

Karl Jaspers

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Karl Jaspers in 1910 Jaspers was born in Oldenburgin 1883 to a mother from a local farming community, and a juristfather. He showed an early interest in philosophy, but his father's experience with the legal system undoubtedly influenced his decision to study law at the University of Heidelberg.

[Karl Jaspers - Wikipedia](#)

Karl Jaspers, in full Karl Theodor Jaspers, (born Feb. 23, 1883, Oldenburg, Ger.; died Feb. 26, 1969, Basel, Switz.), German philosopher, one of the most important Existentialists in Germany, who approached the subject from man's direct concern with his own existence.

[Karl Jaspers | German philosopher | Britannica](#)

Karl Jaspers (1883-1969) began his academic career working as a psychiatrist and, after a period of transition, he converted to philosophy in the early 1920s.

[Karl Jaspers \(Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy\)](#)

Karl Jaspers was a German intellectual, who began his career from psychiatry, which he later changed into psychology, before finally succumbing to philosophy and theology, in the beginning of the 1920s.

[Karl Jaspers | Biography, Philosophy and Facts](#)

Karl Jaspers (1883-1969) took his degree in medicine but soon became interested in psychiatry. He is the author of a standard work of psychopathology, as well as special studies on Strindberg, Van Gogh and Nietzsche. After World War I he became Professor of Philosophy at Heidelberg, where he achieved fame as a brilliant teacher and an early exponent of existentialism. He was among the first ...

[Karl Jaspers](#)

[Hannah Arendt and Karl Jaspers: Correspondence: 1926-1969.](#) by Hannah Arendt , Karl Jaspers, et al. | 18 Nov 1993. 3.6 out of 5 stars 3. Paperback Hardcover Great Philosophers: Anselm and Nicholas of Cusa v.2 (Harvest Book, Hb 289) by Karl Jaspers , ...

[Amazon.co.uk: karl-jaspers: Books](#)

Karl Jaspers (1883-1969) was a respectable and venerated man whose presence could fill a room with an aura of erudition and sagacity. This impression of strength, however, masked poor health. Jaspers suffered from a severe form of bronchiectasis, a disabling and incurable lung disease.

[To Karl Jaspers, uncertainty is not to be overcome but ...](#)

Karl Jaspers was a very influential existential philosopher who lived between 1883 and 1969. And his work is actually still highly relevant for our thinking about technology. And especially, because it embodies elements from both instrumental and determinism. So what does he think about technology?

[The existential philosophy of Karl Jaspers](#)

Karl Jaspers was born in Oldenburg on February 23 1883 and is professor for philosophy at the university Basel. Sep. 09, 1958 - The Price of peace of the German bookselling -trade 1958: will be given to the philosoph Professor Dr. med. Professor Dr. Phil h.c Karl Jaspers during the Frankfurt bookselling mass between Sept 25th and 30th.

[Jaspers High Resolution Stock Photography and Images - Alamy](#)

[Karl Jaspers Society of North America.](#) Here you have access to KJSNA activities, the upcoming, current, and past conference programs, current calls for papers, and links to all international Jaspers societies. Est. 1980 Boston, Massachusetts, USA

[Karl Jaspers Society of North America](#)

[Major Studies of Jaspers \(English and German Titles\) Carr, Godfrey Robert.](#) Karl Jaspers as an Intellectual Critic: The Political Dimension of His Thought. Frankfurt, Bern, New York: Peter Lang, 1983. Ehrlich, Leonard H. Karl Jaspers: Philosophy as Faith. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1975.

[Books by Karl Jaspers in English Translation](#)

German psychiatrist and philosopher Karl Jaspers (pronounced Yaspers) studied law but became bored, and switched to medicine. After medical school he worked at a psychiatric hospital, but grew dissatisfied with medicine, and instead found work teaching psychology. Ten years later he gave up on psychology, and began teaching philosophy.

[Karl Jaspers - NNDB](#)

Karl Jaspers (1883-1969), a founder of existentialism, studied law and medicine at the University of Heidelberg in Germany, and received his M.D. in 1909. He taught psychiatry and philosophy at the University of Heidelberg, and philosophy at the University of Basel in Switzerland. His books include Psychology of World Views, and Philosophy.

[General Psychopathology - Karl Jaspers - Google Books](#)

Jaspers was born in Oldenburg in 1883 to a mother from a local farming community, and a jurist father. He showed an early interest in philosophy, but his father's experience with the legal system undoubtedly influenced his decision to study law at university.

[Karl Jaspers \(Author of Way to Wisdom\) - Goodreads](#)

Karl Jaspers created a uniquely humanistic existentialism. The depth and breadth of his philosophy is awesome. He was a psychopathologist, a philosophical anthropologist, and a political scientist. During his life he opened new avenues of thought in the philosophy of history, philosophy of religion, and literary criticism.

[The Philosophy of Karl Jaspers | Philosophy | SIU](#)

Type. Chapter. Book title. One Century of Karl Jaspers' General Psychopathology. Publisher. Oxford University Press. Publication Date. 04/07/2013. Pages. 121 - 132

[Jaspers and Neuroscience | Department of Psychiatry](#)

Karl Jaspers (1883 - 1969) On February 23, 1883, German-Swiss psychiatrist and philosopher Karl Jaspers was born. Jaspers had a strong influence on modern theology, psychiatry, and philosophy. He was often viewed as a major exponent of existentialism in Germany.

[Karl Jaspers and his Philosophy of Existentialism - SciHi ...](#)

The world famous Cap't Jaspers located on the Barbican on Plymouth harbour started life as a make-do 'Greasy Spoon just outside of the old fish market Sutton Harbour. The make-do shack grew in size until it was moved to its current location in the old police station. Although, the menu is fairly limited all food is locally sourced and fresh. The food is freshly cooked to order so at busy ...

[Cap'n Jaspers - Plymouth.](#) Read 164 aggregated reviews.

[Book Description](#) This book sets out a new reading of the much-neglected philosophy of Karl Jaspers. By questioning the common perception of Jaspers either as a proponent of irrationalist cultural philosophy or as an early, peripheral disciple of Martin Heidegger, it re-establishes him as a central figure in modern European philosophy.