Eventually, you will utterly discover a extra experience and capability by spending more cash. nevertheless when? reach you recognize that you require to get those all needs following having significantly cash? Why don't you try to get something basic in the beginning? Thats something that will guide you to comprehend even more vis–vis the globe, experience, some places, bearing in mind history, amusement, and a lot more?

It is your enormously own epoch to play reviewing habit. in the middle of guides you could enjoy now is kierkegaard s existentialism the theological self and the existential self below.

Kierkegaard's Existentialism—George Levine, Ph.D., Th.D. 2014-11-18 Of all the philosophers in the vast and varied history of philosophy, Søren Kierkegaard alone, who is best known for his devastating attack upon Christendom or the established order of his time. Sylvia Walsh explores his understanding of Christianity and the existential mode of thinking, which shows that the psychological, epistemological, and ethical consequences of Sartre's le néant closely resemble the consequences of its theological predecessor; and that his account of freedom can be read as an anti-theodicy. Sartre on Sin illustrates that Sartre's insights are valuable resources for contemporary hamartiology.

Philosopher of the Heart—Clare Carlisle 2020-05-05 Philosopher of the Heart is the groundbreaking biography of renowned existentialist Søren Kierkegaard's life and creativity, and a searching exploration of how to be a human being in the world. Søren Kierkegaard is one of the most passionate and challenging of all modern philosophers, and is often regarded as the founder of existentialism. Over about a decade in the 1840s and 1850s, writings poured from his pen in the direction of existence—how to be a human being in the world?—while exploring the possibilities of Christianity and confronting the failures of its institutional manifestation around him. Much of his creativity sprang from his relationship with the young woman whom he promised to marry, then left to devote himself to writing, a relationship which remained decisive for the rest of his life. He deliberately lived in the swim of human life in Copenhagen, but alone, and died exhausted in 1855 at the age of 42, bequeathing his remarkable writings to his erstwhile fiancée. Clare Carlisle's innovative and moving biography writes Kierkegaard's life as far as possible from his own perspective, to convey what it was like actually being this Socrates of Christendom—as he put it, living life forwards yet only understanding it backwards.

Sickness Unto Death—Søren Kierkegaard 2013-01-28 Man is spirit. But what is spirit? Spirit is the self. But what is the self? The self is a relation which relates itself to its own self; or it is that in the relation [which accounts for it] that the relation relates itself to its own self; the self is not the relation but [consists in the fact] that the relation relates itself to its own self. Man is a synthesis of the infinite and the finite, of the temporal and the eternal, of freedom and necessity; in short, it is a synthesis.

The Kierkegaardian Mind—Adam Buben 2019-05-02 Søren Kierkegaard (1813-1855) remains one of the most enigmatic, captivating, and elusive thinkers in the history of European thought. The Kierkegaardian Mind provides a comprehensive survey of his work, not only placing it in its historical context but also exploring its contemporary significance.

Sartre on Sin—Kate Kirkpatrick 2017-10-27 Sartre on Sin: Between Being and Nothingness argues that Jean-Paul Sartre's early, anti-humanist philosophy is indebted to the Christian doctrine of original sin. On the standard reading, Sartre's most fundamental and attractive idea is freedom: he wished to demonstrate the existence of human freedom, and did so by connecting consciousness with nothingness. Focusing on Being and Nothingness, Kate Kirkpatrick demonstrates that Sartre's concept of nothingness (le néant) has a Christian genealogy which has been overlooked in philosophical and theological discussions of his work. Previous scholars have noted the resemblance between Sartre's and Augustine's ontologies: to name but one shared theme, both thinkers describe the human as the being through which nothingness enters the world. However, there has been no previous in-depth examination of this 'resemblance'. Using historical, exegetical, and conceptual methods, Kirkpatrick demonstrates that Sartre's intellectual formation prior to his development of phenomenology included theological elements—especially concerning the compatibility of freedom with sin and grace. After outlining the French Augustinianism by which Sartre's account of the human as 'between being and nothingness' was informed, Kirkpatrick offers a close reading of Being and Nothingness which shows that the psychological, epistemological, and ethical consequences of Sartre's le néant closely resemble the consequences of its theological predecessor; and that his account of freedom can be read as an anti-theodicy. Sartre on Sin illustrates that Sartre's insights are valuable resources for contemporary hamartiology.

Kierkegaard's Writings, VII—Søren Kierkegaard 2013-04-21 This volume contains a new translation, with a historical introduction by the translators, of two works written under the pseudonym Johannes Climacus. Through Climacus, Kierkegaard contrasts the paradoxes of Christianity with Greek and modern philosophical thinking. In Philosophical Fragments he begins with Greek Platonic philosophy, exploring the implications of venturing beyond the Socratic understanding of truth acquired through recollection to the Christian experience of acquiring truth through grace. Published in 1844 and not originally planned to appear under the pseudonym Climacus, the book varies in tone and substance from the other works so attributed, but it is dialectically related to them, as well as to the other pseudonymous writings. The central issue of Johannes Climacus is doubt. Probably written between November 1842 and April 1843 but unfinished and published only posthumously, this book was described by Kierkegaard as an attack on modern speculative philosophy by "means of the melancholy irony, which did not consist in any single utterance on the part of Johannes Climacus but in his whole life. ... Johannes does what we are told to do—be he actually doubts everything—it suffers through all the pain of that, becomes cunning, almost acquires a bad conscience. When he has gone as far in that direction as he can go and wants to come back, he cannot do so. ... Now he despairs, his life is wasted, his youth is spent in these deliberations. Life does not acquire any meaning for him, and all this is the fault of philosophy." A note by Kierkegaard suggests how he might have finished the work: "Doubt is conquered not by the system but by faith, just as it is faith that has brought doubt into the world!"

The Concept of Anxiety: A Simple Psychologically Oriented Deliberation in View of the Dogmatic Problem of Hereditary Sin—Søren Kierkegaard 2014-03-03 Presents a translation of the Danish philosopher's 1844 treatise on anxiety, which he claimed could only be finished and published only posthumously, this book was described by Kierkegaard as an attack on modern speculative philosophy by "means of the melancholy irony, which did not consist in any single utterance on the part of Johannes Climacus but in his whole life. ... Johannes does what we are told to do—be he actually doubts everything—it suffers through all the pain of that, becomes cunning, almost acquires a bad conscience. When he has gone as far in that direction as he can go and wants to come back, he cannot do so. ... Now he despairs, his life is wasted, his youth is spent in these deliberations. Life does not acquire any meaning for him, and all this is the fault of philosophy." A note by Kierkegaard suggests how he might have finished the work: "Doubt is conquered not by the system but by faith, just as it is faith that has brought doubt into the world!"
Socrates Meets Kierkegaard-Peter Kreeft 2014 “No philosopher since Augustine had more strings to his bow than Søk.”

The Mystical Sources of Existentialist Thought-George Pattison 2018-11-21 At the time when existentialism was a dominant intellectual and cultural force, a number of commentators observed that some of the language of existential philosophy, not least its interpretation of human existence in terms of nothingness, evoked the language of so-called mystical writers. This book takes on this observation and explores the evidence for the influence of mysticism on the philosophy of existentialism. It begins by delving into definitions of mysticism and existentialism, and then traces the elements of mysticism present in German and French thought during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The book goes on to make original contributions to the study of figures including Kierkegaard, Buber, Heidegger, Beauvoir, Sartre, Marcel, Camus, Weil, Bataille, Berdyaev, and Tillich, linking their existentialist philosophy back to some of the key concerns of the mystical tradition. Providing a unique insight into how these two areas have overlapped and interacted, this study is vital reading for any academic with an interest in twentieth-century philosophy, theology and religious studies.

Kierkegaard Anthology-Søren Aabye Kierkegaard 1946 Chronicles Kierkegaard’s intellectual and spiritual development through selected writings

Existential Theology-Hue Woodson 2020-09-29 Existential Theology: An Introduction offers a formalized and comprehensive examination of the field of existential theology, in order to distinguish it as a unique field of study and view it as a measured synthesis of the concerns of Christian existentialism, Christian humanism, and Christian philosophy with the preoccupations of proper existentialism and a series of unfolding themes from Augustine to Kierkegaard. To do this, Existential Theology attends to the field through the exploration of genres: the European traditions in French, Russian, and German schools of thought, counter-traditions in liberation, feminist, and womanist approaches, and postmodern traditions located in anthropological, political, and ethical approaches. While the cultural contexts inform how each of the selected philosopher-theologians presents genres of “existential theology,” other unique genres are examined in theoretical and philosophical contexts, particularly through a selected set of theologians, philosophers, thinkers, and theorists that are not generally categorized theologically. By assessing existential theology through how it manifests itself in “genres,” this book brings together lesser-known figures, well-known thinkers, and figures that are not generally viewed as “existential theologians” to form a focused understanding of the question of the meaning of “existential theology” and what “existential theology” looks like in its varying forms.

Meaning and Mortality in Kierkegaard and Heidegger-Adam Buben 2016-04-30 Death is one of those few topics that attract the attention of just about every significant thinker in the history of Western philosophy, and this attention has resulted in diverse and complex views on death and what comes after. In Meaning and Mortality, Adam Buben offers a remarkably useful new framework for understanding the ways in which philosophy has discussed death by focusing first on two traditional strains in the discussion, the Platonic and the Epicurean. After providing a thorough account of this ancient dichotomy, he describes the development of an alternative means of handling death in Søren Kierkegaard and Martin Heidegger, whose work on death tends to overshadow Kierkegaard’s despite the undeniable influence exerted on him by the nineteenth-century Dane. Buben argues that Kierkegaard and Heidegger prescribe a peculiar way of living with death that offers a kind of compromise between the Platonic and the Epicurean strains.

The Living Thoughts of Kierkegaard-Søren Kierkegaard 1999-09-30 Translated from the Danish by Walter Lowrie, David Swenson, and Alexander Dru The Danish philosopher Kierkegaard is one of the master thinkers of the modern age, a defining influence on existentialism and on twentieth-century theology, and this brilliantly tailored selection from his vast and varied writings--made by the great English poet W.H. Auden--is a perfect introduction to his work. Auden’s inspired and incisive response to a thinker who had done much to shape his own beliefs is a fundamental reading of an author whose spirit remains as radical as ever more than 150 years after he wrote.

A Kierkegaard Handbook-Frederick Santag 2003-01-14 Frederick Santag has created a remarkable work on Søren Kierkegaard. He combines a brief biography, an introduction to Kierkegaard’s writings plus interpretations of the writings. This overview offers a framework in which the entire life and work of Kierkegaard is put into perspective. Kierkegaard is very difficult to understand. Santag has integrated the man and his work in a way that enables you to grasp the essence of this great philosopher. ’A Kierkegaard Handbook’ is a valuable and useful tool for better understanding of a significant existentialist. Students, scholars, and enthusiastic enthusiasts will find this a remarkable and certainly informative volume. There is a wealth of books on existentialism and existentialists (Kierkegaard is of course always included) but now Santag presents Kierkegaard and his major concepts in a readily accessible format – all under one cover. The handbook includes definitions of terms and explanations of concepts.

Truth is the Way-Christopher Ben Simpson 2011-01-01 “Simpson presents Kierkegaard’s work as a theologia viatorum, a theology to guide one on life’s way. This truth is the way is at once existential, metaphysical, and theological—the highest truth is a living in accord with reality that is revealed to us and enabled in us by Jesus Christ. This picture of Kierkegaard’s thought... culminate[es] in Kierkegaard’s understanding of the manner of life lived in light of this vision—of a journey walked in the virtues of patience, faith, hope, and love toward a life of joy in the midst of suffering, of communion with oneself, with God, with others.”--From publisher description.

Kierkegaard’s Philosophy of Becoming-Clare Carlisle 2012-02-01 An accessible and original exploration of the theological and philosophical significance of Kierkegaard’s religious thought. Søren Kierkegaard’s propound of “repetition” and “hitting against the wall” signaled the beginning of existentialist thought, turning philosophical attention from the pursuit of objective knowledge to the movement of becoming that characterizes each individual’s life. Focusing on the theme of movement in his 1843 pseudonymous texts Either/Or, Repetition, and Fear and Trembling, Clare Carlisle presents an original and illuminating interpretation of Kierkegaard’s religious thought, including newly translated material, that emphasizes equally its philosophical and theological significance. Kierkegaard complained of a lack of movement not only in Hegelian philosophy but also in his own “dreadful still life,” and his heroes are those who leap, dance, and make journeys—but what do these movements signify, and how are they accomplished? Can we overcome ourselves, let alone others if we are continually becoming? Carlisle explores these questions to uncover both the philosophical and the literary coherence of Kierkegaard’s notoriously enigmatic authorship. Clare Carlisle is the Leverhulme Research Fellow at the University of Leeds, England.

The Religion of Existence-Noreen Khawaja 2016-12-02 What was existentialism? At its heart, Noreen Khawaja argues, existentialism was an effort to translate Protestant piety into a secular philosophy. While there have been many attempts to define existentialism from within as a coherent philosophical program and even as a movement, Khawaja’s book is the first study of existentialism from the standpoint of intellectual history and the first to look systematically at the role that Christianity played in the development of existential thought. Focusing on Søren Kierkegaard, Martin Heidegger, and Jean-Paul Sartre, Khawaja illuminates the key moments in existentialism’s reconstruction of Protestant piety within the confines of secular philosophy. Heidegger once described his work as an exercise in piety of thinking. Khawaja’s book shows the historical and systematic truth behind this metaphor. Notwithstanding Heidegger, thinking has not always been a pious act. But for a certain group of European intellectuals in the late-nineteenth and twentieth centuries, it became so. “The Religion of Existence” will appeal to scholars of modern Christianity, philosophers, and historians of European philosophy, as well as those engaged with the theoretical and historical problems of secular and post-modern authority.

Soren Kierkegaard-Todd Speidel 2021-07-14 This volume focuses on Søren Kierkegaard as a theologian of the gospel of God’s grace, rather than as the “Father of Existentialism.” In so doing, it illuminates his vision of humans as relational beings who find fulfillment in the loving embrace of God with us (thus making him a would-be critic of later secular forms of “Existentialism”).

Papers and Journals-Soren Kierkegaard 2015-08-06 One of the greatest thinkers of the nineteenth century, Søren Kierkegaard (1814-55) often expressed himself through pseudonyms and disguises. Taken from his personal writings, these private reflections reveal the development of his own thought and personality, from his time as a young student to the deep
later internal conflict that formed the basis for his masterpiece of duality Either/Or and beyond. Expressing his beliefs with a freedom not seen in works he published in his lifetime, Kierkegaard rejects for the first time his father's conventional Christianity and forges the revolutionary idea of the ' leap of faith required for true religious belief. A combination of theoretical argument, vivid natural description and sharply honed wit, the Papers and Journals reveal to the full the passionate intensity of his lifelong efforts to find a truth which is truth for me.

Kierkegaard and Existentialism - Stephen Parton 2017-06-18 Of all the philosophers in the vast and varied history of philosophy, Søren Kierkegaard alone concentrated on describing how it was that one became a self. In Kierkegaard's Existentialism, Dr. Stephen Parton describes what it means to become a self as exemplified in the life and writings of Kierkegaard. Leomone discuses how from the beginning Kierkegaard's main concern was to examine what it meant to be a self within the Christianity of his day. In the process, he developed what came to be known as existential philosophy/ theology. In his mind, these two are joined together through the two personalitites most associated with each discipline, Socrates in philosophy and Jesus in theology. Kierkegaard's Existentialism examines the development of Kierkegaard's thought as it moves toward the two forms of selfhood that Socrates and Jesus personified. Providing a deeper understanding of Kierkegaard's philosophy, Leome shows how the existentialism Kierkegaard created centers on the self as the central theme of human concern. The self is that core of human life that is the most crucial element of existence, even more than the attainment of wisdom, salvation, or love. Kierkegaard, more than any other philosopher or theologian, had such an original and far-reaching insight into the nature of the concrete existence of the self that he has become more than relevant in today's world.

The Essential Kierkegaard - Jon Stewart 2015-07-21 Jon Stewart, one of the world's leading experts on the work of Søren Kierkegaard, has here compiled the most comprehensive single-volume overview of Kierkegaard studies currently available. Includes contributions from an international array of Kierkegaard scholars from across the disciplines Covers all of the major disciplines within the broad field of Kierkegaard research, including philosophy; theology and religious studies; aesthetics, the arts and literary theory; and social sciences and politics Elucidates Kierkegaard's contribution to each of these areas through examining the sources he drew upon, charting the reception of his ideas, and analyzing his unique conceptual insights into each topic Demystifies the complex field of Kierkegaard studies creating an accessible entry-point into his thought and writings for readers new to his work

The Essential Kierkegaard - Søren Kierkegaard 2013-02-04 This is the most comprehensive anthology of Søren Kierkegaard's works ever assembled in English. Drawn from the volumes of Princeton's authoritative Kierkegaard's Writings series by editors Howard and Edna Hong, series of volumes is a rewrite of a seventeenth-century and a shaping force in the twentieth. With an introduction to Kierkegaard's writings as a whole and explanatory notes for each selection, this is the essential one-volume guide to a thinker who changed the course of modern intellectual history. The anthology begins with Kierkegaard's early journal entries and traces the development of his work chronologically to the final The Changelessness of God. The book presents generous selections from all of Kierkegaard's landmark works, including Either/Or, Fear and Trembling, Works of Love, and The Sickness unto Death, and draws new attention to a host of lesser-known writings as Three Discourses on Imagined Occasions and The Lily of the Field and the Bird of the Air. The selections are carefully chosen to reflect the unique character of Kierkegaard's work, with its shifting pseudonyms, its complex dialogues, and its potent combination of irony, satire, sermon, polemic, humor, and fiction. We see the esthetic, ethical, and ethical-religious ways of life initially presented as dialogue in two parallel series of pseudonymous and signed works and later in the "second authorship" as direct address. And we see the themes that bind the whole together, in particular Kierkegaard's overarching concern with, in his own words, "what it means to exist; to be a human being; to be humanly...". The selections provide the best available introduction to Kierkegaard's writings and show more completely than any other book why his work, in all its creativity, variety, and power, continues to speak so directly today to so many readers around the world.

Kierkegaard - Daphne Hampson 2013-04-25 Kierkegaard is a fascinating author. Living shortly after the dawn of modernity in the Enlightenment, he restates classical Christianity in novel and dynamic fashion. His Lutheran heritage is pivotal here as he places 'faith' over against 'reason'. But we should recognise that decidedly pre-modern epistemological presuppositions lie behind Kierkegaard's theological contents, giving us pause for thought. A profound thinker with eclectic interests, philosophical, theological, ethical, social and pastoral, Kierkegaard never ceases to engage the reader. His insights into human life - the matter of coherence of the self, the crucial category of the individual, or the significance of choice - are memorabile. A fine writer with observant eye, Kierkegaard enthrals the reader with his flair, perspicacity and ready wit. After an initial chapter on Kierkegaard's intellectual milieu, the book considers seven of his major texts. An 'Exposition', with extensive quotation, sets the text in a philosophical, theological and historical context. Following which a 'Critique' raises issues, ranging from Kierkegaard's indifference to biblical scholarship, to his lack of recognition of the regularity of causation, and his a-political outlook. A final chapter considers Kierkegaard as a person and show more completely than any other book why his work, in all its creativity, variety, and power, continues to speak so directly today to so many readers around the world.

Scared Self - Michael Nathan Stewart 2021-09-07 The concept of sin permeates Søren Kierkegaard's writing. This study looks at the development of his works in order to systematize his doctrine of sin. It demonstrates four key aspects: sin as misrelation, sin as untruth, sin as an existence state, and sin as an existence state. Each of these four aspects is explored in depth, providing a comprehensive understanding of Kierkegaard's understanding of sin.

Fear and Trembling - Søren Kierkegaard 2013-01-18 In this book, Søren Kierkegaard presents his perspective on true religious belief. He argues that only those who are willing to take a leap of faith, and accept the possibility of failure, can truly be said to have faith. By embracing this uncertainty, individuals can cultivate a deeper connection to the divine and experience truly authentic religious practice.

A Companion to Kierkegaard - Alastair Hannay 2018-02-15 The Danish philosopher, Søren Kierkegaard, is the subject of this comprehensive study, which examines his life and work. The book traces the development of Kierkegaard's thought as it moves from his initial focus on the individual to his later concerns with the nature of religious faith. Key works such as Fear and Trembling and The Sickness unto Death are discussed in depth, as are the broader philosophical and existential implications of Kierkegaard's thought. The book is an essential resource for anyone seeking to understand the life and work of one of the most important philosophers of the modern age.
Kierkegaard’s doctrine of sin within the broader theological discussion.

The Diary—Soren Kierkegaard 1960 Soren Kierkegaard, who was born in Denmark and died there at the age of forty-two, is regarded by many as the father of existentialist thinking. During his lifetime the Hegelian theologian he reacted against the Hegelian theologians in Denmark, denounced organized religion and held that the act of choice by an individual was all-important. The Diary contains important elements in Kierkegaard’s life, including his childhood, his relations with his father, the influence of other writers on him, his broken engagement (which had a far-reaching effect on the rest of his life), and his celebrated quarrel with the Church. Kierkegaard’s writings are important because he is almost the first European writer to take a modern, analytical, psychological approach to religion. Proust, Joyce, and Aldous Huxley were only a few of the modern writers influenced by the Dane; and Jean-Paul Sartre’s philosophy of existentialism is based on his thinking.

The Task of Hope in Kierkegaard—Mark Bernier 2015 This is a study of the concept of hope in the work of Kierkegaard, a subject whose significance has not been given enough scholarly attention, and which should not be treated simply by reference to other philosophical ideas, or merely as the antithesis of despair.

Volume 10, Tome I: Kierkegaard’s Influence on Theology—Jon Stewart 2016-12-05 Kierkegaard has always enjoyed a rich reception in the fields of theology and religious studies. This reception might seem obvious given that he is one of the most important Christian writers of the nineteenth century, but Kierkegaard was by no means a straightforward theologian in any traditional sense. Kierkegaard had in some of the main fields of theology such as church history or biblical studies, and he was strikingly silent on many key Christian dogmas. Moreover, he harbored a degree of animosity towards the university theologians and churchmen of his own day. Despite this, he has been a source of inspiration for numerous religious writers and theologians from different denominations and traditions. Tome I is dedicated to the reception of Kierkegaard among German Protestant theologians and religious thinkers. The writings of some of these figures turned out to be instrumental for Kierkegaard’s breakthrough internationally shortly after the turn of the twentieth century. Leading figures of the movement of ‘dialectical theology’ such as Karl Barth, Emil Brunner, Paul Tillich and Rudolf Bultmann spawned a steadily growing awareness of and interest in Kierkegaard’s thought among generations of German theology students. Emanuel Hirsch was greatly influenced by Kierkegaard and proved instrumental in disseminating his thought by producing the first complete German edition of Kierkegaard’s published works. Both Barth and Hirsch established unique ways of reading and appropriating Kierkegaard, which to a certain degree determined the direction and course of Kierkegaard studies right up to our own times.

Situating Existentialism—Jonathan Judaken 2012 This anthology provides a history of the systematization and canonization of existentialism, a quintessentially antrosystemic mode of thought. Situating existentialism within the history of ideas, it features new readings on the most influential works in the existential canon, exploring their formative contexts and the cultural dialogues of which they were a part. Emphasizing the multidisciplinary and global nature of existential arguments, the chosen texts relate to philosophy, religion, literature, theater, and culture and reflect European, Russian, Latin American, African, and American strains of thought. Readings are grouped into three thematic categories: national contexts, existentialism and religion, and transcultural migrations that explore the reception of existentialism. The volume explains how literary giants such as Dostoevsky and Tolstoy were incorporated into the existentialist fold, and how Kierkegaard in turn reacted to the works of Nietzsche and Nietzsche, and it describes the roles played by Jaspers and Heidegger in Germany and the Paris School of existentialism in France. Essays address not only frequently assigned works but also underappreciated discoveries, underscoring their vital relevance to contemporary critical debate. Designed to speak to a new generation’s concerns, the collection deploys a diverse range of voices to interrogate the fundamental questions of the human condition.

Soren Kierkegaard’s Journals and Papers—Srren Kierkegaard 1967 ‘I can be understood only after my death,’ Kierkegaard noted prophetically: the fulfillment of this expectation for the English-speaking world is a quarter later is signified by the English translation of Soren Kierkegaard’s Journals and Papers. The Journals and Papers, published in the twenty-volume Danish edition of the Papirer, are the most significant writings are now being made available in this definitive seven-volume edition under the editorship of two expert scholars and of history, philosophy, and psychological insight, all conveyed with novelistic verve, this is the most comprehensive and penetrating account yet written of the life and works of the enigmatic Dane who changed the course of intellectual history. Garff portrays Kierkegaard not as the all-controlling impresario behind some of the most important works of modern philosophy and religious thought—books credited with founding existentialism and prefiguring postmodernism—but rather as a man whose writings came to control him. Kierkegaard saw himself as a vessel for his writings, a tool in the hand of God, and eventually as a martyr singled out to call for the end of “Christendom.” Garff explores the events and relationships that formed Kierkegaard, including his guilt-ridden relationship with his father, his rivalry with his brother, and his famously tortured relationship with his fiancée Regine Olsen. He recreates the squalor and splendor of Golden Age Copenhagen and the intellectual milieu in which Kierkegaard found himself increasingly embattled and mercilessly caricatured. Acclaimed as a major cultural event on its publication in Denmark in 2000, this book, here presented in an exceptionally crisp and elegant translation, will be the definitive account of Kierkegaard’s life for years to come.

Introducing Kierkegaard—Dave Robinson 2015-09-03 Father of existentialism or the Eeyore of philosophy? Known as the first modern theologian, Søren Kierkegaard was a prolific writer of the Danish ‘golden age’. A philosopher, poet and social critic, his key concepts of angst, despair, and the importance of the individual, influenced many 20th-century philosophers and literature throughout Europe. Dave Robinson and Oscar Zarate’s brilliant graphic guide explains what Kierkegaard means by ‘anti-philosophy’, and tells an illuminating story of the strange life and ideas of a man tortured by his attempts to change the very priorities of Western thought.

Philosophical Fragments—Soren Kierkegaard 2017-11-21 Philosophical Fragments is a Christian philosophical work written by Danish philosopher Søren Kierkegaard in 1844. It was the first of three works written under the pseudonym Johannes Climacus, the other two were De omnibus dubitandum est, 1841 and Concluding Unscientific Postscript to Philosophical Fragments, 1846.

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Situating Existentialism—Jonathan Judaken 2012 This anthology provides a history of the systematization and canonization of existentialism, a quintessentially antrosystemic mode of thought. Situating existentialism within the history of ideas, it features new readings on the most influential works in the existential canon, exploring their formative contexts and the cultural dialogues of which they were a part. Emphasizing the multidisciplinary and global nature of existential arguments, the chosen texts relate to philosophy, religion, literature, theater, and culture and reflect European, Russian, Latin American, African, and American strains of thought. Readings are grouped into three thematic categories: national contexts, existentialism and religion, and transcultural migrations that explore the reception of existentialism. The volume explains how literary giants such as Dostoevsky and Tolstoy were incorporated into the existentialist fold, and how Kierkegaard in turn reacted to the works of Nietzsche and Nietzsche, and it describes the roles played by Jaspers and Heidegger in Germany and the Paris School of existentialism in France. Essays address not only frequently assigned works but also underappreciated discoveries, underscoring their vital relevance to contemporary critical debate. Designed to speak to a new generation’s concerns, the collection deploys a diverse range of voices to interrogate the fundamental questions of the human condition.

Soren Kierkegaard’s Journals and Papers—Srren Kierkegaard 1967 ‘I can be understood only after my death,’ Kierkegaard noted prophetically: the fulfillment of this expectation for the English-speaking world is a quarter later is signified by the English translation of Soren Kierkegaard’s Journals and Papers. The Journals and Papers, published in the twenty-volume Danish edition of the Papirer, are the most significant writings are now being made available in this definitive seven-volume edition under the editorship of two expert scholars and...
Kierkegaard's Concluding Unscientific Postscript: Søren Kierkegaard 1941 Besides a sense of personal loss at the death of David F. Swenson on February 11, 1940, I felt dismay that he had left unfinished his translation of the Unscientific Postscript. I had longed to see it published among the first of Kierkegaard's works in English. In the spring of 1935 it did not seem exorbitant to hope that it might be ready for the printer by the end of that year. For in March I learned from Professor Swenson that he had years before "done about two thirds of a rough translation." In 1937/38 he took a sabbatical leave from his university for the sake of finishing this work. Yet after all it was not finished- partly because Professor Swenson was already incapacitated by the illness which eventually resulted in his death; but also because he aimed at a degree of perfection which hardly can be reached by a translator. At one time he expressed to me his suspicion that perhaps, as in the translation of Kant's philosophy, it might require the cooperation of many scholars during several generations before the translation of Kierkegaard's terminology could be definitely settled. I hailed with joy this new apprehension, which promised a speedy conclusion of the work, and in the words of Luther I urged him to "sin boldly."--Editor's pref., p. [ix].


Volume 9: Kierkegaard and Existentialism-Jon Stewart 2016-12-05 There can be no doubt that most of the thinkers who are usually associated with the existentialist tradition, whatever their actual doctrines, were in one way or another influenced by the writings of Kierkegaard. This influence is so great that it can be fairly stated that the existentialist movement was largely responsible for the major advance in Kierkegaard’s international reception that took place in the twentieth century. In Kierkegaard’s writings one can find a rich array of concepts such as anxiety, despair, freedom, sin, the crowd, and sickness that all came to be standard motifs in existentialist literature. Sartre played an important role in canonizing Kierkegaard as one of the forerunners of existentialism. However, recent scholarship has been attentive to his ideological use of Kierkegaard. Indeed, Sartre seemed to be exploiting Kierkegaard for his own purposes and suspicions of misrepresentation and distortions have led recent commentators to go back and reexamine the complex relation between Kierkegaard and the existentialist thinkers. The articles in the present volume feature figures from the French, German, Spanish and Russian traditions of existentialism. They examine the rich and varied use of Kierkegaard by these later thinkers, and, most importantly, they critically analyze his purported role in this famous intellectual movement.