The Philosophy of History

G.W.F. HEGEL - Ultimate Collection

This anthology, reflecting virtually every stage of G. W. F. Hegel's life and every area of his interests, provides the most complete picture yet of the intellectual development and activity of this towering figure of philosophy. Previously scattered and often hard to find, the writings collected here are of markedly different genres: introductions, rough drafts, book reviews, poems, speeches, sermons, individual treatises, even student notes and other firsthand reports. By virtue of their heterogeneity, these works bring out the full scope of Hegel's intellectual interests and activities, and often surprising sides of his personality and intellectual character emerge as he plays the unaccustomed roles of poet, priest, reformer, and polemicist.

Hegel's Introduction to the System Hegel's Philosophy of Right concerns ideas on justice, moral responsibility, family life, economic activity, and the political structure
of the state. It shows how human freedom involves living with others in accordance with publicly recognized rights and laws. This edition combines a revised translation with a cogent introduction to Hegel's work.

G.W.F. Hegel Offering the only anthology of Hegel's religious thought, Vanderbilt University's Professor Peter C. Hodgson provides sympathetic and clear entree to the German philosopher's religious achievement through his major relevant texts starting with early theological writings and culminating with Hegel's 1824 lectures on the philosophy of religion.

G. W. F. Hegel In this 1821 classic, Hegel applies his most important concept — the dialectics — to law, rights, morality, the family, economics, and the state. The philosopher defines universal right as the synthesis between the thesis of an individual acting in accordance with the law and the occasional conflict of an antithetical desire to follow private convictions.

The Greatest Works of G.W.F. Hegel

Lectures on the History of Philosophy Hegel is notable for his distinctive contribution to the perennial concerns of political philosophy. He outlines a powerful account of freedom as both a personal and social achievement, discussing theories of personal rights, private property and punishment. He articulates a social analysis of human action and criticizes Kantian ethics. His theory of self-actualization locates our social identities within 'Ethical Life' — the institutions of family life, civil society and the state — expressing a unique variety of rationalist conservatism. In this volume some of the finest interpreters of Hegel writing in English explore this distinguished heritage and explain its contemporary relevance.

Hegel This is the first complete translation in over 150 years of what many consider to be Hegel's most accessible work. The Lectures on the Philosophy of History are a tour-de-force, an audacious attempt to summarize world history and the purpose behind it. Was Hegel the progenitor of the power-state that unified Germany became? The Lectures, the mature fruit of Hegel's thought, provide many relevant clues. Hegel saw the growth of freedom as the purpose behind
history, but he also argued that such freedom could not take root and flourish apart from a state able to impose and enforce the rule of law.


G.W.F Hegel Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, perhaps the most influential of all German philosophers, made one of the last great attempts to develop philosophy as an all-embracing scientific system. This system places Hegel among the "classical" philosophers -- Aristotle, Aquinas, Spinoza -- who also attempted to build grand conceptual edifices. In this study, available for the first time in paperback, Howard P. Kainz emphasizes the uniqueness of Hegel's system by focusing on his methodology, terminology, metaphorical and paradoxical language, and his special contributions to metaphysics, the philosophy of nature, philosophical anthropology, and other areas. Kainz focuses on Hegel's system as a whole and its seminal ideas, making generous use of representative texts. He gives special attention to the interrelationship between dialectical methodology and paradoxical propositions; the prevalence of metaphor in the philosophy of nature; and the close interrelationship between Christian doctrine and Hegelian speculation. A rich array of diagrams and tables further elucidates Kainz's analyses. An ideal text for the student of philosophy coming to Hegel for the first time, G. W. F. Hegel provides the reader with useful insights into Hegel's work and illuminates Hegel's enduring significance in the late twentieth century.
G. W. F. Hegel This translation of The Science of Logic (also known as 'Greater Logic') includes the revised Book I (1832), Book II (1813) and Book III (1816). Recent research has given us a detailed picture of the process that led Hegel to his final conception of the System and of the place of the Logic within it. We now understand how and why Hegel distanced himself from Schelling, how radical this break with his early mentor was, and to what extent it entailed a return (but with a difference) to Fichte and Kant. In the introduction to the volume, George Di Giovanni presents in synoptic form the results of recent scholarship on the subject, and, while recognizing the fault lines in Hegel's System that allow opposite interpretations, argues that the Logic marks the end of classical metaphysics. The translation is accompanied by a full apparatus of historical and explanatory notes.

G.W.F. Hegel's Concept of Indian Philosophy

Miscellaneous Writings of G.W.F. Hegel As an introduction to his own notoriously complex and challenging philosophy, Hegel recommended the sections on phenomenology and psychology from The Philosophy of Spirit, the third part of his Encyclopaedia of the Philosophic Sciences. These offered the best introduction to his philosophic system, whose main parts are Logic, Nature, and Spirit. Hegel's Introduction to the System finally makes it possible for the modern reader to approach the philosopher's work as he himself suggested. The book includes a fresh translation of "Phenomenology" and "Psychology," an extensive section-by-section commentary, and a sketch of the system to which this work is an introduction. The book provides a lucid and elegant analysis that will be of use to both new and seasoned readers of Hegel.

Hegel: Faith and Knowledge

Phenomenology of Spirit Hegel’s Social Ethics offers a fresh and accessible interpretation of G. W. F. Hegel’s most famous book, the Phenomenology of Spirit. Drawing on important recent work on the social dimensions of Hegel’s theory of knowledge, Molly Farneth shows how his account of how we know rests on his account of how we ought to live. Farneth argues that Hegel views conflict as an unavoidable part of living together, and that his social ethics involves
relationships and social practices that allow people to cope with conflict and sustain hope for reconciliation. Communities create, contest, and transform their norms through these relationships and practices, and Hegel’s model for them are often the interactions and rituals of the members of religious communities. The book’s close readings reveal the ethical implications of Hegel’s discussions of slavery, Greek tragedy, early modern culture wars, and confession and forgiveness. The book also illuminates how contemporary democratic thought and practice can benefit from Hegelian insights. Through its sustained engagement with Hegel’s ideas about conflict and reconciliation, Hegel’s Social Ethics makes an important contribution to debates about how to live well with religious and ethical disagreement.

Outlines of the Philosophy of Right wide criticism both from Western and Eastern scholars.

Hegel's Social Ethics

G. W. F. Hegel's Theory of Right, Duties and Religion Philosophy, and other areas. Kainz forgoes customary paragraph-by-paragraph or section-by-section analysis in order to focus on Hegel's system as a whole and its seminal ideas, making generous use of representative texts. Kainz gives special attention to the interrelationship between dialectical methodology and paradoxical propositions; the prevalence of metaphor in the philosophy of nature; and the close interrelationship between Christian doctrine and Hegelian.

G.W.F. Hegel: Nineteenth century readings This book incorporates seven 'Introductions' that Hegel wrote for each of his major works: the Phenomenology, Logic, Philosophy of Right, History, Fine Art, Religion and History of Philosophy, and includes an Introduction and Epilogue by the Editors, serving to introduce Hegel to the reader and to situate him and his works into their wider context.

G.W.F. Hegel

Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel: The Science of Logic

Lectures on the History of Philosophy
Hegel's Philosophy of Right Hegel's The Phenomenology of Spirit (1807) is one of the most influential texts in the history of modern philosophy. In it, Hegel proposed an arresting and novel picture of the relation of mind to world and of people to each other. Like Kant before him, Hegel offered up a systematic account of the nature of knowledge, the influence of society and history on claims to knowledge, and the social character of human agency itself. A bold new understanding of what, after Hegel, came to be called 'subjectivity' arose from this work, and it was instrumental in the formation of later philosophies, such as existentialism, Marxism, and American pragmatism, each of which reacted to Hegel's radical claims in different ways. This edition offers a new translation, an introduction, and glossaries to assist readers' understanding of this central text, and will be essential for scholars and students of Hegel.

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G.W.F. Hegel The thought of G. W. F. Hegel (1770 -1831) has had a deep and lasting influence on a wide range of philosophical, political, religious, aesthetic, cultural and scientific movements. But, despite the far-reaching importance of Hegel's thought, there is often a great deal of confusion about what he actually said or believed. G. W. F. Hegel: Key Concepts provides an accessible introduction to both Hegel's thought and Hegel-inspired philosophy in general, demonstrating how his concepts were understood, adopted and critically transformed by later thinkers. The first section of the book covers the principal philosophical themes in Hegel's system: epistemology, metaphysics, philosophy of mind, ethical theory, political philosophy,

Philosophy of Right This eBook has been formatted to the highest digital standards and adjusted for readability on all devices. Content: The Life and Work of Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel The Phenomenology of Mind The Science of Logic The Philosophy of Mind The Philosophy of Right The Philosophy of Law) The Philosophy of Fine Art Lectures on the Philosophy of History Lectures on the History of Philosophy Lectures on the Proofs of the Existence of God The Criticism of Hegel's Work and Hegelianism: The Basis of Morality by Arthur Schopenhauer Beyond Good and Evil by Friedrich Nietzsche A Criticism Of The Hegelian Philosophy Of Right by Karl Marx About Hegel's Work by Jacob Loewenberg Key to Understanding Hegel by William Wallace

The Phenomenology of Mind As the title indicates, Faith and Knowledge deals with the relation between religious faith and cognitive beliefs, between the truth of religion and the truths of philosophy and science. Hegel is guided by his understanding of the historical situation: the individual alienated from God, nature, and community; and he is influenced by the new philosophy of Schelling, the Spinozistic Philosophy of Identity with its superb vision of the inner unity of God, nature, and rational man. Through a brilliant discussion of the philosophies of Kant, Fichte, and other luminaries of the period, Hegel shows that the time has finally come to give philosophy the authentic shape it has always been trying to reach, a shape in which philosophy's old conflicts with religion on the one hand and with the sciences on the other are suspended once for all. This is the first English translation of this important essay. Professor H. S. Harris offers a historical and analytic commentary to the text and Professor Cerf offers an introduction to the general reader which focuses on the concept of intellectual intuition and on the difference between authentic and inauthentic philosophy.
Hegel, on the Arts

G. W. F. Hegel A complete account of his life and an overview of the philosophical concepts in Hegel's work.

Hegel: Elements of the Philosophy of Right A book about legal and philosophical aspects of the State.

G.W.F. Hegel G. W. F. Hegel (1770–1831), the influential German philosopher, believed that human history was advancing spiritually and morally according to God’s purpose. At the beginning of this masterwork, Hegel writes: “What the history of Philosophy shows us is a succession of noble minds, a gallery of heroes of thought, who, by the power of Reason, have penetrated into the being of things, of nature and of spirit, into the Being of God, and have won for us by their labours the highest treasure, the treasure of reasoned knowledge.” In his introduction to this Bison Book edition, Frederick C. Beiser notes the complex and controversial history of Hegel’s text. He makes a case that this English-language translation by E. S. Haldane and Frances H. Simson is still the most reliable one.

Reading Hegel The Phenomenology of Spirit was Hegel's grandest experiment, changing our vision of the world and the very nature of philosophical enterprise. In this book, Solomon captures the bold and exhilarating spirit, presenting the Phenomenology as a thoroughly personal as well as philosophical work. He begins with a historical introduction, which lays the groundwork for a section-by-section analysis of the Phenomenology. Both the initiated and readers unacquainted with the intricacies of German idealism will find this to be an accessible and exciting introduction to this great philosopher's monumental work.

Lectures on the Philosophy of History In Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel – A Propaedeutic, Thomas Sören Hoffmann invites the philosophically interested reader to converse with, to work with, and to think with the “master philosopher of German Idealism,” the last great system builder of European philosophy.

In the Spirit of Hegel Anyone who does theology in the twenty-first century should have some understanding of the German philosopher G.W.F. Hegel, whose writings deeply
influenced European thought on both the left and right. In this introduction to Hegel, Shao Kai ("Alex") Tseng examines the events in Hegel's life that shaped his work, shows the theological significance of his philosophy, and surveys the use of Hegelian methods in modern theology. Finally, he provides a fresh and insightful Reformed critique, underscoring the importance of an objective commitment to Scripture and to Christ. Book jacket.

G.W.F. Hegel This revised edition interprets Hegel's 'postmodern' as the dissemination of the liberating spirit in the capillaries of democratic lifeworlds.

Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel - A Propaedeutic The thought of G. W. F. Hegel (1770–1831) has had a deep and lasting influence on a wide range of philosophical, political, religious, aesthetic, cultural and scientific movements. But, despite the far-reaching importance of Hegel's thought, there is often a great deal of confusion about what he actually said or believed. G. W. F. Hegel: Key Concepts provides an accessible introduction to both Hegel's thought and Hegel-inspired philosophy in general, demonstrating how his concepts were understood, adopted and critically transformed by later thinkers. The first section of the book covers the principal philosophical themes in Hegel's system: epistemology, metaphysics, philosophy of mind, ethical theory, political philosophy, philosophy of art, philosophy of religion, philosophy of history and theory of the history of philosophy. The second section covers the main post-Hegelian movements in philosophy: Marxism, existentialism, pragmatism, analytic philosophy, hermeneutics and French poststructuralism. The breadth and depth of G. W. F. Hegel: Key Concepts makes it an invaluable introduction for philosophical beginners and a useful reference source for more advanced scholars and researchers.

G.W.F. Hegel

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