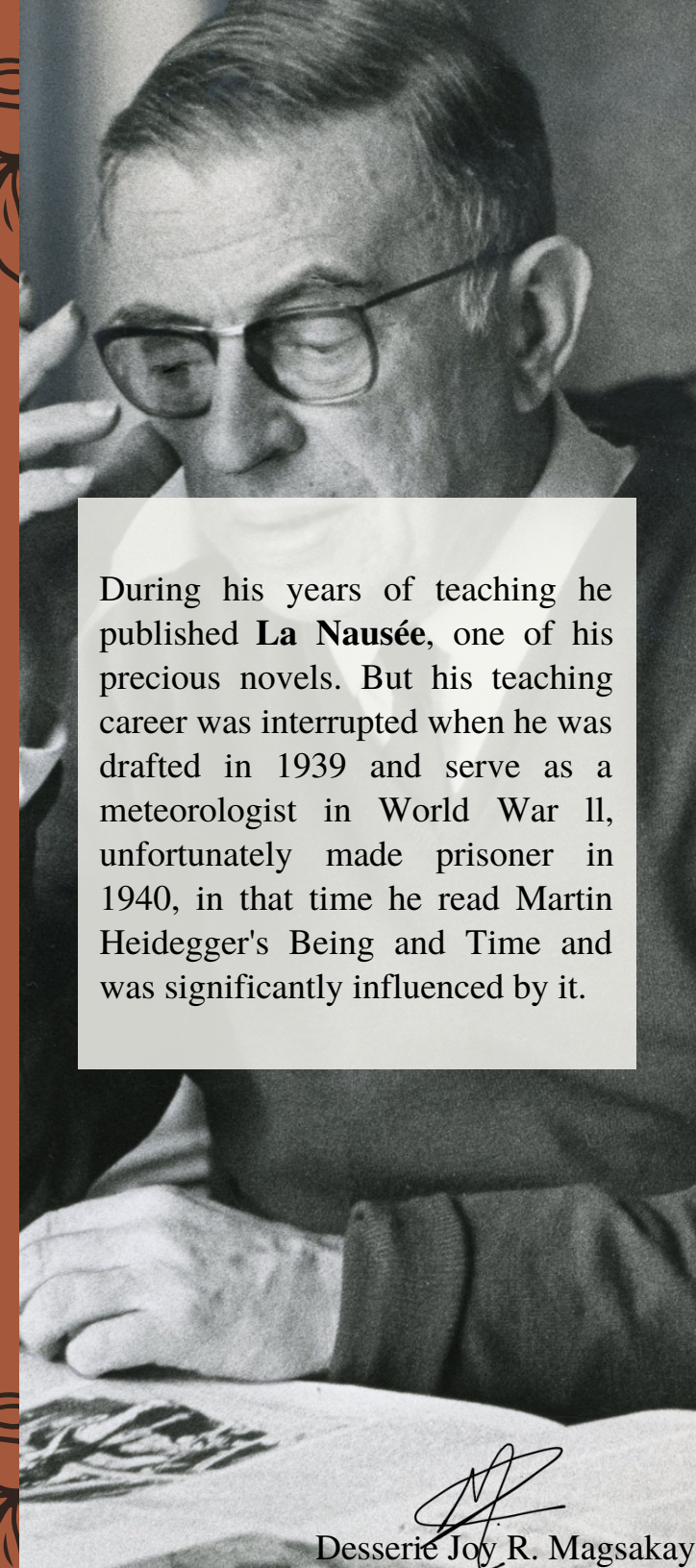
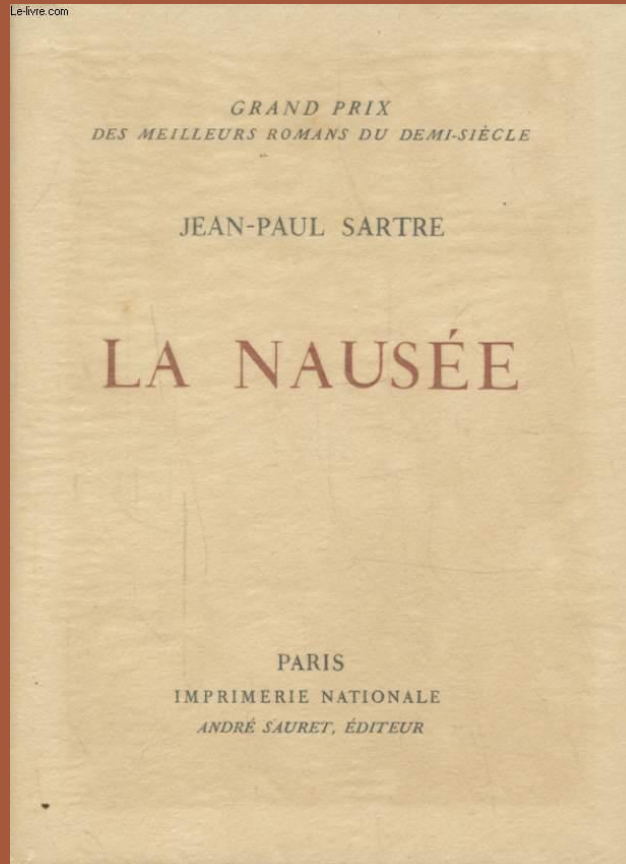




Jean-Paul Sartre was born in Paris, on June 21, 1905. As a child, Sartre was already introduced to classical literature. He studied at one of the most prestigious school in Paris, the École Normale Supérieure. On where he met Simone de Beauvoir. Simone is a feminist and fellow existentialist philosopher. They became life long partners that challenged the social expectations of their respective 'bourgeois' background. After years later Sartre successfully became Professor of Philosophy at Le Havre in 1931.

Le-livre.com



During his years of teaching he published **La Nausée**, one of his precious novels. But his teaching career was interrupted when he was drafted in 1939 and serve as a meteorologist in World War II, unfortunately made prisoner in 1940, in that time he read Martin Heidegger's Being and Time and was significantly influenced by it.



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**Critique
de la Raison
dialectique**

TOME II
(inachevé)

L'intelligibilité de l'Histoire

par

JEAN-PAUL SARTRE

nrf

Éditions Gallimard

He published *Being and Nothingness* in 1943, is massive representation of his concept of being, from which much of modern existentialism derives. He made his major publication after 1955, the *Critique de la raison dialectique*. On October 1964, Sartre was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature but he declined the prize, the first Nobel Laureate to do so. He died from pulmonary edema at Paris on April 15, 1980.

Being and Nothingness

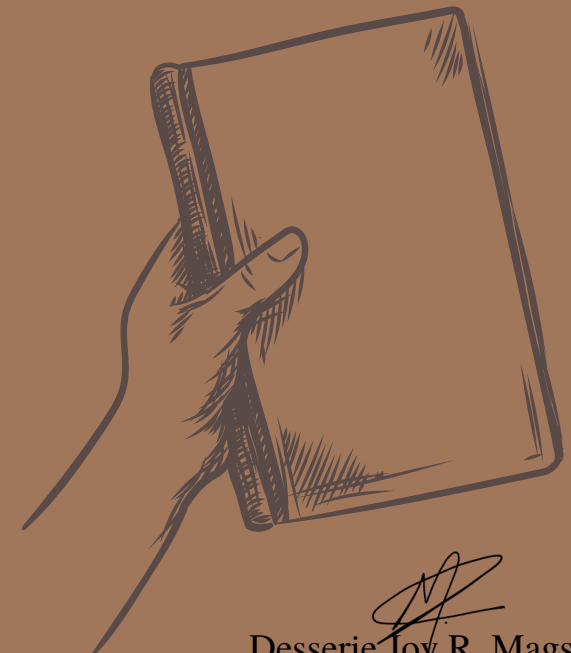
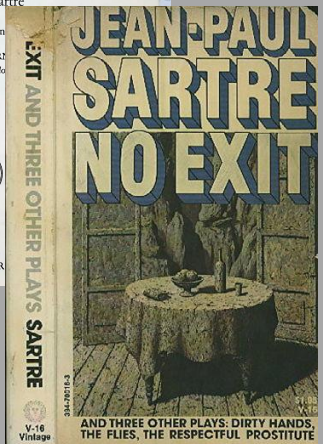
An Essay on
Phenomenological Ontology

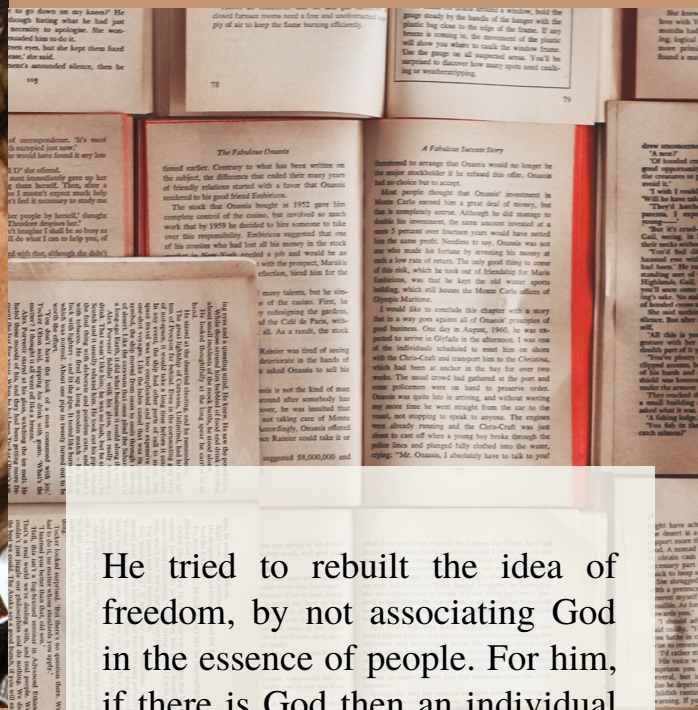
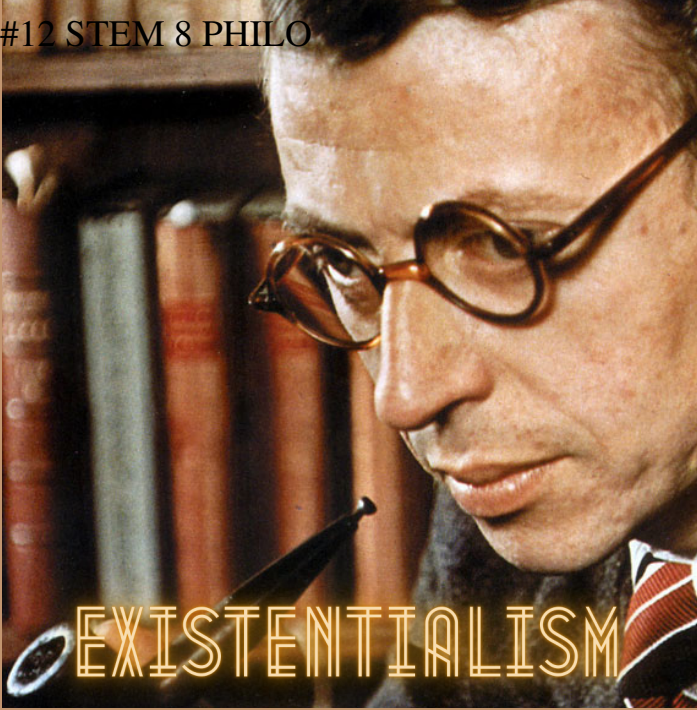
by
Jean-Paul Sartre

Translated and with an introduction
by
HAZEL E. BARRETT
University of Colorado



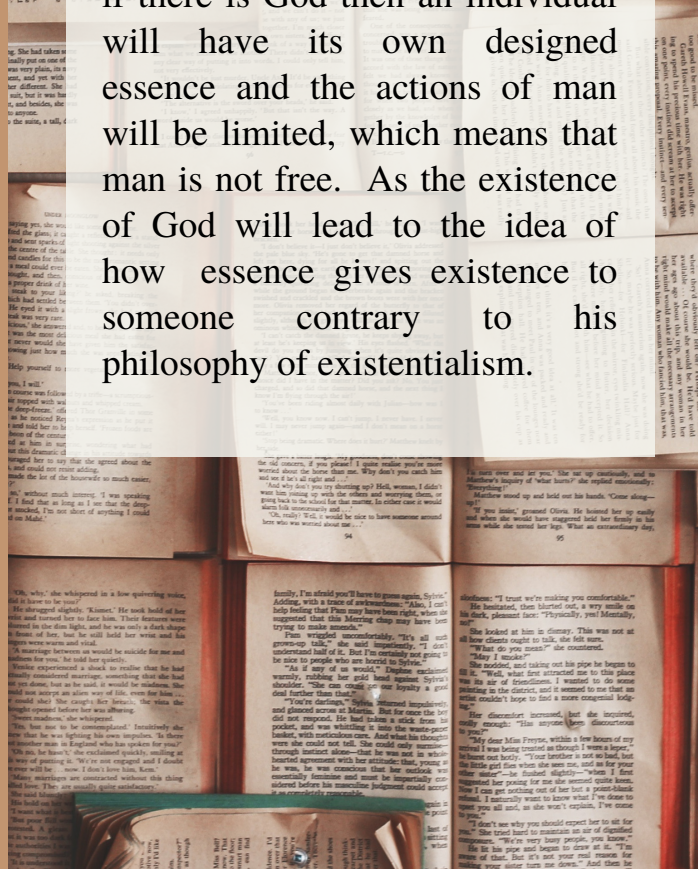
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Sartre is a proponent of a philosophical thought known as **existentialism**. It emphasizes the existence of an individual. **In Sartre's philosophy, he theorized that existence precedes essence**, contrary to the core philosophy of essentialism. He believed that an individual creates his essence through what he does and not on what he's designed essence is, set by God. For Sartre people lived in anguish, as he stated that "man is condemned to be free because once thrown into the world, he is responsible on everything he does".

He tried to rebuilt the idea of freedom, by not associating God in the essence of people. For him, if there is God then an individual will have its own designed essence and the actions of man will be limited, which means that man is not free. As the existence of God will lead to the idea of free essence gives existence to someone contrary to his philosophy of existentialism.



In Sartre's philosophy freedom is one of its fundamental aspects. He discussed about how people commonly neglect on the fundamental nature of freedom and philosophy, he called it "Bad Faith", It is choosing Long term agony in attempt to avoid short term discomfort. **There is no predetermined character that makes people who they are, cause they are the one that will creates it.** In his philosophy, the purpose of our lives is not set by God. **We are the one that will create it, because for him, man has freedom.**

