

Introduction to Hegel's metaphysics.

University of Chicago Press - An introduction to Hegel's metaphysics. (1969 edition)



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An introduction to Hegel's metaphysics : Soll, Ivan, 1938

However, a later generation of French philosophers coming to prominence in the 1960s tended to react against Hegel in ways analogous to those in which early analytic philosophers had reacted against the Hegel who had influenced their predecessors. In the 1825–6 lectures, from there Hegel traces the path of modern philosophy through three phases: a first period of metaphysics comprising Descartes, Spinoza and Malebranche; a second treating Locke, Leibniz and others; and the recent philosophies of Kant, Fichte, Jacobi and Schelling.

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However, in turn the new category will generate some further contradictory negation and again the demand will arise for a further concept that can reconcile these opposed concepts by incorporating them as moments. It is through this determination that matter breaks away from gravity and manifests itself as implicitly self-determining.

Hegel: Metaphysics; Thought and Being

Hegel takes this as signaling two ways of thinking of the relation of subject and predicate in the judgment. Hegel clearly thinks that there is a way of cognitively relating to history in a way that goes beyond the standpoint of consciousness and the understanding—the standpoint of what we now think of as informing scientific history. .

Ivan Soll, An Introduction to Hegel's Metaphysics

This dependence shows how anthropological determinations do not simply disappear with the development of more psychological ones—they are preserved as well as negated as in the pattern of what is aufgehoben. There is no doubt that Hegel rejects traditional and influential forms of metaphysical thought.

Hegelian Metaphysics

Harris, Charles Taylor, Robert Pippin and Terry Pinkard in North America, and Stephen Houlgate and Robert Stern in Great Britain.

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