**Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel**, was born on 1770, Germany and died on 1831, Berlin. He was one of the greatest philosophers of modern times, and his works marks the pinnacle of classical German philosophy. He studied in Stuttgart, and after graduating from the gymnasium there he began to study philosophy and theology in the seminary in Tübingen. After graduating from the seminary, Hegel became a family tutor, and in 1800 he joined the University of Jena. Hegel became an associate professor there in 1805: Jena was then a major philosophic center in Germany. Hegel had already engaged in much theological and philosophical writing, and in 1806 wrote his first major book, the *Phenomenology of Spirit*, in which, among other matters, he showed how various world views followed each other with logical necessity.His influence was great in all areas, and he was generally considered to be the leading thinker of his time. He works on the philosophy of religion and the philosophy of history, natural right and others .

In his book *Phenology of the spirit* , he claims that “the rational alone is real” . This clearly shows how he is an idealist , as he claims that the real is the rational, in other words , our reality is our ideas .However , he strongly criticizes Kant’s transcendental idealism , mainly rejecting that we do not have acces to the numenor , which according to him is not possible as we belive in that thus , cannot be detached . hegel was not satisfied with this version of idealism and so he developed another version what we now refer to as absolute idealism . It can generally be characterized as the common everyday world of things and embodied minds is not the world as it really is but merely as it appears in terms of uncriticized categories; moreover , the best reflection of the world is not found in physical and mathematical categories but in terms of a self-conscious mind . In a sentence , Idealism for Hegel meant that the finite world is a reflection of [mind](https://www.britannica.com/topic/mind), which alone is truly real.

 So, "What is Dialectical Arguments?" Before to can answer that, let's talk about TruthThere's a lot of debate around The Truth, whether we can ever find it, whether it exists at all, But one thing that all the philosophers agreed on is that The Truth Is really complicated and really hard to grasp. Hegel used Dialectical Arguments to find the truth .

it begins with An Argument. In this case, A Thesis is formed. It's important to point out that Hegel didn't actually use these terminologies in his writings, the concept of Thesis and Antithesis was coined by Kant . A Thesis could be anything , even something like "Water is a liquid.” Now that we have a Thesis, the next part of is the Antithesis - a Contradiction. Be aware, An Antithesis need not be a direct opposite of The Thesis.In most cases it should be a counter argument that puts The Thesis into question.This can be , “when water is boiled at 100 degree Celsius, it transitions from a liquid state to a gas state.” have 2 statements that, by their own, only tell a small portion of The Truth.

 But when worked together, The Thesis and The Antithesis create something new , which is Synthesis. It is as close can get to The Truth, by giving the information we have available by combining these two arguments, we realize that: Water can either be a liquid, or a gas, depending on the temperate. Therefore , finding Truth is a process of synthesizing two contradicting arguments and finding new information to put into question.