

## **HUM103-Write up on Session 10A & 10B**

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## **Class-10 A**

### **Answer to the Question No-1**

The opinions and beliefs of the society in which it exists have an impact on morality; it is not a universal, global concept. Nietzsche's perspective is based on this principle.

Nietzsche believed that every person has a special point of view which influences how they view their surroundings. Their experiences, cultural background, and unique values and beliefs contribute to this point of view. As a result, there are many different views on morality that are each affected by their particular situation, rather than one "correct" perspective or opinion.

Situations or circumstances are big factors regarding this issue. Because, factors of morality of any individual changes depending on these situations. Moreover, the changes that occur in society and cultures are also working behind it. So, it is not a “constant” type of idea about moral or ethical values , actions. To add on this, no fixed , absolute criteria of judgement can be established on this as it is dependent on time, evolution of a whole civilization. So, as a result, the evaluation of these morals are also the same. They are also dependent on specific subjects and factors. The concept of Nietzsche inquiries the idea of absolute morals and truth that is objective.

In his view, there is no fundamental or unbiased morality that can be applied to evaluate the actions of people or societies, and moral decisions are just methods for gaining authority and authority over others.

As per my thinking on this topic, The interpretation of moral values is necessary. And the birth of these moral values are dependent on the ideas that a particular society is based on. As human beings are the main of any society, so their opinions, their thoughts matters the most here. It is obvious that the degradation or rising of moral qualities of any civilization and evaluation of those values are explained , interpreted under some human conditions and limitations which are changeable according to time.

Nietzsche agreed that morality was not a concept that was complete and universal, but rather that morality was a concept that changed by the individual's point of view and the social, political, and societal surroundings in which it evolved. In addition, he argued that morality is not an expression of the truth but rather an instrument for maintaining the rules of society and society's system of power.

## **Answer to the Question No-2**

The term "slave revolt" describes an era in history in which a group of people who were once oppressed and helpless turned the rules of society on themselves. Slave morality is the main concept from which the issue of "Slave revolt" arises. According to "Slave morality", the Slaves have a more acute condition. They are bound by the Masters (People of master class) and cannot act as they wish. They are helpless, poor, and resentful. Because they do not have the ideas to do otherwise, they initially see themselves as bad, just like the Masters do.

But Nietzsche argues that ultimately a "slave revolt" takes place. Due to the slaves' lack of strength, this is a moral revolt rather than a physical revolt. The slaves in this revolt come to realize that they can only bear their pain if they change it as both positive and a decision.

Powerful people and fighters established the current ideals of society. These principles were based on the idea of the "noble" or "master" morality, which created a value on courage, respect, and achievement. The hated owners' power has been criticized and their weakness is praised in the slave morality. Nietzsche considers the transvaluation of values as the main achievement of the slave revolt and even recognizes it as a great act that had the effect of influencing.

A term named "resentment" is important here. Nietzsche gives the example of Jews and how they developed under the "discipline of suffering"—Jews not as a racial identity but historically

and politically slaves/subjects of other powerful empires and states—to illustrate how the slave/mass/vast majority living in a herd mentality is overpowered by resentment.

Again,he also states that the usual values of the elite and the warrior class were essentially changed by the values of Christianity. the dominance of slave morality had led to a culture of weakness, and nihilism.

In this concept, what is good for the master class, turns out to be evil for the slave class.They were in lack of facilities, privileges as equal as the master class.

## **Class-10 B**

### **Answer to the Question No-1**

According to Nietzsche, a "anti-natural" morality that goes "against the natural laws of life" has been the morality for an assessment of traditional morality, which he observed as the basis of rule and an obstacle to the growth of humanity. Nietzsche believed that the 'highest' human beings, those who have unique creativity, brain, and determination, are especially affected by the typical objective of moral pejorative sense, which uses ethical judgments that criticize certain actions or behaviors.

Higher humans tend to be motivated to achieve their high targets because they have an overall life activity. Due to the higher man's lengthy historical view, this uniting effort is not being made for immediate satisfaction but more as an example of work done under the criticism of ages. To elaborate more on this, There are creative and intelligent people, "the men of great creativity, the really great men according to my understanding" (The Will to Power), who are able to give up their lives to a work and produce amazing works of perfection for the world by a unique union of nourishment and nature. According to Nietzsche, those who survive limitations applied by slave morality and create their own ideas based on their specific requires and talents are the "highest" among us. These people, whom Nietzsche described to as "ubermenschen" or "supermen," are not limited by the rules of traditional morality and are capable of establishing their own ethical principles according to their distinctive features and creativity. The "ubermensch" is not obliged

to accept morality and has the power to go beyond it, existing up to his or her own ideals of achievement.

As it bounds the ubermensch's ("supermen") capacity to use their will to power, the moral pejorative sense used to criticize their actions is especially damaging. According to Nietzsche, the main purpose behind every human act is the will to power. It is the desire to be successful, to act up for themselves, and to conquer obstacles. Furthermore, they are the main source of all the development and invention in a particular society because of their creative and innovative natural talents.

Finally, Nietzsche says that the 'highest' human beings, the ubermensch, are harmed by the normative goal of moral pejorative reason, which uses ethical judgments to criticize specific acts or behaviors. Due to the ubermensch is not bound by traditional ethics and has the freedom to establish their own standards of supremacy.

## **Answer to the Question No-2**

The desire for self-mastery and self-overcoming is also part of the will for power, which goes outside of the need to rule others and it is not the “free will” for everything. According to Nietzsche, this urge relates and influences our will to act in the world and is essential for an existence of life..

In his book named “On the Genealogy of Morality”, the need for control is a natural and essential part of existence. Living beings may overcome challenges, express themselves, and achieve success due to their determination. The desire for Self-mastery and self-overcoming is also part of the will to power, which goes beyond the desire to rule others. It is a desire that motivates us to explore our limits, force ourselves, and pursue success in whatever we do. Again, Nietzsche said that the facts of our existence, not the choices we make, decide what we desire. The environment, society, the sciences, and history all have an effect on how we will act in society as a whole. In the universe, Nietzsche denied that we are completely free actors. He believed that our independence was constrained by the laws of nature and by the rules of our society and nature. Yet, he also thought that we have some control over how our lives end. Therefore, we can actively work to establish our own targets and will to influence, so we are not completely a victim of our circumstances.

He also claims that self-overcoming is the way to achieving freedom and self-mastery. Self-overcoming includes pushing oneself to new sets of targets, going far above from what is easily accessible and looking for success.



According to Nietzsche's theory, slave morality can be defined by a value placed on self-control and self-denial, and an absence of desire, all of which work to make those with authority feel guilty for their power and to prevent their capacity to make use of it. Slave morality, in Nietzsche's opinion, is a challenge to the will for power and prevents us from achieving our entire capacity as humans.

To conclude, though Nietzsche states that we are influenced by many things, such as biology, environment, and society, he thought that these things do not entirely decide who we are as individuals. He argued that creativity and independence are qualities that enable humans to have some control over what happens to them. Nietzsche rejected traditional ideas of free will, but he believed that applying our will to power can help us face challenges to set our own ideas of value and targets.

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