

HONEYCOMB HARVEST





**Martin
Heidegger
(1889-1976)**

**Jean-Paul Sartre
(1905-1980)**

**Simone de
Beauvoir
(1908-1986)**

**Albert Camus
(1913-1960)**

A form of philosophical inquiry that explores the issue of human existence and asks questions related to the meaning, purpose, and value of human existence.

Advocates for the active engagement and full integration of philosophical principles, focusing on the importance of individual choice, authenticity, and personal responsibility, while shaping one's own life and searching for meaning.

The knowledge of personal freedom and the responsibility to make honest choices can cause discomfort. However, it is important to support the discomfort in order to live a sincere life and find meaning in individual experiences and decisions.

Highlights peoples' ability to share their life through autonomous decision-making, focusing on the responsibility built into creating personal meaning and identity.

Draws attention to the very deep influence of individual conditions, contexts, and experiences of human existence, highlighting the importance of acknowledging and confronting these factors in navigating freedom and responsibility to find real meaning and purpose.

Emphasizes the need to confront life's uncertainties authentically and to create personal meaning through active engagement with existence. This central theme in existentialism focuses on the individual's experience of being and the profound questions of meaning, freedom, choice, and responsibility that arise from it.

Søren Kierkegaard explored the individual's personal experience, emphasizing the existential angst, stress, worry, originality, and the creation of personal meaning in the middle of life's uncertainties with a particular focus on fear and stress and the complexities of existence.

Examines the contradictions in human existence, highlighting the sense of meaninglessness that results from confronting life's uncertainties. This theme advocates for individuals to confront these difficulties while trying to find purpose in the middle of the mystery of life.

Friedrich Nietzsche's concept of "becoming who you are" emphasized his belief in the transformative power of living philosophically, believing that philosophy should shape one's life and not be abstract.

Martin Heidegger's philosophy focused on human existence within the world, emphasizing the interconnectedness of individuals with their environment and the significance of their existence within it.

Jean-Paul Sartre claims that humans are free and must take full responsibility for their choices in a world without meaning. He argues that individuals struggle with the weight of their freedom and the responsibility to create their own values and meaning, but the only way to overcome this is to embrace it and take ownership of their existence.

Simone de Beauvoir argues that a person must assert themselves in order to overcome societal expectations and create a meaningful life. She also highlights ways social, cultural, and historical contexts shape a person's experiences and possibilities.

Albert Camus focuses on the inherent tension between humanity's search for meaning in an indifferent world.

It is better to try something and fail than to try nothing and succeed. The result may be the same, but you won't be. We always grow more through defeats than victories.

- Søren Kierkegaard

There will always be rocks in the road ahead of us. They will be stumbling blocks or stepping stones; it all depends on how you use them.

-Friedrich Nietzsche

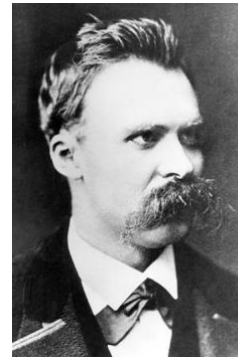
How one encounters reality is a choice.

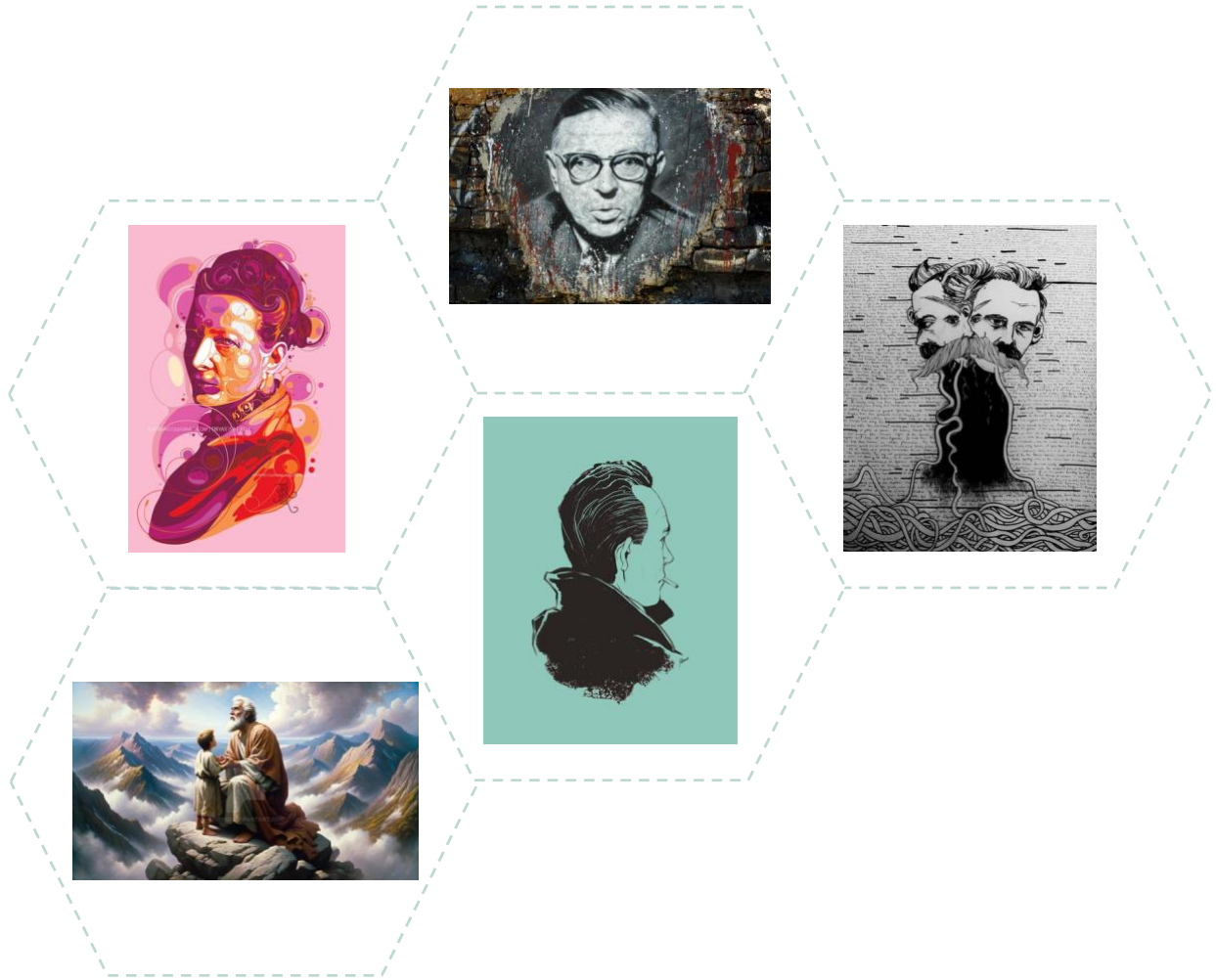
-Martin Heidegger

Freedom is what you do with
what's been done to you.
-Jean-Paul Sartre

The point is not for women
simply to take power out of
men's hands, since that
wouldn't change anything
about the world. It's a question
precisely of destroying that
notion of power.
-Simone de Beauvoir

Life is meaningless, but worth
living, provided you recognize
it's meaningless.
-Albert Camus





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