



Sartre in 90 Minutes

Paul Strathern

Download now

Read Online ➔

Sartre in 90 Minutes

Paul Strathern

Sartre in 90 Minutes Paul Strathern

Sarte's life and ideas presented in entertaining and accessible fashion--another title in our highly successful "90 Minutes" series. "Each of these little books is witty and dramatic and creates a sense of time, place, and character....I cannot think of a better way to introduce oneself and one's friends to Western civilization."--Katherine A. Powers, Boston Globe. "Witty, illuminating, and blessedly concise."--Jim Holt, Wall Street Journal."

Sartre in 90 Minutes Details

Date : Published June 1st 1998 by Ivan R. Dee Publisher (first published May 25th 1998)

ISBN : 9781566631921

Author : Paul Strathern

Format : Paperback 96 pages

Genre : Philosophy, Nonfiction, Biography, History, Humanities

 [Download Sartre in 90 Minutes ...pdf](#)

 [Read Online Sartre in 90 Minutes ...pdf](#)

Download and Read Free Online Sartre in 90 Minutes Paul Strathern

From Reader Review Sartre in 90 Minutes for online ebook

Arash Kamangir says

?? ????.

Martyn says

I've enjoyed this series in the past, they're usually concise accounts of the subjects life with some of their major philosophical ideas thrown in for good measure. In this book though it became fairly clear that the author has little time or respect for Sartre, both as a person and for his ideas. This is a shame on two counts. One - In a book of this size it doesn't pay to call an idea "nonsense" if you are then limited by size restraints to be able back up that claim with concrete examples. It leaves the reader, particularly the philosophical reader, frustrated and untrusting - I always like to know why, in the words of the author, a philosophical idea is "obviously nonsense". And two - I do have a healthy respect for Sartre and his philosophy and in the few direct comparisons between the author's ideas and Sartre's the author comes off as shrill and snide, not to mention unconvincing.

Overall a great series but this entry feels too personal to the author to be considered 'good'. Strathern usually manages to stay in the background of his work, which makes it far more enjoyable for the reader. Maybe he should have opted to leave Sartre out of the series all together.

EDIT: It CAN be read in 90 minutes!

Michael Shubin says

???????? ???? ??? ?????? ??????? ?????????????? ? ?????????? ??????. ?????????? ???? ?????? ?????????
???????? ?????????????, ?????? ??? ?????? ?????????????? ?????????? ?? ??? ??? ?????????? ?????????????? ?????????, ??? ???
????? "?? 90 ??????" ? ?????????? ?????????? ?? ?????????? ?????????????? ?????????? ?????? ? ?????????????? ??????????
???????? ? ?????? ??? ?????? ?????????????? ?????????? ?????? ? ??? ?????????????????? ????????? ?? ?????, ?????????????????
?????? ?????????.

Mavie says

I was expecting an introductory summary or Sartre's life and ideas... what I found was, yes I have an idea now of Sartre's life but mostly an idea of the dislike of the author about Sartre's ideas and philosophy. It felt more like a critic than an informative piece.

Jono Balliett says

Liked it, but I felt that it had a negative point of view. The author came off as a right of center critic rather

than an objective purveyor of Sartre's ideas.

Jimmy says

About the death of his father when Sartre was age one, he says, "the greatest event of my life. . . . Had he lived my father would have lain down on top of me and squashed me." He also claims, "I hate my childhood and everything that survives from it."

A philosophy teacher perceptively remarked about Sartre's "excessive elaboration of insufficiently clarified ideas."

Rather than bathe, Sartre took up pipe smoking to mask his odor, an idea he got from Simone de Beauvoir.

Here's where I think Sartre really goes off the deep end in his philosophy for me. We have no right to bemoan our fate. We must take complete responsibility for our lives. Every individual wills his own destiny: he wills his character and even the circumstances under which his character acts. That means that Sartre himself was responsible for WWII and must accept responsibility and act accordingly. "This is my war; it is in my image, and I deserve it . . . everything happens as if I carried the entire responsibility for this war . . . So I am this war."

In some ways, it surprises me that I think I understand why he says that. I took responsibility for the Vietnam War and volunteered to go there, as long as it was under my own conditions. I made the best of my life. However, I am a loyal follower of the NH philosopher Genetopsis. He denied free will. We are products of three forces beyond our control: heredity, environment, and chance.

Sartre worked as a meteorologist in the French army. He was captured and sent to Germany where he studied Heidegger in POW camp. For Heidegger, the utmost certainty was my dasein, literally "being there" but more helpfully translated as "being-in-the-world." My fundamental sense of being is frustrated by the distractions of everyday existence. "Only in the anticipation of death" do we grasp "the finitude of one's existence, it pulls one away from the unending multiplicities of possibilities which immediately present themselves--possibilities such as comfortableness, shirking, and taking things lightly." We must be "free for death." Heidegger himself did not seem to live this way. He was a university professor with a free lodge in the Black Forest. He never apologized for his silence on the Nazi regime.

For Sartre, we must choose what we do. Increase my consciousness. Become more self aware and more aware of my predicament. Accept responsibility for my predicament, my actions, and the self I create with those actions. With no ultimate Good or Evil, no human activity is intrinsically better than any other. We must accept our equivalency. We choose to make one act better than another by our own choice. We act in bad faith when we delude ourselves, especially when we attempt to rationalize human existence by imposing on it meaning or coherence. This can be done by accepting religion or any set of given values. It even includes science if it imposes an overall meaning on life. Therefore, acting in bad faith means avoiding responsibility for one's actions by shifting this on to some outside influence.

"There is no such thing as human nature, because there is no all-seeing God to have a conception of it. . . . A human being is nothing else but what he makes of himself; he exists only as much as he realizes himself. He is thus nothing more than the sum of his actions, nothing else but what his life is."

In Being and Nothingness, Sartre says, "What I am is nothingness, which is an absence of being. What I long for is the being that surrounds me, which I lack." Our actions and desires are "tributaries of this flow toward

being." We desire the world, to possess it, to be it. In some sense, I become the objects I possess. By possessing something, my nothingness becomes being. I will also thus become being in the eyes of others. So when I publish a poem and someone praises me, I have become something in the world. I can avoid the nothingness.

The same thing happens when I destroy or consume something. Sartre smoked two packs a day.

"My freedom is choosing to be God, a choice which is manifest and echoed in all my actions."

"Existence is futile."

"Man is a useless passion."

Juliette Greco became famous singing existentialist songs in the Latin Quarter. She wore a black dress. He sat at his table writing. Both became tourist sights.

"We are alone, without excuses. That is what I mean when I say that man is condemned to be free."

Gide has a man spontaneously push a man from a train. And Camus had his famous murder in *The Stranger* "because of the sun."

"Man is condemned to be free."

"The world of explanations and reasons is not that of existence."

"The essential thing is contingency. In other words, by logical definition, existence is not necessity. To exist just means to be there; what exists just simply appears and lets itself be encountered. You can never deduce it."

"The first effect of existentialism is that it puts every man in possession of himself as he is, and places the entire responsibility for his existence upon his own shoulders."

"It is inadmissible that a man should pass judgment on Man. Existentialism does away with this sort of judgment; an existentialist will never take Man as the end, since Man is still to be determined."

"Atheistic existentialism, of which I am a representative, maintains that if God doesn't exist there is at least one being whose existence comes before its essence--that is, a being which can exist before it can be defined before any conception of it. That being is Man--or, as Heidegger calls it, human reality. . . . Man first of all exists, encounters himself, surges up in the world--and defines himself afterwards. . . . Man is not definable because to begin with he is nothing. He will not be anything until later, and then he will be what he makes of himself."

"Consciousness is complete emptiness (because the entire world is outside it)."

"My acts cause values to spring up like partridges."

"Hell is other people."

Jose says

Excellent. quick and easy to understand. clear and concise.

Jana says

I found these "philosophers in 90 minutes" audiobooks at my library and thought "why not do a quick review?" (Not that I remember a thing from my classes.) This one is by far the most superior, so far. Not because Sartre was any great philosopher (on the contrary) but because the author takes you on a semi-comic/cynical tour of his thought. And that, my friends is so refreshing when listening to these philosophers (and how great they think their ideas are.)

Wilier says

Sartre en 90 minutos es una edición mas de esta serie dedicada a resumir la obra de algunos de los filosofos mas importantes de la historia, tarea que no es nada sencilla, pues resumir el pensamiento de semejantes personajes conlleva su dificultad. en este caso podemos conocer la vida de Sartre, el percuror del existencialismo moderno, conocemos sus motivaciones, sus traumas y placeres y de esa formar entender mejor su pensamiento. Recomendado.

Shaghayegh.I3 says

????? ??? ?????? ?????? ?? ?? ??? ?????? ??????? ??? ?????? ??? ??? ?? ??? ?????? ?? ?????? ?? ??? - ?????? ?????? ?? ???
?? ?????? ? ?? ??? ?? ?????? ?? ?? ?????? .

Vincent Russo says

Nice and short account of Satre's main philosophical contributions and life. Having only been familiar with Satre's work from a completely topical level, this brief introduction served to add a bit more foundation to my understanding of his philosophical principles. The book "Nausea" by Satre has been on my to read list for a while, primarily because I believe it was the inspiration for the song "Nausea" from the Swedish death metal band "At the Gates".

Mark Crouch says

Working on my Godard/Brody project I was interested in learning more about Sartre as his work was super influential on the whole Left Bank/New Wave movement in France at that time. I found it interesting his claim that "existence precedes essence" and found that it closely mirrors my view on life. Interested now in reading some stuff by him. The book itself is pretty good, what you would expect from the title.

Achmad Soefandi says

buku kecil yang bagus untuk peminat pemikiran eksistensialisme Sartre. Dalam awalan buku kecil ini akan dibahas mengenai kehidupan Sartre semasa kecil, karena masa kecil Sartre turut membantu pembentukan filsafat eksistensialismenya. Pada bagian selanjutnya akan dijelaskan mengenai kisah percintaan Sartre dengan sang istri. Dan pada bagian akhirnya bagaimana filsafat eksistensialisme Sartre begitu berkembang pesat, dengan indikasi banyaknya pengikut Sartre

Mboconnor31 says

Another synopsis of a complex person, time, place and philosophy by Strathern. Well done!

RR says

A decent history with a brief outline of Sartre's contribution to existentialism, but not a substitute for a full introduction to existentialism. Perhaps I just do not find Sartre individually interesting enough. Strongly recommend listening at at least 1.5x speed.
