values, Brobjer draws together the intentions and motivations behind Nietzsche's late work to create a new narrative on it. He situates this period in the desire to undermine the system of Christian values that Nietzsche believed were unchecked as the standard moral gauge for his time. To engage in this project, Brobjer shows that it was essential for Nietzsche to explore the self and life-denying qualities of a Christian system of values within a broader framework of ideas about morality, altruism, egotism, pessimism, humility and pride. By fully outlining the context of Ecce Homo,

Brobjer provides a complete corrective to its reception as a self-referential and eccentric text of little philosophical significance, enabling a new understanding within the history of philosophy and Nietzsche's oeuvre.

The Complete Works of Friedrich Nietzsche: Ecce homo and poems, tr. by A.M. Ludovici. 1911

From Blackfriars Gallery special collection of Spanish Colonial and Mexican traditional and folk artwork, examining the important cultural contributions by Latin American artists to Western European Catholic tradition.

Ecce Homo by Friedrich Nietzsche - Delphi Classics (Illustrated)

Paradise has shaped our poetic and religious imagination and informed literary and theological accounts of man's relation with his creator, with language and history. Doueihi contemplates the philosophical reception and uses of Paradise, marked by the rise of critical and historical methods in the Early Modern period.

One Hundred Twentieth-Century Philosophers

This Dictionary provides detailed accounts of the lives, works, influences and receptions of the most important philosophers of the twentieth century. Over 1000 entries give both biographical and bibliographical information.

Spanish Mysticism

The great philosopher's major work on ethics, along with *Ecce Homo*, Nietzsche's remarkable review of his life and works. *On the Genealogy of Morals* (1887) shows him using philosophy, psychology, and classical philology in an effort to give new direction to an ancient discipline. The work consists of three essays. The first contrasts master morality and slave morality and indicates how the term good has widely different meanings in each. The second inquiry deals with guilt and the bad conscience; the third with ascetic ideals—not only in religion but also in the academy. *Ecce Homo*, written in 1898 and first published posthumously in 1908, is Nietzsche's review of his life and works. It contains chapters on all the books he himself published. His interpretations are as fascinating as they are invaluable. Nothing Nietzsche wrote is more stunning stylistically or as a human document. Walter Kaufmann's masterful translations are faithful of the word and spirit of Nietzsche, and his running footnote commentaries on both books are more comprehensive than those in his other Nietzsche translations because these two works have been so widely misunderstood.

Caravaggio

This book examines the relationship between freedom and true knowledge, which is a central part of the hotly debated issue of human freedom. Is truth necessary for the attainment of freedom? Does a free life require a clear understanding of reality? And if so, to what extent? These questions lead back to a classical philosophical debate, of which the first major chapter was written by Plato. In the dialogues, he describes human life as a peculiar form of imprisonment and calls for a global liberation of human cognition. This work analyses this ambitious project and its unique influence on the work of two modern authors, Hegel and Nietzsche, who explicitly linked the notions of ignorance and truth to those of bondage and freedom—or slavery and mastery—and whose philosophies are also centred on the liberation of human consciousness. Following a historical and systematic approach, this book is of interest to readers who are reasonably acquainted with the history of ancient and modern philosophy, including undergraduate and graduate students, as well as scholars working on Plato, German Idealism, Nietzsche and other related fields.

Nietzsche's 'Ecce Homo' and the Revaluation of All Values

For the title of his autobiography, Friedrich Nietzsche chose Pilate's words upon discharging Christ to the mob: Ecce Homo, or "Behold the man". The original subtitle, How One Becomes What One is, suggests a psychologically intriguing exploration of the philosopher's personal history.

Ecce homo II

Ecce homo!, evidently the first published "Life of Jesus"

Ecce Homo

This is the first substantial reference work in English on the various forms that constitute "life writing." As this term suggests, the Encyclopedia explores not only autobiography and biography proper, but also letters, diaries, memoirs, family histories, case histories, and other ways in which individual lives have been recorded and structured. It includes entries on genres and subgenres, national and regional traditions from around the world, and important auto-biographical writers, as well as articles on related areas such as oral history, anthropology, testimonies, and the representation of life stories in non-verbal art forms.

The Christian Examiner

Christian Examiner and Theological Review

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