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Hegel was the last of the great philosophical system builders of modern times. His work, following upon that of Immanuel Kant, Johann Gottlieb Fichte, and Friedrich Schelling, thus marks the pinnacle of classical German philosophy. As an absolute idealist inspired by Christian insights and grounded in his mastery of a fantastic fund of concrete knowledge, Hegel found a place for everything ...

~~Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel | Biography, Books, & Facts ...~~

In *Reason and Revolution* (1941), Herbert Marcuse made the case for Hegel as a revolutionary and criticized Leonard Trelawny Hobhouse's thesis that Hegel was a totalitarian. The Hegel renaissance also highlighted the significance of Hegel's early works (i.e. those written before *The Phenomenology of Spirit*).

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~~Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel—Wikipedia~~

Dialectic or dialectics (Greek: ??????????, dialektik?; related to dialogue; German: Dialektik), also known as the dialectical method, is at base a discourse between two or more people holding different points of view about a subject but wishing to establish the truth through reasoned methods of argumentation. Dialectic resembles debate, but the concept excludes subjective elements ...

~~Dialectic—Wikipedia~~

Hegel's philosophy of history is most lucidly set out in his Lectures on the Philosophy of World History, given at the University of Berlin in 1822, 1828 and 1830. In his introduction to those lectures Hegel said that there is reason in history because 'reason rules the world'; hence world history is the progress of reason.

~~Hegel on History | Issue 129 | Philosophy Now~~

Hegel finds reason in history; but it is a latent reason, and one that can only be comprehended when the fullness of history's work is finished: "When philosophy paints its grey on grey, then has a shape of life grown old. ... The owl of Minerva spreads its wings only with the falling of the dusk" ((Hegel 1821: 13).

~~Philosophy of History (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)~~

Hegel argues that Reason is the only thing that is true, "absolutely" (9). It reveals itself not only in the faculties of the mind that work to understand the natural and historical order, but it is the force that develops the "phenomena of the natural" (10). The same Reason for why plants grow is the same Reason we contemplate history.

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~~The Self-Cognizant Idea and the Methodological ...~~

Johann Christoph Friedrich Schiller (1759–1805) is best known for his immense influence on German literature. In his relatively short life, he authored an extraordinary series of dramas, including *The Robbers*, *Maria Stuart*, and the trilogy *Wallenstein*. He was also a prodigious poet, composing perhaps most famously the “Ode to Joy” featured in the culmination of Beethoven’s Ninth ...

~~Friedrich Schiller (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)~~

Thomas Paine (29 January 1737 – 8 June 1809) was a British-American political writer, theorist, and activist who had a great influence on the thoughts and ideas which led to the American Revolution and the United States Declaration of Independence. He wrote three of the most influential and controversial works of the 18th Century: *Common Sense*, *Rights of Man*, and *The Age of Reason*.

~~Thomas Paine—Wikiquote~~

A belief is an attitude that something is the case, or that some proposition about the world is true. In epistemology, philosophers use the term "belief" to refer to attitudes about the world which can be either true or false. To believe something is to take it to be true; for instance, to believe that snow is white is comparable to accepting the truth of the proposition "snow is white".

~~Belief—Wikipedia~~

“Reason creates for itself the idea of a spontaneity that can, on its own, start to act—without, i.e., needing to be preceded by another cause by means of which it is determined to action in turn, according to the

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law of causal connection,” Kant says. (A 533/B 561) In its intellectual domain, reason must think of itself as free.

~~Reason and Freedom~~ ← Kant's philosophy

Hegel is an imperialist con artist who established the principles of dialectical "no-reason." Hegel's dialectic has allowed globalists to lead simple, capable, freeborn men and women back into the superstitious, racist and unreasonable age of imperial global dominance. ... The American Revolution was based in private property rights. Marxist ...

~~What is the Hegelian Dialectic?~~

Cornell University Press fosters a culture of broad and sustained inquiry through the publication of scholarship that is engaged, influential, and of lasting significance.

~~Books~~ — Cornell University Press

Karl Heinrich Marx FRSA (German: ; 5 May 1818 – 14 March 1883) was a German philosopher, economist, historian, sociologist, political theorist, journalist and socialist revolutionary. Born in Trier, Germany, Marx studied law and philosophy at university. He married Jenny von Westphalen in 1843. Due to his political publications, Marx became stateless and lived in exile with his wife and ...

~~Karl Marx~~ — Wikipedia

Although Hegel was — with Saint-Simon — the most encyclopaedic mind of his time, yet he was limited, first, by the necessary limited extent of his own knowledge and, second, by the limited extent and depth

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of the knowledge and conceptions of his age. To these limits, a third must be added; Hegel was an idealist.

~~Socialism: Utopian and Scientific (Chpt. 2)~~

'The purpose of this critique of pure speculative reason consists in the attempt to change the old procedure of metaphysics and to bring about a complete revolution' Kant's Critique of Pure Reason (1781) is the central text of modern philosophy. It presents a profound and challenging investigation into the nature of human reason, its knowledge and its illusions.

~~Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kant - Goodreads~~

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