

julius evola ride the tiger

Julius Evola Ride the Tiger: Exploring the Philosophy and Impact of a Radical Classic

julius evola ride the tiger is more than just a book title; it represents a profound philosophical exploration that has intrigued readers, scholars, and seekers of esoteric wisdom for decades. Written by the Italian philosopher Julius Evola in 1961, **Ride the Tiger** delves into themes of spiritual resilience, cultural decline, and the art of navigating a world perceived as chaotic and degenerate. If you're curious about traditionalism, metaphysics, and the challenges of modernity, this work offers a unique perspective that remains relevant today.

Understanding Julius Evola and His Context

Before diving into **Ride the Tiger**, it's important to grasp who Julius Evola was and the intellectual environment he emerged from. Evola was an Italian philosopher, esotericist, and political thinker known for his controversial and often radical ideas. He was deeply influenced by traditionalist thought, which asserts that there exists a perennial philosophy underlying all authentic spiritual traditions throughout history.

Unlike mainstream philosophers who often embraced progress and modernity, Evola took a critical stance against the modern world, viewing it as a period of decline from a higher, sacred order. His works often challenge materialism, egalitarianism, and secularism, proposing instead a return to spiritual aristocracy and metaphysical principles.

The Birth of Ride the Tiger

Ride the Tiger was written during a time when Evola felt the traditional world had largely collapsed. Post-World War II Western society was marked by rapid technological advancement, political upheaval, and cultural shifts that, in his view, signaled an age of chaos and disintegration. The phrase "ride the tiger" metaphorically captures the essence of his advice: rather than trying to control or change the destructive forces of the modern era, one should learn to ride and maneuver them skillfully without being consumed.

Core Themes of Julius Evola Ride the Tiger

What makes **Ride the Tiger** a compelling read is its rich tapestry of ideas woven around several core themes. Let's explore some of these in detail.

Spiritual Resilience in a Decadent Age

At the heart of **Ride the Tiger** is the notion of spiritual resilience. Evola encourages individuals to cultivate an inner strength that transcends external circumstances. In a world where traditional values and social

structures are crumbling, he argues that true power lies in detachment, self-mastery, and the cultivation of an aloof, warrior-like spirit.

This concept resonates with readers who feel disillusioned by contemporary culture and seek a way to maintain their integrity and purpose. Evola's vision is not about rebellion for the sake of rebellion, but about rising above the chaos through inner discipline.

The Critique of Modernity

Evola's critique of the modern world is both sweeping and pointed. He sees modernity as marked by materialism, egalitarianism, and the loss of metaphysical meaning. According to him, the modern age has inverted traditional hierarchies and replaced spiritual values with economic and technological priorities.

In **Ride the Tiger**, Evola laments the loss of the sacred and the rise of what he calls the "anti-traditional" forces, which undermine the foundations of civilization. This critique often aligns with the broader Traditionalist School of thought, which includes figures like René Guénon.

Embracing the Role of the "Superman" or "Hero"

One fascinating aspect of **Ride the Tiger** is Evola's call for a new kind of individual—someone who embodies heroic qualities amid decline. Drawing inspiration from Nietzsche's concept of the *Übermensch*, Evola's ideal figure is a "spiritual warrior" who does not succumb to despair but instead confronts the abyss with courage and detachment.

This hero does not seek to change the world in a conventional sense but chooses to live according to higher principles regardless of external conditions.

How to Interpret Ride the Tiger in Today's World

While **Ride the Tiger** was written in the early 1960s, its themes continue to spark discussion and debate. Understanding how to apply Evola's ideas can be challenging, especially given the complexity and sometimes controversial nature of his philosophy.

Practical Takeaways from Julius Evola Ride the Tiger

For those interested in incorporating elements of Evola's thought into their personal or intellectual lives, here are some insights that stand out:

- **Develop Inner Detachment:** Practice emotional and spiritual detachment to maintain clarity and serenity amidst chaos.

- **Embrace Adversity:** Rather than fighting the inevitable decline of certain societal structures, learn to adapt and “ride” the turbulent waves.
- **Cultivate Self-Mastery:** Focus on discipline, self-control, and personal development as forms of resistance to external decay.
- **Seek Higher Values:** Anchor your life in principles that transcend material success or popular opinion.
- **Understand Symbolism and Tradition:** Dive into the study of myths, symbols, and ancient teachings to reconnect with timeless wisdom.

Criticism and Controversy Surrounding Evola

It's impossible to discuss Julius Evola without acknowledging the controversies linked to his political associations and some of his extremist views. His flirtation with fascist movements and elitist ideology has led many to critique *Ride the Tiger* through a critical lens.

However, separating Evola's metaphysical insights from his political engagements can help readers appreciate the philosophical depth of *Ride the Tiger* without endorsing all aspects of his worldview.

The Influence of *Ride the Tiger* on Contemporary Thought

Ride the Tiger has left a distinct mark on various intellectual and cultural circles. Its influence can be seen in fields ranging from esotericism and philosophy to certain countercultural and political movements.

Traditionalism and the Perennial Philosophy

Within the Traditionalist School, *Ride the Tiger* is often cited as a significant work that expands on themes introduced by René Guénon. Evola's approach, however, tends to focus more on individual spiritual action and the heroic stance, offering a complement to Guénon's more scholarly tone.

Impact on Modern Spiritual Seekers

Many contemporary readers drawn to alternative spirituality, occultism, or metaphysical studies find *Ride the Tiger* a source of inspiration. Its message of transcending worldly decline through inner transformation appeals to those disillusioned with mainstream culture.

Political and Cultural Resonances

While controversial, the book's themes of resilience and opposition to mass culture have influenced certain right-wing and neo-traditionalist groups. It's important to approach these associations critically and understand the broader philosophical context.

Exploring Related Works and Further Reading

If *Ride the Tiger* piques your interest, you might want to explore related writings by Julius Evola and other traditionalist thinkers. Some notable works include:

- *The Doctrine of Awakening* by Julius Evola - focusing on Eastern spiritual traditions.
- *Revolt Against the Modern World* - Evola's magnum opus exploring the decline of traditional civilizations.
- Works by René Guénon - foundational texts in traditionalist metaphysics.
- Studies on Nietzsche's philosophy - particularly the concept of the Übermensch.

Engaging with these texts can provide a broader understanding of the intellectual background that shaped *Ride the Tiger*.

Ultimately, *Julius Evola Ride the Tiger* invites readers into a complex dialogue about how to live with dignity and strength in an age perceived as one of profound crisis. Whether approached as a spiritual guide, a philosophical treatise, or a cultural critique, the book challenges its audience to cultivate inner power and wisdom amidst the wild ride of modern existence.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the main theme of Julius Evola's 'Ride the Tiger'?

The main theme of 'Ride the Tiger' is how individuals can maintain their spiritual integrity and inner freedom in a world perceived as declining and chaotic, using the metaphor of 'riding the tiger' to navigate modernity's challenges.

Who was Julius Evola, the author of 'Ride the Tiger'?

Julius Evola was an Italian philosopher, esotericist, and political thinker

known for his traditionalist views and critiques of modernity. He wrote extensively on spirituality, metaphysics, and cultural decline.

What does the phrase 'ride the tiger' symbolize in Evola's book?

In Evola's work, 'riding the tiger' symbolizes embracing and skillfully navigating the turbulent and destructive forces of the modern world without being consumed by them.

How does 'Ride the Tiger' address the concept of modernity?

'Ride the Tiger' critiques modernity as a period of spiritual decline and chaos, urging individuals to find transcendence and maintain their inner sovereignty despite external decay.

Is 'Ride the Tiger' considered a political work?

While 'Ride the Tiger' touches on cultural and societal issues, it is primarily a spiritual and philosophical guide rather than a straightforward political manifesto.

What practical advice does Julius Evola offer in 'Ride the Tiger'?

Evola advises cultivating detachment, self-mastery, and a warrior-like attitude to face the crises of the modern age, emphasizing personal transformation over social reform.

How has 'Ride the Tiger' influenced contemporary thinkers?

The book has influenced various countercultural and traditionalist thinkers interested in spirituality, anti-modernism, and alternative approaches to societal decline.

What role does spirituality play in 'Ride the Tiger'?

Spirituality is central to the book; Evola argues that inner spiritual strength and awakening are essential to withstand and transcend the chaos of the modern world.

Can 'Ride the Tiger' be applied to today's world?

Many readers find 'Ride the Tiger' relevant today as it offers insights into maintaining personal integrity and spiritual resilience amid social and cultural upheaval.

Additional Resources

****Julius Evola Ride the Tiger: Exploring the Philosophical Depths of a Controversial Classic****

julius evola ride the tiger stands as a pivotal work in the realm of 20th-century esoteric and philosophical literature. Published in 1961, this text encapsulates the Italian philosopher Julius Evola's response to the perceived spiritual and cultural decline of the modern world. Unlike conventional political manifestos or ideological treatises, **Ride the Tiger** offers a unique, often enigmatic approach to confronting the challenges of a fragmented era through the lens of traditionalism and transcendence.

This article seeks to provide a comprehensive, analytical overview of **Ride the Tiger**, examining its core themes, philosophical premises, and enduring relevance. By scrutinizing the text's place within Evola's broader oeuvre and its impact on contemporary thought, we aim to unpack the complexities behind its provocative title and the metaphorical "tiger" that Evola urges his readers to engage with.

Understanding the Context: Julius Evola and the Modern Crisis

Julius Evola (1898–1974) was a multifaceted intellectual—a philosopher, esotericist, and political thinker—whose work often intersected with radical traditionalism and critiques of modernity. His writings are steeped in a rejection of materialism, egalitarianism, and the secular worldview that he believed characterized the "modern world." **Ride the Tiger** emerges against this backdrop, written during a period Evola perceived as a time of irreversible decay in cultural, spiritual, and political structures.

The "tiger" in the title is a powerful metaphor for the chaotic, uncontrollable forces of the modern age. Evola's premise is that the old certainties and values have lost their power, and rather than attempting to reform or overthrow this current, one must learn to "ride" it—a strategy of survival and spiritual detachment in a decadent epoch.

The Metaphor of the Tiger: Symbolism and Interpretation

Evola's metaphor is central to the text's philosophical thrust. The tiger represents the tumultuous forces of the Kali Yuga—a concept borrowed from Hindu cosmology, referring to the age of decline and darkness. The image is vivid: trying to tame or fight the tiger is futile, but riding it requires skill, awareness, and a particular kind of inner strength.

This metaphor serves as a foundation for Evola's broader discourse on how the "spiritual warrior" should navigate modernity. It underscores the futility of conventional political activism within a system that Evola views as fundamentally corrupt and beyond redemption. Instead, the text advocates for an attitude of detachment and transcendence—a call to maintain one's integrity and higher principles without illusions about the world's trajectory.

Key Themes and Philosophical Concepts in *Ride the Tiger*

Evola's work is dense with esoteric references, traditionalist critiques, and reflections on metaphysics and spirituality. Several key themes emerge as particularly significant:

Traditionalism and the Critique of Modernity

At the heart of *Ride the Tiger* lies a profound critique of modern civilization. Evola identifies the modern world as characterized by materialism, secularism, and egalitarianism—forces that have uprooted traditional hierarchies and spiritual values. He contrasts the "traditional" world, governed by transcendent principles and metaphysical truths, with the "modern" world, which he views as nihilistic and degenerate.

Evola's rejection of democracy, liberalism, and mass society is uncompromising. Instead of advocating for political revolution, he suggests a spiritual revolution—an inner transformation that allows individuals to rise above the chaos without necessarily engaging directly in worldly affairs.

Spiritual Warrior Ethos

The archetype of the "spiritual warrior" is central to Evola's philosophy. This figure embodies courage, detachment, and discipline in the face of adversity. Unlike political militants or revolutionaries, the spiritual warrior does not seek to conquer the external world but rather to master the self and maintain a sovereign inner state.

This ethos resonates with Evola's broader interest in esoteric traditions, including Tantric Buddhism, Hermeticism, and European occultism. The spiritual warrior is thus a symbol of resistance—not through brute force but through transcendence and adherence to eternal principles.

Detachment and Non-Engagement

A notable and sometimes controversial aspect of *Ride the Tiger* is Evola's advocacy for a stance of detachment and non-engagement with the prevailing social order. He argues that since the "tiger" of modernity cannot be tamed or defeated, the wisest course is to ride it skillfully, preserving one's integrity without becoming entangled in its destructive dynamics.

This approach challenges conventional political and social strategies that prioritize reform or revolution. Instead, it calls for a form of existential equanimity and spiritual resilience, a path that may appear passive but which, in Evola's view, requires immense strength and discipline.

Comparative Perspectives: **Ride the Tiger** and Other Philosophical Works

Ride the Tiger shares thematic affinities with other 20th-century critiques of modernity, such as Oswald Spengler's **Decline of the West** and René Guénon's traditionalist writings. Like Spengler, Evola perceives history as cyclical, with civilizations undergoing inevitable phases of rise and fall. Guénon's influence is evident in Evola's emphasis on metaphysical principles and the rejection of modern secularism.

However, Evola's work is distinguished by its emphasis on individual action through spiritual discipline rather than historical determinism or political activism. His focus on the "spiritual warrior" archetype introduces a more esoteric and personal dimension compared to the broader societal analyses found in Spengler or Guénon.

Strengths and Critiques

One of the strengths of **Ride the Tiger** lies in its candid and unflinching diagnosis of modernity's crisis. Evola's erudition and synthesis of diverse traditions provide a rich philosophical tapestry that challenges readers to reconsider prevailing assumptions about progress and modern values.

Conversely, the book's esoteric language and complex metaphors can render it inaccessible to some readers. Moreover, Evola's rejection of democratic values and his ambiguous relationship with far-right politics have sparked considerable controversy, leading to debates about the ethical implications of his philosophy.

Legacy and Influence of **Ride the Tiger**

Despite—or perhaps because of—its controversial nature, **Ride the Tiger** remains influential among certain intellectual circles interested in traditionalism, esotericism, and critiques of modernity. It has been cited by a range of thinkers who grapple with the spiritual dimensions of cultural decline and the search for alternative modes of existence within a secular age.

The book's impact extends beyond philosophy into cultural and political discourse, especially in contexts where questions of identity, heritage, and spiritual resilience intersect with contemporary anxieties about globalization and societal change.

Relevance in the 21st Century

In an era marked by rapid technological advancement, political polarization, and environmental uncertainty, the themes of **Ride the Tiger** resonate in unexpected ways. Evola's call for transcendence and inner sovereignty can be seen as a response to the alienation and fragmentation experienced by many in modern societies.

While his solutions may not align with mainstream political thought, the philosophical challenge posed by *Ride the Tiger* invites reflection on how individuals and cultures navigate epochs of uncertainty and transformation.

Julius Evola's *Ride the Tiger* remains a complex and provocative exploration of modernity's spiritual crisis. Its metaphorical framework, steeped in traditionalist thought, offers an unconventional pathway for confronting the turbulence of the contemporary world. Whether viewed as a guide for spiritual resilience or a controversial political text, its enduring presence in philosophical discourse underscores the continuing relevance of Evola's ideas in understanding the challenges of our time.

Julius Evola Ride The Tiger

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julius evola ride the tiger: Ride the Tiger Julius Evola, 2018-07-13 Julius Evola's final major work, which examines the prototype of the human being who can give absolute meaning to his or her life in a world of dissolution • Presents a powerful criticism of the idols, structures, theories, and illusions of our modern age • Reveals how to transform destructive processes into inner liberation The organizations and institutions that, in a traditional civilization and society, would have allowed an individual to realize himself completely, to defend the principal values he recognizes as his own, and to structure his life in a clear and unambiguous way, no longer exist in the contemporary world. Everything that has come to predominate in the modern world is the direct antithesis of the world of Tradition, in which a society is ruled by principles that transcend the merely human and transitory. Ride the Tiger presents an implacable criticism of the idols, structures, theories, and illusions of our dissolute age examined in the light of the inner teachings of indestructible Tradition. Evola identifies the type of human capable of "riding the tiger," who may transform destructive processes into inner liberation. He offers hope for those who wish to reembrace Traditionalism.

julius evola ride the tiger: Traditionalism Mark Sedgwick, 2023-06-01 The definitive guide to Traditionalism: the world's least-known major philosophy, but one that is essential for understanding our past, present and future Traditionalism is founded on ancient teachings that, its followers argue, have been handed down from time immemorial, forming a basis of the sacred order that must be defended from modernity and the disorder it brings. It has been used to encourage respect for the environment, compose great music and reduce hostility between followers of different religions. But Traditionalism has applied to darker causes: from the election of Donald Trump to fascist movements and even terrorism. How has Traditionalism been so influential for so long, yet so little acknowledged and understood? Its followers have never aimed to reach the masses and have sought to affect the world quietly. In this book, the first of its kind for a wide audience, Traditionalism's history, ideas and profound impact are laid out, shining a light onto this shadowy world and the thought of its three founders, René Guénon, Julius Evola and Frithjof Schuon. Once you understand Traditionalism, you will see its influence everywhere.

julius evola ride the tiger: A World after Liberalism Matthew Rose, 2021-08-03 A bracing account of liberalism's most radical critics, introducing one of the most controversial movements of

the twentieth century In this eye-opening book, Matthew Rose introduces us to one of the most controversial intellectual movements of the twentieth century, the “radical right,” and discusses its adherents’ different attempts to imagine political societies after the death or decline of liberalism. Questioning democracy’s most basic norms and practices, these critics rejected ideas about human equality, minority rights, religious toleration, and cultural pluralism not out of implicit biases, but out of explicit principle. They disagree profoundly on race, religion, economics, and political strategy, but they all agree that a postliberal political life will soon be possible. Focusing on the work of Oswald Spengler, Julius Evola, Francis Parker Yockey, Alain de Benoist, and Samuel Francis, Rose shows how such thinkers are animated by religious aspirations and anxieties that are ultimately in tension with Christian teachings and the secular values those teachings birthed in modernity.

julius evola ride the tiger: Julius Evola Gianfranco de Turreis, 2020-07-07 An intimate portrait of Evola and his wartime activities that rebuts many of the Fascist pseudo-myths about him • Traces the Baron’s activities in Italy, Germany, and Austria during World War II • Clarifies Evola’s relations with Nazism and Fascism and reveals how he passionately rejected both ideologies because they were totalitarian • Draws on personal conversations with those who knew Evola, new documentation never before made public, and letters from the Hakl and Scaligero archives Baron Giulio Cesare Andrea Evola, known to the English-speaking world as Julius Evola (1898–1974), was an Italian philosopher, magician, painter, occultist, Orientalist, linguist, and champion mountain climber. Often considered a pillar of Neo-Fascist thought, Evola opposed Fascism and called himself a “radical traditionalist.” In this exploration of Evola’s inner and outer life from World War II into the early 1950s, Gianfranco de Turreis, who knew Evola when he was alive and is the executor of his estate, offers a new portrait of Julius Evola and debunks many of the pseudo-myths about his activities during the war. Drawing on personal conversations with those who knew him and new documentation never before made public, including letters from the Hakl and Scaligero archives, the author traces Evola’s activities—including his time on the run and living under assumed names—in Italy, Germany, and Austria from 1943 into the mid-1950s. He shares a thorough account of the Baron’s sojourn at Hitler’s headquarters in Rastenburg, his work for the German secret military services, and his passionate rejection of the racial theories that were the core of Nazi ideology. The author outlines Evola’s critiques of Fascism and Nazism and also explores Evola’s disapproval of the Italian Social Republic because it was destroying traditional values in favor of modernity. Detailing the Baron’s occult and magical work during the war, de Turreis shows that the only thing Evola took with him when he escaped Italy was the UR Group papers, material that would later become the three-volume work *Introduction to Magic*. Sharing details from Evola’s long hospital stays during and after the war, the author proves that the injury that led to Evola’s paralysis was caused by an Allied bombing raid in Vienna and not, as rumor has it, by a sex magic act gone horribly wrong. The author shares photographs from the time period and the Baron’s correspondence with René Guénon on the possibility of restoring the spiritual and magical power of an authentic Freemasonry. Offering conclusive evidence that Evola was not part of the Nazi regime, de Turreis sheds light on the inner workings of this legendary occult figure and what Evola believed was the best approach for the magus to take in the modern world.

julius evola ride the tiger: Gnostika 67 Wolfram Frietsch, 2021-12-17 Unabhängige und wissenschaftsbegleitende Zeitschrift für Symbolsysteme; erscheint regelmäßig seit 1996. Erforschung der Grenzgebiete von Wissenschaft. GNOSTIKA richtet sich an Akademiker und an einer wissenschaftlichen Auseinandersetzung mit an esoterischen Themen Interessierte. GNOSTIKA bemüht sich um einen Brückenschlag zwischen Esoterik und Wissenschaft als Plattform einer größtmöglichen Pluralität von Meinungen. Inhalte der Nummer Gnostika 67 / Resilienz: Editio Aktuelles Tagungen Projekte Bücher-Blick über die Sprachgrenzen hinweg (von Dr. Hans Thomas Hakl) Henry Corbin, der Traditionalismus und die asiatische Metaphysik (von Felix Herkert, M.A.) Die Blume des Lichts aus dem Herzen Gottes: Jakob Böhm’s Lehre von der göttlichen Weisheit (von Prof. Roland Pietsch) Zum Buch von W. Bode: Alfred Möllers Dauerwaldidee (von H. Frietsch) Zum

Buch von Boaz Huss: The Cosmic Movement (von Andraz Marchetti) Freiheit und Weite - Joséphin Péladan ein Grenzüberschreiter (von Dr. Wolfram Frietsch) Platonisches Tantra - Die Theurgen der Spätantike (von Prof. Gregory Shaw) Jenseits der kosmischen Leiter - Der höchste Zustand nach Julius Evola und Paul Brunton (von Prof. Joscelyn Godwin) Zum Buch von Oskar R. Schlag: Von alten und neuen Mysterien (Rezension von Dr. Hans Thomas Hakl) Das Od und die Sensitivität (1858, Archivtext von Dr. Carl von Reichenbach) Über geheime Gesellschaften (1788, Archivtext des Grafen von Windischgrätz) Bücherspiegel (von Dr. Wolfram Frietsch) Autorenporträts

julius evola ride the tiger: *Introduction to Magic, Volume III* Julius Evola, The UR Group, 2021-06-29 • Explores esoteric practices for individual development, handed down from a primordial tradition and discernable in alchemy, Hermetism, religious doctrines, Tantra, Taoism, Buddhism, Vedanta, and the pagan mysteries of the West • Reveals the ultimate magical goal of the “Absolute Individual,” the immortal and divine potential that requires rare gifts and extraordinary efforts for its realization This volume, the third in the series, complements the first two, yet they are not strictly sequential, and their contents can be read in any order. Volume III, more than the others, bears the personal stamp of Julius Evola. In its pages you’ll discover that the “magic” of the UR Group has nothing to do with sorcery or superstition. It was their term for an active and affirmative attitude toward individual development handed down from a “primordial tradition” and discernible in alchemy, Hermetism, esoteric religious doctrines, indigenous practices, Tantra, Taoism, Buddhism, Vedanta, and the pagan mysteries of the West. Its goal was the “Absolute Individual,” the immortal and divine potential that requires rare gifts and extraordinary efforts for its realization. However, there is incalculable value in this volume even for the less heroic. By studying the practices and realizations within, the reader will be liberated from conventional dogmas--religious, political, scientific, and psychological--and see with the clearer eye of realization.

julius evola ride the tiger: *Aristocratic Voices* Richard Avramenko, Ethan Alexander-Davey, 2024-12-15 In the 21st century, political debates appear to center on fundamental conflicts between “the people” and “elites.” Most of these discussions emphasize strategies to protect and empower the oppressed masses against a predatory ruling class. Much of classical political thought, however, was written from an aristocratic point of view: that is, it ascribed paramount importance to the question of elite formation. Assuming inequality as a permanent feature of human associations, what virtues would elites need to have, what institutions and traditions would cultivate the best qualities in members of the ruling class, and curb their extravagances. *Aristocratic Voices: Forgotten Arguments about Virtue, Authority, and Inequality* consists of essays by political theorists who explore these questions in the works of aristocratic thinkers, both ancient and modern. The volume includes analyses of aristocratic virtues, interpretations of aristocratic assemblies and constitutions, both historic and contemporary, as well as critiques of liberal virtues and institutions. Essays on Plutarch, Nicholas of Cusa, Marsilius of Padua, Sir Thomas Elyot, John Henry Newman, Wilhelm Heinrich Riehl, Henry Adams, Friedrich Nietzsche, Irving Babbitt, Oswald Spengler, Julius Evola, and Robert Nisbet explore ways of preserving and adapting the valuable aspects of the aristocratic ethos to the needs of modern societies.

julius evola ride the tiger: *The Fall of Spirituality* Julius Evola, 2021-03-30 • Examines newer spiritual “systems” of the modern era, from spiritism and theosophy, to parapsychic research and anthroposophism, to psychoanalysis and the Church of Satan • Compares these newer spiritual “systems” to the traditional spiritual path of the ancients and exposes the misunderstandings, misinterpretations, and occult dangers lurking in their practices • Also examines important modern figures such as Nietzsche, Aleister Crowley, Rudolf Steiner, Dostoevsky, Freud, Jung, Gurdjieff, Krishnamurti, and Anton LaVey Written two years before his most prominent book *Revolt Against the Modern World*, Julius Evola’s *The Fall of Spirituality* was originally published in Italian as *Maschera e volto dello spiritualismo contemporaneo* (The Mask and Face of Contemporary Spiritualism). In it, the Baron critiques the spiritual schools, cults, philosophies, and mystical teachers of the 20th century--from spiritism and theosophy, to parapsychic research and anthroposophism, to psychoanalysis and the Church of Satan--comparing these newer spiritual

“systems” to the traditional spiritual path of the ancients and exposing the misunderstandings, misinterpretations, and occult dangers lurking in their practices. Examining important modern figures such as Nietzsche, Aleister Crowley, Rudolf Steiner, Dostoevsky, Freud, Jung, Gurdjieff, Krishnamurti, and Anton LaVey, the author contends that their aspirations to power are limited to a focus on concerns of the mundane world. They are thereby blind to the existence of a supernatural reality that offers individuals transmutation from the fallen human personality into a semigod-like status—a status attainable only by those who can master the rigors demanded of initiates on the traditionalist path. Offering an essential guidebook for serious spiritual seekers looking for a more profound metaphysical discipline than those of the spiritual schools of the modern era, Evola also provides contrasting insights from the age-old path of initiation and high magic.

julius evola ride the tiger: The Philosophical Foundation of Alt-Right Politics and Ressentiment William Remley, 2019-10-04 Since its inception, America has laid claim to a liberal democratic style of government with various well-known philosophical tenets. Yet the underlying beliefs or political philosophy of one of the movements that opposes liberal democratic forms of government—the alt-right—are relatively unknown. The Philosophical Foundation of Alt-Right Politics and Ressentiment is a timely book that analyses how the principles of current American politics have developed. William Remley asserts that the philosophy of Traditionalism is central to the alt-right’s understanding of itself and explores the perceived threat to social status that seems to have propelled the movement to its prominent place in American politics. Remley uses Social Dominance Theory and the philosophical work of Jean-Paul Sartre and Friedrich Nietzsche to look at how group formation and hierarchies have given rise to authoritarian leadership and how a tendency that can be best described and explained through Nietzsche’s concept of ressentiment led to the anti-foreign sentiment that rules American politics today.

julius evola ride the tiger: The Occult Mentors of Maria de Naglowska Robert North,

julius evola ride the tiger: Key Thinkers of the Radical Right Mark Sedgwick, 2019-01-08 In an increasingly polarized political environment, Key Thinkers of the Radical Right offers a comprehensive and unbiased introduction to the thinkers who form the foundation of the radical right. Sixteen expert scholars explain sixteen classic, modern, and emerging thinkers, focusing on thinkers who are widely read across the political right in both Europe and America.

julius evola ride the tiger: Acorns: Windows High-Tide Foghat Joshua Morris, 2013-01-23 Acorns delineates the future of humanity as a reunification of intellect with the Deep Self. Having chosen to focus upon ego (established securely by the time of Christ), much more beta brain wave development will destroy our species and others, which process has already begun. We create our own realities through beliefs, intents and desires and we were in and out of probabilities constantly. Feelings follow beliefs, not the other way around.

julius evola ride the tiger: The Prophets of Doom Neema Parvini, 2023-07-27 Linear and progressive views of history have dominated the popular imagination for the past seventy years in a worldview wedded to the inexorable rise of globalisation and GDP-growth at any cost. However, the end of the Cold War failed to produce the end of history as hoped, a fact brought home to many by Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022. Material wealth and 'Progress' in the name of 'social justice' have not made people happier or more united but quite the opposite. Anxiety, depression, fearfulness, sadness, loneliness and anger have all massively increased since 1970 with the male suicide rate at an all-time high. Western society seems to be divided against itself across every line conceivable: left versus right, women versus men, 'non-whites' versus 'whites', globalists versus populists, 'the elites' versus 'the people', people who think that men can be women and vice versa versus those who insist that they cannot, and so on. Seventy-three percent of Americans believe their country is on 'the wrong track', with similar views reflected in Britain and across Europe. The Prophets of Doom explores eleven thinkers who not only dared to contradict the dominant linear and progressive view of history, but also predicted many of the political and social maladies through which we are living.

julius evola ride the tiger: The Hermetic Science of Transformation Giuliano Kremmerz,

2019-11-12 A classic initiatic primer for the serious magical aspirant, available now for the first time in English • Details occult purification and preparations for the path of natural and divine magic • Explains how initiation into the hermetic science transforms the novice not only mentally but also physically, altering even the very fluids of the body • Offers a return to the original hermetic path of initiation, following the strict procedures and symbolism as defined in the spiritual practices of Pythagoras and his tradition The main purpose of the hermetic science, as seen by Giuliano Kremmerz (1861-1930), Italian alchemist, hermeticist, philosopher, and member of the Ur Group, is to allow the adept to concentrate on the natural and divine magic that will allow him or her to develop the latent powers innate in every human being. The initiatory path this opens, one the author compares to the Royal Way of Alchemy, transforms the novice not only mentally but also physically, altering even the very fluids of his or her body. For Kremmerz, magic is the supreme science, the highest expression of what exists and what is possible. With this book, first published in Italian in 1897 and available here for the first time in English, Kremmerz sought to redefine magical initiation as well as other key components of the occult sciences. His aim was to bring the hermetic path of initiation back into alignment with the strict procedures and symbolism that defined the spiritual practices of Pythagoras and the heirs to his tradition. He visualized the initiate as a disciple who has escaped the stagnant water in which the rest of humanity is immersed and entered a state of non-ordinary consciousness, one that allows for the successful pursuit of realization and contact with the magical will. In this transformative initiatory guide, Kremmerz details the occult purification and preparation the path of natural and divine magic requires. The spiritual course advocated by Kremmerz is arduous--to move forward on the path of true realization, one that will allow the initiate to "climb to heaven" while still alive, the aspirant must commit to total severance from everyday life. Yet Kremmerz's words themselves serve to trigger the beginning of transformation within us, making the very act of reading this primer the first step on the path of initiation into the hermetic science.

julius evola ride the tiger: *Lords of the Left-Hand Path* Stephen E. Flowers, 2012-06-15 Examines the left-hand path and reveals the masters of the tradition • Explores the practices and beliefs of many left-hand path groups, including the Cult of Set, the Hell-Fire Club, and heretical Sufi, Zoroastrian, Christian, and Muslim sects • Investigates many infamous occult personalities, including Helena Blavatsky, Aleister Crowley, the Marquis de Sade, and Anton LaVey • Explains the true difference between the right-hand path and the left-hand path--union with and dependence on God versus individual freedom and self-empowerment From black magic and Satanism to Gnostic sects and Gurdjieff's Fourth Way, the left-hand path has been linked to many practices, cults, and individuals across the ages. Stephen Flowers, Ph.D., examines the methods, teachings, and historical role of the left-hand path, from its origins in Indian tantric philosophy to its underlying influence in current world affairs, and reveals which philosophers, magicians, and occult figures throughout history can truly be called "Lords of the Left-Hand Path." Flowers explains that while the right-hand path seeks union with and thus dependence on God, the left-hand path seeks a "higher law" based on knowledge and power. It is the way of self-empowerment and true freedom. Beginning with ancient Hindu and Buddhist sects and moving Westward, he examines many alleged left-hand path groups, including the Cult of Set, the Yezidi Devil Worshipers, the Assassins, the Neoplatonists, the Hell-Fire Club, the Bolsheviks, the occult Nazis, and several heretical Sufi, Zoroastrian, Christian, and Muslim sects. Following a carefully crafted definition of a true adherent of the left-hand path based on two main principles--self-deification and challenge to the conventions of "good" and "evil"--the author analyzes many famous and infamous personalities, including H. P. Blavatsky, Faust, the Marquis de Sade, Austin Osman Spare, Aleister Crowley, Gerald Gardner, Anton LaVey, and Michael Aquino, and reveals which occult masters were Lords of the Left-Hand Path. Flowers shows that the left-hand path is not inherently evil but part of our heritage and our deep-seated desire to be free, independent, and in control of our destinies.

julius evola ride the tiger: *Right-Wing Critics of American Conservatism* George Hawley, 2017-07-31 The American conservative movement as we know it faces an existential crisis as the

nation's demographics shift away from its core constituents—older white middle-class Christians. It is the American conservatism that we don't know that concerns George Hawley in this book. During its ascendancy, leaders within the conservative establishment have energetically policed the movement's boundaries, effectively keeping alternative versions of conservatism out of view. Returning those neglected voices to the story, *Right-Wing Critics of American Conservatism* offers a more complete, complex, and nuanced account of the American right in all its dissonance in history and in our day. The right-wing intellectual movements considered here differ both from mainstream conservatism and from each other when it comes to fundamental premises, such as the value of equality, the proper role of the state, the importance of free markets, the place of religion in politics, and attitudes toward race. In clear and dispassionate terms, Hawley examines localists who exhibit equal skepticism toward big business and big government, paleoconservatives who look to the distant past for guidance and wish to turn back the clock, radical libertarians who are not content to be junior partners in the conservative movement, and various strains of white supremacy and the radical right in America. In the Internet age, where access is no longer determined by the select few, the independent right has far greater opportunities to make its many voices heard. This timely work puts those voices into context and historical perspective, clarifying our understanding of the American right—past, present, and future.

julius evola ride the tiger: The Right and Radical Right in the Americas Tamir Bar-On, Bàrbara Molas, 2021-11-22 Studies of the right and radical right have proliferated since the rise of European nationalist and populist parties in the 1980s. Yet, the literature on the right and the radical right has a largely Euro-American bias and has been limited by partisan academics that focus on the left. *The Right and Radical Right in the Americas* hopes to be a pioneering work that examines the history and contemporary manifestations of the right and radical right throughout the Americas. From interwar Canada to contemporary Chile, the right and radical right have come in diverse ideological currents. Those ideological currents have undergone historical changes and the strategies of the right and radical right need to be contextualized in respect of country and region. The right and radical right also have distinctive meanings throughout the Americas and in different epochs.

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julius evola ride the tiger: Proud Boys and the White Ethnostate Alexandra Minna Stern, 2019-07-16 What is the alt-right? What do they believe, and how did they take center stage in the American social and political consciousness? Historian Alexandra Minna Stern excavates the alt-right memes that have erupted online and digs to the root of the far right's motivations: their deep-seated fear of an oncoming "white genocide" that can only be remedied through aggressive action to reclaim white power. The alt-right has expanded significantly throughout America's cultural, political, and digital landscapes: racist, sexist, and homophobic beliefs that were previously unspeakable have become commonplace, normalized, and accepted—endangering American democracy and society as a whole. When asked to address the Proud Boys and growing far right violence, President Trump directed the group to "stand back and stand by;" and just two weeks before President Joe Biden's inauguration, a white supremacist mob breached the US Capitol—earning praise from the Proud Boys leader amongst threats of future violence. In order to dismantle the destructive movement that has invaded our public consciousness and threatens American democracy, we must first understand the core beliefs that drive the alt-right. Through careful analysis, Stern brings awareness to the underlying concepts that guide the alt-right and its overlapping forms of racism, xenophobia, and transphobia. She explains the key ideas of "red-pilling," strategic trolling, gender essentialism, and the alt-right's ultimate fantasy: a future where minorities have been "cleansed" from the body politic and a white ethnostate is established in the United States. By unearthing the hidden mechanisms that power white nationalism, Stern reveals just how pervasive the far right truly is.

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