Question number one :

There are three factors with description that Nietzsche has. The free will thesis, which holds that everyone is responsible for their actions because they have the capacity to make choices, is the first. In order to disprove this notion, he contends that nothing has an independent origin and that one's behavior isn't necessarily the result of conscious brain activity. All motivations can be recognized in accordance with the "transparency of self" idea and evaluated using deeds which is the second descriptive component. On the other hand, Nietzsche takes offense and argues that since each person has a unique collection of type-facts and since our intentions are separate from our actions, our motivation for acting in a given way is not clear. The similarity thesis completes the description. According to which if persons are sufficiently alike, a single moral standard can be applied to everyone. Despite their differences, according to Nietzsche, people differ fundamentally from one another. Because of this, what is helpful to one person could be toxic to another. Normative moralities are typically the subject of Nietzsche's critiques. According to him, conventional morality is harmful to higher beings and a hindrance to people who want to grow into their best selves. As a result, it is dangerous for higher people.