

Introduction to Albert Camus and The Stranger

Albert Camus was an _____ author, philosopher, and journalist who won the Nobel prize in 1957.

He is often associated with _____, but Camus refused this label.

Camus preferred to be known as a man and a thinker, rather than as a member of a school of ideology. He preferred persons over ideas.

Born on November 7, 1913 in _____.

His mother was of Spanish extraction and was half-deaf.

His father died in the _____ in 1914 during the First World War.

Camus lived in poor conditions during his childhood in the Belcourt section of Algiers.

In 1932, he was accepted to the University of Algiers, however, he contracted Tuberculosis two years earlier in 1930.

While in college Camus worked odd jobs such as a private tutor, car parts clerk, and working for the Meteorological Institute.

In 1934, Camus married _____, a morphine addict, but the marriage ended as a result of infidelities on both sides.

In 1940, Camus married Francine Faure, a pianist and mathematician. Although he loved Francine, he argued against the institution of marriage, deeming it as _____.

On September 5, 1945 Francine gave birth to twins _____, which did little to convince Camus to be a family man. He continued to attest he was not cut out for marriage.

Throughout his marriage he conducted many affairs both private and public.

During World War II Camus joined the French Resistance cell, _____, which published an underground newspaper of the same name.

The group worked against the Nazis. Camus became the paper's editor in 1943, and when the Allies liberated Paris, Camus reported on the last of the fighting.

Camus resigned from the paper in 1947 when it became a commercial paper, and became acquainted with _____, who was a famous philosopher.

In 1949, his tuberculosis returned and he lived in seclusion for two years

In 1951, he published _____, a philosophical analysis of rebellion and revolution which made clear his _____.

The book upset many of his colleagues and contemporaries in France and led to the final split with Sartre.

Camus' first significant contribution to Philosophy was his idea of the _____, the result of our desires for _____ within a world and condition that offers neither.

This idea can be seen in many of his works such as, *The Myth of Sisyphus*, *The Stranger*, and *The Plague*.

Camus died on _____ in an automobile accident.

In his coat pocket lay an unused train ticket. It is possible that he had planned to travel by train, but decided to go by car instead.

He was survived by his twin children, Catherine and Jean, who hold the copyrights to all of his works.

Existentialism

Movement of the _____ Centuries

Became prominent after WWII.

Is a philosophical _____ rather than a complete

system of thought.

- Is not a uniform body of philosophical thought.
- A way of philosophizing that emphasizes the _____ of the individual person against the herd, crowd, or the mass society.
- Emphasizes individual _____, personality, _____, freedom, and _____.
- Existentialists hold the belief that life's most important questions are not accessible to _____.
- The only certainty for existentialists is death.
- In the existentialist world, each person is born, lives, chooses his or her course and creates the _____.
- The basic thrust of the existentialist philosophizing is to portray _____ to achieve self-definition through choice.
- All people are _____ for the meaning of their existence and _____ essence of self-definition.

6 Themes of Existentialism

- Man is conscious subject rather than a thing to be predicted or manipulated.
- _____ -- a generalized uneasiness. The dread of nothingness of human existence. This dark picture of human life leads existentialist to reject happiness and well being.
- _____ - Each of us are simply here, having been thrown into this time and place, but why now?

• _____ - “ I am my own existence, but my existence is nothingness”

• _____ - The only certainty of life which hangs over our head at each moment of life

• _____ --apart from our own conscious being everything else is “otherness”

Things to look for while you read

• Waiting

• _____

• Human Condition

• _____

• Disappointment

• _____

• Time

• _____