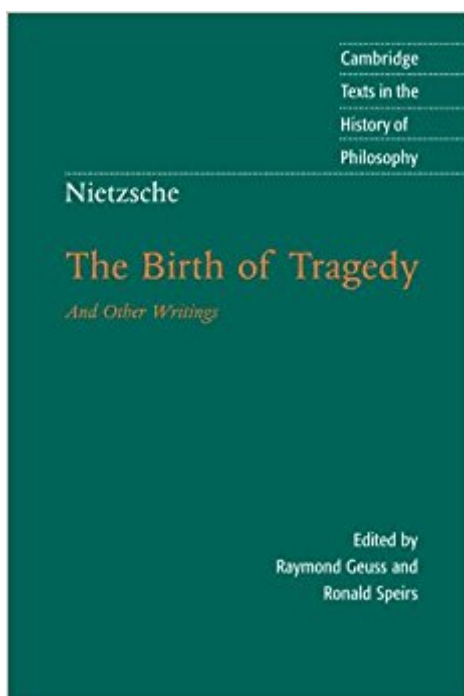


The book was found

Nietzsche: The Birth Of Tragedy And Other Writings (Cambridge Texts In The History Of Philosophy)



Synopsis

The Birth of Tragedy is one of the seminal philosophical works of the modern period. The theories developed in this relatively short text have had a profound influence on the philosophy, literature, music and politics of the twentieth century. This edition presents a new translation by Ronald Speirs and an introduction by Raymond Geuss that sets the work in its historical and philosophical context. The volume also includes two essays on related topics that Nietzsche wrote during the same period.

Book Information

Series: Cambridge Texts in the History of Philosophy

Paperback: 204 pages

Publisher: Cambridge University Press; First Edition (US) First Printing edition (April 28, 1999)

Language: English

ISBN-10: 0521639875

ISBN-13: 978-0521639873

Product Dimensions: 6 x 0.7 x 9 inches

Shipping Weight: 13 ounces (View shipping rates and policies)

Average Customer Review: 4.3 out of 5 stars 10 customer reviews

Best Sellers Rank: #46,928 in Books (See Top 100 in Books) #7 in Books > Textbooks >

Humanities > Philosophy > Aesthetics #27 in Books > Politics & Social Sciences > Philosophy >

Aesthetics #30 in Books > Politics & Social Sciences > Philosophy > Movements > Existentialism

Customer Reviews

'The main purpose of the book was to challenge nineteenth-century idealisations of classical Greece: ancient tragedy at its greatest, Nietzsche argued, was animated not by orderliness and quite decorum but by an inebriated frenzy of music, dance and rollicking enormity.' New Humanist

Text: English (translation) Original Language: German --This text refers to the Hardcover edition.

Nietzsche's premier is a fantastic work. After reading the first chapter I was pleased to discard the combative polemic of an introduction. "Singing and dancing, man expresses his sense of belonging to a higher community; he has forgotten how to walk and talk and is on the brink of flying and dancing, up and away into the air above. His gestures speak of his enchantment. Just as the animals now talk and the earth gives milk and honey, there now sounds out from within man something supernatural: he feels himself to be a god, he himself now moves in such ecstasy and

sublimity as once he saw the gods move in his dreams. Man is no longer an artist, he has become a work of art: all nature's artistic power reveals itself here, amidst shivers of intoxication, to the highest, most blissful satisfaction of the primordial unity. Here man, the noblest clay, the most precious marble, is kneaded and carved and, to the accompaniment of the chisel-blows of the Dionysiac world-artist, the call of the Eleusinian Mysteries rings out: 'Fall ye to the ground, ye millions? Feelst thou thy Creator, world?'"ÄçÄ Ä"Nietzsche

His writing although at times incoherent in long stretches reveals Nietzsche's interpretation , perception and the unfolding process of Greek tragedy as an aesthetic movement , If one has read Nietzsche's later published work , one can see the evolution of his thought process. it's worth the time spent.

Love this book-- but only skimmed since I'm a bad student. But I will get to it when I turn into a good student. Good was in perfect condition.

I previously wrote a review in which I attempted to identify the nature of a fetish based on the idea that Nietzsche met Isolde, the daughter of Wagner and Cosima, when she was four years old. I found the information about Wagner's kids on the page 120 of *Young Nietzsche* by Carl Pletsch, a professor of European intellectual history interested in the nature of genius. Wagner wanted Nietzsche to show his personal enthusiasm for music and drama as a combination at the big festival of Athens that brought tribute from other parts of the league of Greek cities and had a contest of tragedies. *The Birth of Tragedy* was not typical scholarly material. It has something in common with a book on *Religion Within the Bounds of Mere Reason* by Kant that identifies aspects of official religion as fetishizing political aims. The introduction in this volume tries to explain how democracy was unpopular for philosophers who expected people who know themselves to realize when the golden fleece became a fable. Archilochus was the early poet that Nietzsche characterized as having a love/hate relationship with a family because the father did not allow such a poet to marry his daughter. There is a suicide ritual cycle in Durant's *Life of Greece* that did not get mentioned by Nietzsche because he thought Wagner was more important than old grudges.

After Plato/Aristotle, the most influential (and read) Western philosopher is Nietzsche, and few of his writings continue to resonate in the mind as forcefully as "*The Birth of Tragedy*." It's at once a coherent and fairly accessible text with implications far in excess of its stated, explicit meanings.

Although Nietzsche's focus is, as the title indicates, on Greek drama prior to the 5th century B.C. and to the written records of Aeschylus, his setting is as much the realm of the sub-conscious, whether viewed as Jung's collective unconscious or Freud's id. "The Birth of Tragedy" could as accurately be titled "An Anatomy of Desire and Investigation of the Role of the Erotic." Anyone who has read with understanding this account of the primary agency of the Chorus in early tragedy as well as the privileging of darkness over light, of the ear over the eye, of incantation over narration, is likely to find all "texts" thereafter colored by Nietzsche's views. It's no longer a mystery why "Moon" songs outnumber "Sun" songs by a vast margin in music literature, or why writers from Chaucer and Shakespeare to Wagner and Cole Porter extoll the realm of the dark and atemporal while sparing no venomous rhetoric in relentless denunciations of a rational, brightly lit temporal order. Even a poet as calm and commonsensical as Wordsworth could write, "We murder to dissect." That which is illuminated, and hence visible and measurable, is necessarily individualized, quantified, and objectified, removing it from the vital stream that at some level we recognize as leading us to our most authentic selves. Whenever we "stop" the life-flow to examine a part--whether as an analytic scientist, a rational psychologist, or a pathological individual who finds love surrogates in the form of some fetish--we in effect "kill" the thing that had formerly embodied the living and the whole. Only by careful reconstruction can we begin to understand how the object of analysis, when experienced as part of the current, is not merely an object but a microcosm. "The Birth of Tragedy" is Nietzsche's metaphorical journey into the archetypal "heart of darkness" that has been the destination for storytellers from Homer to Francis Ford Coppola. But it also represents the challenge confronting any true mathematician or scientist engaged in the quest of exploring and representing "the real." Perhaps it goes without saying that for any lover who is capable of addressing with honesty the experience of being "in love" Nietzsche's essay is practically required reading: it may probe sores and open wounds, but it's doubtful any other text does a better job of explaining why we as humans love to love, desire to desire, and are drawn--repeatedly and against our wills--to the entrancing song from the darkness.

Oh my goodness, I love this book. I am also a fan of the series Cambridge Texts in Philosophy, my favorite being Schopenhauer's "On the Fourfold Root of the Principle of Sufficient Reason".

[Download to continue reading...](#)

Nietzsche: The Birth of Tragedy and Other Writings (Cambridge Texts in the History of Philosophy)
Nietzsche: Beyond Good and Evil: Prelude to a Philosophy of the Future (Cambridge Texts in the History of Philosophy)
Nietzsche: 'On the Genealogy of Morality' and Other Writings: Revised

Student Edition (Cambridge Texts in the History of Political Thought) The Cambridge Companion to Nietzsche (Cambridge Companions to Philosophy) Augustine: On the Free Choice of the Will, On Grace and Free Choice, and Other Writings (Cambridge Texts in the History of Philosophy) A History of Philosophy, Vol. 7: Modern Philosophy - From the Post-Kantian Idealists to Marx, Kierkegaard, and Nietzsche Medieval Islamic Philosophical Writings (Cambridge Texts in the History of Philosophy) Four Revenge Tragedies: The Spanish Tragedy; The Revenger's Tragedy; The Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois; and The Atheist's Tragedy (Oxford World's Classics) Descartes: Meditations on First Philosophy: With Selections from the Objections and Replies (Cambridge Texts in the History of Philosophy) Rousseau: 'The Discourses' and Other Early Political Writings (Cambridge Texts in the History of Political Thought) (v. 1) J. S. Mill: 'On Liberty' and Other Writings (Cambridge Texts in the History of Political Thought) The Cambridge Companion to Medieval Jewish Philosophy (Cambridge Companions to Philosophy) Books of Breathing and Related Texts -Late Egyptian Religious Texts in the British Museum Vol.1 (Catalogue of the Books of the Dead and Other Religious Texts in the British Museum) Manifesto for Philosophy: Followed by Two Essays: "the (Re)Turn of Philosophy Itself" and "Definition of Philosophy" (Sunny Series, Intersections, Philosophy and Critical Theory) Weber: Political Writings (Cambridge Texts in the History of Political Thought) Basic Writings of Nietzsche Basic Writings of Nietzsche (Modern Library Classics) Classic and Romantic German Aesthetics (Cambridge Texts in the History of Philosophy) Kant: Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals (Cambridge Texts in the History of Philosophy) Prolegomena to Any Future Metaphysics: That Will Be Able to Come Forward as Science: With Selections from the Critique of Pure Reason, Revised Edition (Cambridge Texts in the History of Philosophy)

[Contact Us](#)

[DMCA](#)

[Privacy](#)

[FAQ & Help](#)