

Tanta University
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**The moral problem between Kierkegaard and
Sartre**

Thesis to obtain a Master of Arts degree

Introduction by the student

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Master Thesis Abstract

The research deals with the ethical problem of our contemporary lives. We have presented this moral problem from the point of view of existential thought, in two existential theorists, Soren Kierkegaard (father of existential philosophy on its Christian side) and Jean Paul Sartre.

Therefore, the message aims at presenting the similarities and differences between them, although they stem from the same existential school? .

The most important results of the research:

1. Kierkegaard and Sartre succeeded in expressing the spirit of the times with all its negatives and contradictions, and this is what their existential position expressed.
2. The value criterion for each philosopher is subjective and relative. Ethical values are relative, personal and subjective.
3. The Philosophers reject absolute morality. Their morality is not standard. There are no criteria for good and evil, right or wrong. The truth is not absolute but relative.
4. Kierkegaard and Sartre emphasized that morality stems from man; it is the morality of freedom and creativity.
5. Both Kierkegaard and Sartre have been cautious about material and technological progress on man.
- 6 - The solution lies in adhering to moral values and the most important value of freedom, so it is the ethics of freedom.
7. The source of moral values in the two different, at Kierkegaard (man and God together), and at Sartre (man) only.
- 8 - Sartre failed to deal with the consequences of atheism, Vltbst the paths and routes and missed him and the aid and

divine support is inexhaustible, and his philosophy came full of fear and regret and despair, which could not exceed in his moral philosophy.

9. One of the most important results of the research is that morality requires the support of religion for it and that it is impossible to imagine a purely human morality that does not refer to any religious dimension.