Existentialism Here and Now
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"The" great movement that we call existentialism has no clear boundaries, but rather a fluid, amorphous form that can be found in the work of many different authors and thinkers across various fields.

One of the most significant aspects of existentialism is its emphasis on the individual's experience and the importance of personal responsibility. Existentialists argue that the world is devoid of inherent meaning, and that each person must create their own meaning through their actions and experiences. This can be seen in the works of authors such as Albert Camus, Jean-Paul Sartre, and Friedrich Nietzsche.

Beyond psychology, our consciousness has been subtly changed by the presence of existentialism; this is clear whenever we talk of "a leap of faith" or "bad faith," whenever we refer to making someone into an object or having a "dialogue." As we move away from a deterministic view of the world, existentialism encourages us to embrace our freedom and take responsibility for our choices.

In a sense, the tacit use of existentialist themes by people like Kegan and Kohut is more significant than the explicit mention of the term. The concept of "authenticity" or "authentic self" has become a central theme in modern psychology, and it is often linked back to existentialist ideas.

The existentialists may offer different answers, but they have the questions in common—as well as the passion with which they ask them— as they try to make sense of the human condition in a world that is often unpredictable and uncertain.

Meaning is a concern of all existentialist thinkers, who believe that the individual must find their own meaning in life, rather than relying on external sources such as religion or tradition. This can be seen in the works of authors such as Jean-Paul Sartre, who wrote extensively about the importance of free will and individual responsibility.

Existentialist thought has not so much blown away as decomposed in order to fertilize various fields of thought. Whether in the work of Sartre, Camus, or Heidegger, the existentialist concern with the nature of the human condition has left an indelible mark on modern thought, and has continued to inspire new generations of thinkers and writers.