

## Evening Lecture: MARTIN HEIDEGGER

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Some dates (taken from the web).

Edmund Husserl founding father of Phenomenology:

Dates:

8 April 1859, Prostějov, Margraviate of Moravia, Austrian Empire, (present-day Prostějov, Czech Republic)

27 April 1938, Freiburg, Germany

Professor in [Göttingen](#) from 1901, then at [Freiburg](#) from 1916 until he retired in 1928,

In 1933, due to racial laws, having born to a Jewish family, he was expelled from the library of the [University of Freiburg](#), and months later resigned from the [Deutsche Akademie](#).

Martin Heidegger

Dates:

26 September 1889, Meßkirch, Baden, German Empire

26, 1976, Freiburg im Breisgau, West Germany

1923, Heidegger was elected to an [extraordinary Professorship](#) in Philosophy at the [University of Marburg](#).

1927 Professor University of Freiburg (successor of Husserl)

1933 became Rector of the University on 21 April 1933, and joined the [National Socialist German Workers' \(Nazi\) Party](#) on 1 May (Hitler came to power in 1933)

In November 1933, Heidegger signed the *[Vow of allegiance of the Professors of the German Universities and High-Schools to Adolf Hitler and the National Socialistic State](#)*. He resigned the rectorate in April 1934, but remained a member of the Nazi Party until 1945

1946-1950 In late 1946, as France engaged in *[épuration légale](#)* in its [Occupation zone](#), the French military authorities determined that Heidegger should be blocked from teaching or participating in any university activities because of his association with the Nazi Party. The [denazification](#) procedures against Heidegger continued until March

1949 when he was finally pronounced a *Mitläufer* (the second lowest of five categories of "incrimination" by association with the Nazi regime).

1950 Professor at Freiburg University in the winter semester of 1950–51. He was granted emeritus status and then taught regularly from 1951 until 1958, and by invitation until 1967

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Heidegger's Key Work:

Being and Time (1926) "Dedicated to Edmund Husserl in friendship and admiration"

Some Key Issues we shall discuss: How Heidegger changes how we should understand our relation to the world

- 1) Husserl's Motto: To Return to the Things themselves
- 2) Who we are: Dasein
- 3) Heidegger's anti-Cartesianism some central themes
  - a) How we understand our distinctiveness (Dasein versus Entities)
  - b) How we get to know entities in the world (ready-to-hand; present-at-hand)
  - c) Our relation to the world (Being-in-the-world)

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### 1. Main Text

Martin Heidegger: Being and Time. There are two translations of this: The first is by John Macquarrie & Edward Robinson, (Oxford: Blackwell, 1962) and the second by Joan Stambaugh (State University of New York Press, 1996). The first (I believe) is a better buy.

### 2. Recommended Commentary on Being and Time:

\* Magda King: Heidegger's Philosophy a Guide to His Thought, Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1964.

### 3. Introduction to Heidegger's Thought:

- \* Stephen Mulhall: Heidegger and *Being and Time*, London: Routledge, 1996.
- \* George Steiner: Heidegger, London: Fontana 1994 (revised edition)

### 4. On Heidegger's Black Notebooks

\* Lilian Alweiss Heidegger's Black Notebooks

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\* Reading Heidegger's Black Notebooks 1931–1941 eds: Ingo Farin , Jeff Malpas, the MIT Press: 2016