

The book maps the entirety of Kierkegaard's thinking. First it treats with three stages of life. Man can transcend a lower stage and enter a higher, or he can repose in any of the lowest stages. Then follow the basic concepts of Kierkegaard's system of thinking, namely inwardness, existence, truth, freedom, repetition, anxiety, and so on. Through these concepts, the totality of Kierkegaard's thinking may be grasped.

Kierkegaard strove to be really existing thinker, and therefore the text speaks at times about the tight linkage of Kierkegaard's life to his conception of the existential thinker. It is the individual who does not forget true existence, who is able to resist abstract speculation. In the place of Hegel's dialectics of world history, Kierkegaard emphasizes the inwardness of man, which open up to faith. Kierkegaard presents the project of man, who is seeking his life aim, and from the nothingness of his despair he is arising to discover height of life. This individual is able to fight for truth and for that truth also to offer himself.