Jean-Paul Sartre was a leading French philosopher, novelist, and playwright in the 20th century. He was born on June 21, 1905, in Paris, France, and died on April 15, 1980, in Paris. Sartre is best known as the leading French philosopher of existentialism. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1964, although he declined it.

Existentialism, which Sartre helped to develop, is a philosophical movement that emphasizes the experience of the individual and the freedom of choice. According to Sartre, the human being is free to make choices about the beliefs, values, and actions that govern their lives. He believed that the essence of human existence is the freedom to make decisions and that the choices people make define their existence.

Sartre's philosophy is often associated with the idea of freedom, but he also emphasized the concept of responsibility. He believed that people have a duty to take responsibility for their actions and for the world around them. Sartre's ideas have had a significant impact on philosophy, literature, and other areas of cultural and social thought.

One of Sartre's most famous works is "Nausea," which was published in 1938. This novel explores the themes of alienation, identity, and existence, and it is considered a classic of existential literature. Sartre's other notable works include "Being and Nothingness," "存在于先于本质," and "Existential Psychoanalysis." His ideas about choice and responsibility have been influential in various fields, including psychology, sociology, and politics.

Sartre's philosophy has been the subject of many studies and interpretations, and his ideas continue to be relevant today. His work has been translated into numerous languages, and he remains one of the most widely read and influential philosophers of the 20th century.