Friedrich Nietzsche, who was born in October 1844, is a German philosopher who played a crucial role in analyzing culture. He was preoccupied with establishing the intentions of modern religion and morality. Nietzche was an atheist who believed in God's non-existence. To him, God's non-existence was attributed to the rise in enlighten and secularization within Germany and, by extension, Europe. The carefree and love of pleasure among locals made him state that God is dead.

He also came up with the slave morality philosophy, whose principal objective was about moral practices inherent within the society. Unlike earlier philosophers who advanced aristocracy, which entailed the relationship between the slaves and the powerful, he proposed the original moral system. The actual morality practiced by the Greeks was referred to as master morality. In this regard, he stated that goodness arises from having things that enhance happiness. These include the possession of riches, strength, health, power, and many more (Ref-u590714). On the other hand, being wrong was associated with slavery and poverty. Ailments, weakness, hatred, and others represented evil in society.

Nietzsche believes that good health and power are attributed to happiness. He states that sick persons cannot achieve their objectives with these assumptions. The weakness that they experience usually makes them be enslaved and despair because of the need to rely on the more powerful persons within the society.

The slave morality arose from a reaction against master morality where good and evil were distinguished. Nietzsche believed that slavery enhanced pessimism and fear among individuals. He attributed slave morality to Christianity and Judaism. To promote submission among followers, the two religious groups used the presence of fear, hopelessness, and disillusionment (Ref-f292353). Through this, it became possible for the followers to be enslaved. In addition, religions also played a crucial role in promoting inequality within society. This began from the institution of the family and proceeded to other segments of the community (Ref-f292353). He believed that incorporating equality within the society would make the followers know their rights and develop resistance.

Nietzsche believes that the marriage institution is detrimental to women. Marriage makes women to forgo their ambitions and aspirations by sacrificing their life to men. This enables them to forget themselves in a bid to satisfy their men`s ego and risking one`s life. Besides, it promotes asymmetric interactions between husbands and wives (Ref-s632501). This can be equated to lack of happiness and slavery.