
Hegel Holderlin Schelling Roman Einer Mannerfreun

Idealization VIII
DDR-Roman und Literaturgesellschaft
Commentary on Kierkegaard's Concluding Unscientific Postscript
Aesthetics, Theory and Interpretation of the Literary Work
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Idealization VIII Oxford University Press

The Bloomsbury Dictionary of Eighteenth-Century German Philosophers is a landmark work. Covering one of the most innovative centuries for philosophical investigation, it features more than 650 entries on the eighteenth-century philosophers, theologians, jurists, physicians, scholars, writers, literary critics and historians whose work has had lasting philosophical significance. Alongside well-known German philosophers of that era-Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, Immanuel Kant, and Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel-the Dictionary provides rare insights into the lives and minds of lesser-known individuals who influenced the shape of philosophy. Each entry discusses a particular philosopher's life, contributions to the world of thought, and later influences, focusing not only on their most important published writings, but on relevant minor works as well. Bibliographical references to primary and secondary source material are included at the end of entries to encourage further reading, while extensive cross-referencing allows comparisons to be easily made between different thinkers' ideas and practices. For anyone looking to understand more about the century when enlightenment thinking arrived in Germany and established conceits were challenged, The Bloomsbury Dictionary of Eighteenth-Century German Philosophers is a valuable, unparalleled resource.

DDR-Roman und Literaturgesellschaft Boydell & Brewer Investigates how culture in the Age of Goethe shaped and was shaped by a sustained and multifaceted debate about the place of religion in politics, philosophy, and culture.

Commentary on Kierkegaard's Concluding Unscientific Postscript Princeton University Press

Drawing on the connection of the I to an absolute ground in the metaphysics of Schelling and the poetry of Hölderlin, this book offers a contemporary model of God as both unitary and personal ground of self-conscious I-hood.

Aesthetics, Theory and Interpretation of the Literary Work

Princeton University Press

In this study I will present the intellectual development of Schelling, Holderlin and Hegel during their formative years. Because of their similar social origins, the early thought of these young Swabians, during the 1790's, should be treated as a unit. Their experience as roommates at the Stift in Tiibingen and their close intellectual fellowship throughout the nineties made each extremely responsive to the others ideas. As mem bers of the political elite in Wiirttemberg, their intellectual assumptions were profoundly affected by the crisis of Wiirttemberg and German political society and by the events of the French Revolution in a way ex plicable only in the light of their Swabian heritage. So, for example, seen in the context of HOlderlin's and Schelling's thinking, the genesis of Hegel's earliest mature philosophical assumptions appears to be not so much an event in the history of philosophy as a specific solution to the problems raised by the crisis of his society. The crucial role of Holderlin in the history of German Idealism should also become apparent as a result of this study. For reasons developed in the following, Holderlin's thinking bridged the gap not only between Kantianism and the new philosophy, which was to come to fruition in Hegel's mature thought, but also between the republican and the natio nalist phase in the history of German political thought.

Die Wende Von Der Aufklärung Zur Romantik 1760-1820 Rodopi In fünfzehn Kapiteln fragt diese Studie nach im wesentlichen literarischen und musikalischen Erscheinungsformen einer in der Romantik maßgeblich entwickelten poetischen Denkweise, die hier als eine pluralektische vorgestellt wird. Im Romantischen kristallisiere sich die 'Lektüre des Heterogenen', wie Novalis notierte. Er war es auch, der eine 'Theorie der Berührung' und des Übergangs entwerfen wollte. Noch für die in der Forschung vergleichsweise weniger beachtete Spätromantik, der im dritten Teil dieses Buches besondere Aufmerksamkeit zuteil wird, blieb dieser Ansatz verbindlich. Der unverwechselbare Beitrag der Romantik zur Ideengeschichte, so die Hauptthese dieser Arbeit, liegt in ihrer den dialektischen Schematismus entgrenzenden Pluralektik, die sich mit mythologischer Motivik verband, im Roman exponierte und in der poetischen Musik selbst besang.

Religion, Reason, and Culture in the Age of Goethe Oxford University Press

This book explores the metaphysical, epistemological, and hermeneutical theories of Schelling's final system concerning the nature and meaning of religious mythology. This perspective is not surprising since Schelling regarded religion (not science or philosophy) as embodying the most complete manifestation of truth. Beach examines Schelling's novel attempt to account for the changing historical forms of religion in terms of a complex theory of dynamic spiritual powers, or "potencies." He shows that these are not mere representations, ideas, or projected feelings created by ancient myth-makers for the benefit of a credulous populace. Instead, Beach demonstrates that these potencies should be seen as animate powers inhabiting the unconscious strata of a people's collective mind.

The First German Philosopher Walter de Gruyter

"Krell writes here with a brilliance of style that few other philosophers can match." -- John Sallis Although the Romantic Age is usually thought of as idealizing nature as the source of birth, life, and creativity, David Farrell Krell focuses on the preoccupation of three key German Romantic thinkers -- Novalis, Schelling, and Hegel -- with nature's destructive powers -- contagion, disease, and death.

Athens on Trial Camden House

For millennia, messianic visions of redemption have inspired men and women to turn against unjust and oppressive orders. Yet these very same traditions are regularly decried as antecedents to the violent and authoritarian ideologies of modernity. Informed in equal parts by theology and historical theory, this book offers a provocative exploration of this double-edged legacy. Author Jayne Svenungsson rigorously pursues a middle path between utopian arrogance and an enervated postmodernism, assessing the impact of Jewish and Christian theologies of history on subsequent thinkers, and in the process identifying a web of spiritual and intellectual motifs extending from ancient Jewish prophets to contemporary radicals such as Giorgio Agamben and Slavoj Zizek.

Metamimesis Böhlau Verlag Wien

This book offers a broad re-evaluation of the key ideas developed by the German Romantics concerning philosophy and literature. It focuses not only on their own work, but also on that of their fellow travelers (such as Hölderlin) and their contemporary opponents (such as Hegel), as well as on various reactions to and transpositions of their ideas in later authors, including Coleridge, Byron, Kierkegaard, Nietzsche, and Dostoevsky.

Oxford History of Modern German Theology, Volume 1: 1781-1848 Harvard University Press

This book introduces the reader to the literary work and to an understanding of its cultural background and its specific features, presenting basic topics and ideas in their historical context and development in Western culture.

Finding List of the Chicago Public Library SUNY Press

Hegel and the Spirit explores the meaning of Hegel's grand philosophical category, the category of Geist, by way of what Alan Olson terms a pneumatological thesis. Hegel's philosophy of spirit, according to Olson, is a speculative pneumatology that completes what Adolf von Harnack once called the "orphan doctrine" in Christian theology--the doctrine of the Holy Spirit. Olson argues that Hegel's development of philosophy as pneumatology originates out of a deep appreciation of Luther's dialectical understanding of Spirit and that Hegel's doctrine of Spirit is thus deeply interfused with the values of Württemberg Pietism. Olson further maintains that Hegel's *Zyklus* is the post-Enlightenment philosophical equivalent of a Trinitätslehre and that his *Rechtsphilosophie* is an ecclesiology. Thus Hegel and the Spirit demonstrates the truth of Karl Barth's observation that Hegel is the potential Aquinas of Protestantism. Exploring Hegel's philosophy of spirit in historical, cultural, and personal religious context, the book identifies Hegel's relationship with Hölderlin and his response to Hölderlin's madness as key elements in the philosopher's religious and philosophical development, especially with respect to the meaning of transcendence and dialectic.

Hölderlin's "Ars poetica" Bloomsbury Publishing

This volume is the twelfth to date in a series of works in French or English presenting the epochs and movements of a Comparative History of Literatures in European Languages (*Histoire Comparée des Littératures de Langues Européennes*). The original intention of the editors was to publish a four-volume history of European literature from 1760-1820, and the first of these volumes, *Des*

Lumières au Romantisme. Genres en Vers, appeared as long ago as 1982. The volumes *Genres en Prose* and *Théâtre* are still awaited. In their absence the present volume, *Epoche im _berblick*, attempts a more comprehensive and rigorous treatment of the period and its historiographical problems than was initially planned, providing the reader with an overview of sixty eventful years of European literary history □ years in which German Classicism coincided with the birth, initially in Germany and England, of Romanticism. And at the centre of this turbulent period of European intellectual and literary history stands the French Revolution.

The Potencies of God(s) Springer Nature

This book investigates Hegel's interpretation of the mystical philosophy of Jakob Böhme (1575-1624), considered in the context of the reception of Böhme in the 18th and 19th centuries, and of Hegel's own understanding of mysticism as a philosophical approach. The three sections of this book present: the historical background of Hegel's encounter with Böhme's writings; the development of two different conceptions of mysticism in Hegel's work; and finally Hegel's approach to Böhme's philosophy, discussing in detail the references to Böhme both in published writings and manuscripts. According to Hegel, Böhme is "the first German philosopher". The reason for placing Böhme at the very beginning of German philosophy is that Hegel considers him to be a profound thinker, despite his rudimentary education. Hegel's fascination with Böhme mainly concerns the mystic's understanding of the symbiotic relation between God and his opposite, the Devil: he considers this to be the true speculative core of Böhme's thought. By interpreting Böhme, Hegel intends to free the speculative content of his thought from the limitations of the inadequate, barbarous form in which the mystic expressed it, and also to liberate Böhme from the prejudices surrounding his writings, placing him firmly in the territory of philosophy and detaching him from the obscurity of esotericism. Combining historical reconstructions and philosophical argumentation, this book guides the reader through an important phase in German philosophy, and ultimately into an inquiry about the relationship between mysticism and philosophy itself.

Divining History Princeton University Press

One of the very few accounts in English of German idealism, this ambitious work advances and revises our understanding of both

the history and the thought of the classical period of German philosophy. As he traces the structure and evolution of idealism as a doctrine, Frederick Beiser exposes a strong objective, or realist, strain running from Kant to Hegel and identifies the crucial role of the early romantics--Hölderlin, Schlegel, and Novalis--as the founders of absolute idealism. Traditionally, German idealism is understood as a radical form of subjectivism that expands the powers of the self to encompass the entire world. But Beiser reveals a different--in fact, opposite--impulse: an attempt to limit the powers of the subject. Between Kant and Hegel he finds a movement away from cosmic subjectivity and toward greater realism and naturalism, with one form of idealism succeeding another as each proved an inadequate basis for explaining the reality of the external world and the place of the self in nature. Thus German idealism emerges here not as a radical development of the Cartesian tradition of philosophy, but as the first important break with that tradition. Table of Contents: Introduction 1. Realism in German Idealism 2. Exorcising the Spirit 3. The Critique of Foundationalism 4. The Troublesome Hegelian Legacy 5. The Taxonomy of German Idealism I. KANT'S CRITIQUE OF IDEALISM Introduction: Kant and the Problem of Subjectivism 1. The Clash of Interpretations 2. Method and Results 3. Contemporary Kant Scholarship 1. Idealism in the Precritical Years 1. The Idealist Challenge 2. The First Refutation of Idealism 3. Idealist Dreams and Visions 4. The Critique of Idealism in the Inaugural Dissertation 5. Skeptical Ambivalence 6. David Hume, Transcendental Realist 2. Transcendental Idealism and Empirical Realism 1. The Case for Subjectivism 2. The First Edition Definitions of Transcendental Idealism 3. Transcendental versus Empirical Idealism 4. Empirical Realism in the Aesthetic 5. Empirical Realism and Empirical Dualism 3. The First Edition Refutation of Skeptical Idealism 1. The Priority of Skeptical Idealism 2. The Critique of the Fourth Paralogism 3. The Proof of the External World 4. A Cartesian Reply 5. Appearances and Spatiality 6. The Ambiguity of Transcendental Idealism 7. The Coherence of Transcendental Idealism 4. The First Edition Refutation of Dogmatic Idealism 1. The Missing Refutation 2. Kant's Interpretation of Leibniz 3. The Dispute in the Aesthetic 4. Dogmatic Idealism in the Antinomies 5. Kant and Berkeley 1. The Göttingen Review 2. Kant's Reaction 3. Berkeleyianism in the First Edition of the Kritik 4. The Argument of the Prolegomena 5.

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Identity 7. The Dark Night of the Absolute 1. The Dark Parmenidian Vision 2. The Dilemma of Absolute Knowledge 3. Rethinking the Absolute 4. The Fall 8. Absolute Knowledge 1. In Defense of Speculation 2. The Strategy for the Defense 3. Intellectual Intuition 4. Fichte versus Schelling on Intellectual Intuition 5. Art versus Philosophy 6. The Method of Construction 7. Head over Heels into the Absolute? 8. The Paradox of Absolute Knowledge Notes Bibliography Index Reviews of this book: [A] magnificent new book...That Beiser manages to keep the reader afloat as he steers through such deep and turbulent waters deserves the highest praise. Expository writing of unflinching lucidity is supported by reference to an unrivalled range of sources...I learned something from this book on almost every page...For anyone at all seriously interested in the topic this is now the place to start. --Michael Rosen, Times Literary Supplement

Euphony and Logos Felix Meiner Verlag

Three seminal philosophical texts by F. W. J. Schelling, arguably the most complex representations of German Idealism, are clearly presented here for the first time in English. Included are Schelling's "Treatise Explicatory of the Idealism in the Science of Knowledge" (1797), "System of Philosophy in General" (1804), and "Stuttgart Seminars" (1810). Of these texts, the "Treatise" constitutes the most comprehensive critical reading of Kant and Fichte by a contemporary thinker and, as a result, proved seminal to Samuel Taylor Coleridge's efforts at interconnecting English Romanticism and German speculative thought. Extending his early critique of subjectivity, Schelling's "System of Philosophy in General" and his "Stuttgart Seminars" launch a far more radical inquiry into the notion of identity, a term which for Schelling, increasingly reveals the contingent nature and inescapable limitations of theoretical practice. An extensive critical introduction relates Schelling's work both to his philosophical contemporaries (Kant, Fichte, and Hegel) as well as to the contemporary debates about Theory in the humanities. The book includes extensive annotations of each translated text, an excursus on Schelling and Coleridge, a comprehensive multi-lingual bibliography, and a glossary. *Deutschlands Denker seit Kant. Die Lehren und Geistesthaten der bedeutendsten deutschen Denker in neuerer Zeit* Rodopi In the first comprehensive commentary on Soren Kierkegaard's

Concluding Unscientific Postscript the eminent Kierkegaard specialist Niels Thulstrup clarifies the book's intricate allusions to the thought and literature of its own and past ages. A central work both in Kierkegaard's authorship and in the history of philosophy, the Postscript breaks completely with a long tradition of religious and philosophical thought. In his introduction and commentary, presented here in translation from the Danish, Professor Thulstrup explains this break and the unique relationship of the work to Kierkegaard's other books. Originally published in 1984. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Geschichte des politischen Denkens Rodopi

Im Jahr 2020 warten die Hegel-Studien mit einem Doppelband auf – und das nicht von ungefähr, denn in diesem Jahr gilt es ein Doppeljubiläum zu feiern. Am 27. August jährt sich Hegels Geburtstag zum 250. Mal und vor 200 Jahren sind Hegels "Grundlinien der Philosophie des Rechts" zuerst erschienen, eines seiner bekanntesten, umstrittensten und vermutlich auch einflussreichsten Werke, das in seiner Diagnostik der Moderne im ganzen Spektrum rechtlicher, moralischer, sozialer, ökonomischer und politischer Motive bis heute nichts von seiner Anziehungskraft verloren hat. Der Jubiläumsband enthält – neben den Rubriken "Perspektiven der Forschung", "Texte und Dokumente", "Literaturberichte und Kritik" und "Bibliographie" fünf Schwerpunkte, die das aktuelle Forschungsinteresse an Hegels Rechtsphilosophie widerspiegeln: "Hegels Rechtsphilosophie und

das Recht", "Individualität in Hegels Rechtsphilosophie", "Hegels Rechtsphilosophie und Marx", "Hegels Moral- und Handlungsphilosophie" sowie "Der Objektive Geist im Kontext von Hegels Philosophie des Geistes".

Archiv Für Geschichte Der Philosophie Königshausen & Neumann ISBN 9042003820 (paperback) NLG 80.00 This volume is a collection of papers devoted to logic, the foundations of mathematics, general and computer linguistics, the philosophy of language and general methodology of sciences. Sorokin's essay on Tolstoy as philosopher.

Representations of Scientific Rationality Rodopi

From the closing decades of the eighteenth century, German theology has been a major intellectual force within modern western thought, closely connected to important developments in idealism, romanticism, historicism, phenomenology, and hermeneutics. Despite its influential legacy, however, no recent attempts have sought to offer an overview of its history and development. Oxford History of Modern German Theology, Vol. I: 1781-1848, the first of a three-volume series, provides the most comprehensive multi-authored overview of German theology from the period from 1781-1848. Kaplan and Vander Schel cover categories frequently omitted from earlier overviews of the time period, such as the place of Judaism in modern German society, race and religion, and the impact of social history in shaping theological debate. Rather than focusing on individual figures alone, Oxford History of Modern German Theology, Vol. I: 1781-1848 describes the narrative arc of the period by focusing on broader intellectual and cultural movements, ongoing debates, and significant events. It furthermore provides a historical introduction to each of the chronological subsections that divides the book. Moreover, unlike previous efforts to introduce this time period and geographical region, the volume offers chapters covering such previously neglected topics as religious orders, the

influence of Romantic art, secularism, religious freedom, and important but overlooked scholarly initiatives such as the Corpus Reformatorum. Attention to such matters will make this volume an invaluable repository of scholarship and knowledge and an indispensable reference resource for decades to come.

Bibliography / Bibliographie Springer

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