History of Western Philosophy

Lectures on the Philosophy of History

Although produced in controversy, this book is not a controversial work. The calming effects of the years that have passed since the tumultuous days in Lubeck are enough to guarantee that these pages will actually trace the coming and going of opinions, the battle for the truth and the recognition of error. In only a few passages, especially in Part Six, will one be able to tell from the tone of the book that it comes out of this struggle.

For these I ask the indulgence of my reader, since they contain explanations the extent of which probably does not correspond either to the difficulty of the questions treated or to their influence. But in such passages the extent of influence is not as otherwise the case - be made to decide solely on a judgment as to the value and significance of the investigations presented. These considerations of defense, more than concern for symmetry, had to determine the structure.

Reason and Revolution

One of the great classics of Western thought develops concept that history is not chance but a rational process, according to the laws of evolution, and embodying the spirit of freedom.

Lectures on the Philosophy of World History

This classic book is Marcus's masterful interpretation of Hegel's philosophy and the influence it has had on European political thought from the French Revolution to the present day. Marcus brilliantly illuminates the implications of Hegel's ideas with later developments in European thought, particularly with Marxist theory.

Phenomenology of Spirit

This translation of The Science of Logic (also known as "Greater Logic") includes the revised Book I (1832), Book II (1833) and Book III (1836). Recent research has given us a detailed picture of the process that led Hegel to his final conception of the whole 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 Plato and Kant. In its introduction to the volume, George Di Giovanni presents in symphonic form the results of recent scholarship on the subject, and, while recognizing the fault lines of the different interpretations, argues that the Logic marks the end of classical metaphysics. The translation is accompanied by a full apparatus of historical and explanatory notes.

Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel - A Propaedeutic

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

The Phenomenology of Mind

Lectures on the History of Philosophy

The philosophy of history is an area of interest not only to philosophers, but to historians and to social scientists. It has been of central importance in continental European philosophy since the late 18th century, and for the past half-century it has had a significant place in Anglo-American philosophy. Interest in the philosophy of history continues to grow. This volume offers both an introduction to contemporary discussion in the philosophy of history and, a "reassessment" of some of the major movements in the philosophy of history since the beginning of the 20th century. Including the work of leading international scholars in the field, the book presents a wide range of contributions by experts working in different schools in philosophy, and in political and social theory, history, and the history of ideas. Traditional questions raised in the philosophy of history are explored with fresh insight - the nature of history; historical understanding; historical explanation; the nature of the past; the psychological factors in historical explanation; the human significance of history - alongside issues which are less frequently examined including the role of science and mathematics in history, history as a social science, and history as an art form. As history itself remains disputed ground, it is important to consider what clues history can provide for our response to issues of contemporary concern such as political upheavals and economic globalisation; this volume offers important insights from leading scholars in the philosophy of history.

The Theory and Practice of History

Introduction to The Philosophy of History

"The Philosophy of Right" is Hegel's most mature statement of his legal, moral, social and political philosophy. It begins with a discussion of the concept of the free will and argues that the free will can only realize itself in the complicated social context of property rights and relations, contracts, moral commitments, family life, the economy, the legal system, and the polity. A person is not truly free, in other words, unless he is a participant in all of these different aspects of the life of the state. "The Philosophy of Law" is an essay in which Hegel explains the fundamentals of legal philosophy. Hegel's philosophy of law is best understood as a natural law theory.

The Historical Development of Energetics

This edition makes available an entirely new version of Hegel's lectures on the development and scope of world history. Volume I presents Hegel's surviving manuscripts of his introduction to the lectures and the full transcription of the first series of lectures (1822-23). These works trace the core of human history as the invariable advance towards the establishment of a political state with just institutions - a state that consists of individuals with a free and fully-developed self-consciousness. Hegel interweaves major themes of spirit and culture including social life, political systems, commerce, art and architecture, religion, and philosophy-with an historical narrative which includes the various stages of human development from the absence of reason, through the development of the sense of reason, to the rational awareness of the world. For paralleling the history of China and India with the history of Western civilization, the lectures present an essential understanding of the cultural traditions of India; the vast but flawed political organization of the Persian Empire to Egypt and then the Orient; and the birth of freedom in the West to the Christian revelation of free political institutions emerging in the modern and ancient Germanic worlds.

Hegel: Lectures on the Philosophy of World History

History doesn't have to mean only an effort to know the past. It can be instead, according to Kierkegaard, a willful and personal choice regarding the creation of the future. Kierkegaard offers us an amazing new approach to the problem of history and who makes it.

Lectures on the History of Philosophy

The Geographical Basis of History

This new translation of the first volume of Hegel's Lectures on the History of Philosophy is a welcome and valuable addition to the new translations of Hegel's works, and now appears in paperback for the first time. Hegel's History of Philosophy has been described as perhaps one of his greatest achievements, and also as the first systematic history of philosophy since Aristotle. The translation included material from lecture notes taken by Hegel's pupils in 1923-4, 1925-6, and 1927-8. This material was not available to Haldane and Simson when they made their translation nearly 100 years ago. The present volume, which supersedes that earlier one, besides an introduction surveys the history of the texts and provides an analytic summary of them, and editorial footnotes introduce readers to Hegel's many sources and allusions. For the first time an edition is made available that permits critical scholarly study, and translates to the needs of the general reader.

Hegel: Lectures on the Philosophy of World History, Volume I: Manuscripts of the Lectures and the Lectures of 1822-1823

History of Western Philosophy

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Introduction to the Reading of Hegel

The Hegel Lectures Series Editor: Peter C. Hodgson Hegel's lectures have had as great a historical impact as the works he himself published. Important elements of his system are elaborated only in the lectures, especially those given in Berlin during the last decade of his life. The original editors conflated materials from different sources and dates, obscuring the development and logic of Hegel's thought. The Hegel lectures series is based on a selection of extant and recently discovered transcripts and manuscripts. The original lecture series are reconstructed so that the structure of Hegel's argument can be followed. Each volume presents an accurate new translation accompanied by an introduction and annotations on the text, which make possible the identification of Hegel's many allusions and sources. Lectures on the History of Philosophy Volume II: Greek Philosophy Hegel's Lectures on the History of Philosophy offer one of the best points of entry to his philosophical system. The second volume (dating from 1825-6) covers a thousand years of ancient Greek philosophy; this is the period to which Hegel devoted by far the most attention, and which he saw as absolutely fundamental for all that came after it. This edition sets forth clearly, and for the first time for the English reader, what makes Hegel's philosophy so unique as an interpretative philosophy. Hegel's contemporaries by boldly contending that the history of philosophy is itself philosophy, not just history. It portrays the journey of reason or spirit through time, as reason or spirit comes in stages to its full realization. The lectures present an historiography of philosophy, an interpretative philosophy. Lectures on the History of Philosophy: Volume III: Lectures on the Phenomenology of Spirit

Lectures on the Philosophy of History

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 Lectures on the History of Philosophy, 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." Volume 2 of Lectures on the History of Philosophy, titled Plato and the Platonists for this Bison Books edition,
introduces the most renowned disciple of Socrates and the theory of Platonic forms before moving to Plato's disciple, Aristotle, whose advance to scientific thinking is carefully detailed. The subsequent increasing systematization and sophistication of philosophy leads to a discussion of the Stoics, Epicureans, and Sceptics. The first period in the history of philosophy comes to maturity with Pietrus in the third century B.C.

A History of the Political Philosophers
wide criticism both from Western and Eastern scholars.

Kierkegaard on the Philosophy of History

The Philosophy of History
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? 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.

Lectures on the History of Philosophy
Hailed as "lucid and magisterial" by The Observer, this book is universally acclaimed as the outstanding one-volume work on the subject of Western philosophy. Considered to be one of the most important philosophical works of all time, the History of Western Philosophy is a dazzlingly unique exploration of the ideologies of significant philosophers throughout the ages—from Plato and Aristotle through to Spinoza, Kant and the twentieth century. Written by a man who changed the history of philosophy himself, this is an account that has never been rivalled since its first publication over sixty years ago. Since its first publication in 1945, Lord Russell's A History of Western Philosophy is still unparalleled in its comprehensiveness, in its clarity, its erudition, its grace, and its wit. In seventy-six chapters he traces philosophy from the rise of Greek civilization to the emergence of logical analysis in the twelfth century. Among the philosophers considered are: Pythagoras, Heracleitus, Parmenides, Empedocles, Anaxagoras, the Atomists, Protagoras, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, the Cyrenics, the Sceptics, the Epicureans, the Stoics, Plutarch, Ambrose, Jerome, Augustine, Benedict, Gregory the Great, John the Scot, Aquinas, Duris Scotus, William of Occam, Machiavel, Erasmus, More, Bacon, Hobbes, Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz, Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Rousseau, Kant, Hegel, Schopenhauer, Nietzsche, the Utilitarians, Marx, Bergson, James, Dewey, and lastly the philosophers with whom Lord Russell himself is most closely associated—Canter, Frego, and Whitehead, coauthor with Russell of the monumental Principia Mathematica.

Hegel's Lectures on the History of Philosophy

Reason in History
Hermeneutics between History and Philosophy
The Phenomenology of Mind is Hegel's most widely discussed philosophical work. Hegel described the work as an "exposition of the coming to be of knowledge". This is explicated through a necessary self-origination and dissolution of "the various shapes of spirit as stations on the way through which spirit becomes pure knowledge". Focusing on topics in metaphysics, epistemology, physics, ethics, history, religion, perception, consciousness, and political philosophy, it is where Hegel develops his concepts of dialectic (including the master–slave dialectic), absolute Idealism, ethical life, and Aufhebung. It has had a profound effect in Western philosophy.

The Philosophy of History

Historical Introduction to Philosophy
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.

Hegel
This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We generally do not have copyright information of the original publisher.

Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel: The Science of Logic
Of the first six chapters of the Phenomenology of the spirit – Summary of the course in 1937-1938 -- Philosophy and wisdom -- A note on eternity, time, and the concept -- Interpretation of the third part of chapter VIII -- A dialectic of the real and the phenomenological method in Hegel.

The Philosophy of Fine Art
"An elegant and intelligent translation. The text provides a perfect solution to the problem of how to introduce students to Hegel in a survey course in the history of Western philosophy." — Graham Parkes, University of Hawaii

The Philosophy of History
"I have lost interest in all that I have written prior to The Philosophy of Money. This one is really my book, the others appear to me colourless and seem as if they could have been written by anyone else." — Georg Simmel to Heinrich Rickert (1904) in The Philosophy of Money . Simmel provides us with a remarkably wide-ranging discussion of the social, psychological and philosophical aspects of the money economy, full of brilliant insights into the forms that social relationships take. He analyses the relationships of money to exchange, the human personality, the position of women, individual freedom and many other areas of human existence. Later he provides us with an account of the consequences of the modern money economy and the division of labour, which examines the processes of alienation and reification in work, urban life and elsewhere. Perhaps, more than any of his other sociological works, The Philosophy of Money gives us an example of his comprehensive analysis of the interrelationships between the most diverse and seemingly connected social phenomena. This revised edition of the translation by Tom Bottomore and David Frisby, includes a new Preface by Davi

Hegel: Elements of the Philosophy of Right
This textanthology is designed to lead beginning students to an appreciation of Western philosophy through an exploration of its history, the problems (classical questions) it has dealt with, and the major philosophers and their works within that historical setting.

Lectures on the philosophy of history, tr. by J. Sibree
Based directly on the standard German edition by Johannes Hoffmeister, this translation presents Hegel's vision of history in a lucid, accessible form that captures the nuances of his thought.

The Philosophy of History
"Originally published in 1939, this book was intended as a guide to political theory intelligible to the common reader, with quotations from the original sources sufficiently extensive to enable them to sample for themselves the 'taste' and 'colour' of these writings. This history of theory has been placed against brief descriptions, as background, of the civilization of the times, as the reader passes down the avenues of thought from age to age. It is a history of political thought set against the background of the history of civilization, but that thought is also displayed in the setting of the characteristics and biographies of the thinkers, whose minds we search and whom we seek to know familiarly, however long ago gone to dust."

Lectures on the History of Philosophy: Greek philosophy
This new abridgment of a well-known edition makes the main insights of Hegel's famous Lectures on the History of Philosophy widely available in an inexpensive edition.

Introduction to the Lectures on the History of Philosophy
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 revealed knowledge." In his introduction to this Bisan 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.

Lectures on the Philosophy of Religion
A book about legal and philosophical aspects of the State.

The Problems of the Philosophy of History
The Philosophy of Money
The Philosophy of History: A Re-examination

Hermeneutics between History and Philosophy collects together Gadamer’s remaining important untranslated writings on the problem of history and the major philosophical traditions of the 20th century from the standpoint of hermeneutics. In these writings, Gadamer examines important thinkers as Husserl, Heidegger, Sartre, Bourdieu and Habermas and their ongoing legacies. This volume also includes a preface by the editors, who are also the translators, presenting the structure of the volume, a substantial introduction situating Gadamer’s particular project and examining the place of hermeneutics vis-à-vis the disciplines of history and philosophy in the 20th century. The translation is followed by a glossary of German terms and Greek and Latin expressions, as well as a bibliography of all the works cited and alluded to by Gadamer.

The Philosophy of Right & The Philosophy of Law

Leopold von Ranke, who was born in 1795, is considered to be one of the founders of the modern practice of writing history. This collection of his writings, edited and introduced by Georg G. Iggers, was first published in 1973 and remains the leading collection of Ranke’s writings in the English language. Now updated with the needs of current students in mind, this edition includes previously untranslated materials by the young Ranke, focusing particularly on the relationship between history and religion together with his inaugural lecture of 1836 ‘On the Relation and Difference between History and Politics’. Including pieces on historical science, and on the relationship between history and philosophy, as well as country specific histories, this book is essential reading for all students of historiography.

Reason in History: A General Introduction to the Philosophy of History

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