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# Science Of Logic Hegel

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Hegel's Logic

Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel

Hegel's Foundation Free Metaphysics

Georg Hegel Classics: the Science of Logic

Hegel's Science of Logic

The Logic of Hegel

The Opening of Hegel's Logic

Capital as Organic Unity

The Philosophy of History

Hegel's Concept of Life

The Doctrine of Being in Hegel's Science of Logic

Hegel's Science of Logic

From Concept to Objectivity

Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel: Encyclopedia of the Philosophical Sciences in Basic Outline, Part 1, Science of Logic

Hegel's Philosophy of Mind

Hegel's Encyclopedia of the Philosophical Sciences

The Logic of Hegel's 'Logic'

The Opening of Hegel's Logic

Quality and the Birth of Quantity in Hegel's 'Science of Logic'

Science of Logic

Encyclopedia of the Philosophical Sciences in Outline, and Critical Writings

Hegel's Realm of Shadows

Hegel and the Sciences

Hegel's Philosophy of Reality, Freedom, and God

Relating Hegel's Science of Logic to Contemporary Philosophy

A Commentary to Hegel's Science of Logic

The Encyclopaedia Logic, with the Zusätze  
An Introduction to Hegel's Logic  
Hegel's System of Logic  
Hegel's Logic  
The Idea of Hegel's "Science of Logic"  
Hegel's Theory of the Subject  
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*Science Of Logic Hegel*

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## **DUDLEY DULCE**

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Hegel's Logic Springer Science & Business Media

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*Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel* CreateSpace

Hegel is one of the most important modern philosophers, whose thought influenced the development of existentialism, Marxism, pragmatism, hermeneutics, and deconstruction. Yet Hegel's central text, the monumental Science of Logic, still remains for most philosophers (both figuratively and literally) a firmly closed book. The purpose of *The Opening of Hegel's Logic* is to dispel the myths that surround the Logic and to show that Hegel's unjustly

neglected text is a work of extraordinary subtlety and insight. Part One of *The Opening of Hegel's Logic* argues that the Logic provides a rigorous derivation of the fundamental categories of thought and contrasts Hegel's approach to the categories with that of Kant. It goes on to examine the historical and linguistic presuppositions of Hegel's self-critical, "presuppositionless" logic and, in the process, considers several significant criticisms of such logic advanced by Schelling, Feuerbach, Gadamer, and Kierkegaard. Separate chapters are devoted to the relation between logic and ontology in Hegel's Logic and to the relation between the Logic itself and the Phenomenology. Part Two contains the text - in German and English - of the first two chapters of Hegel's Logic, which cover such categories as being, becoming, something, limit, finitude, and infinity. Part Three then provides a clear and accessible commentary on these two

chapters that both examines Hegel's arguments in detail and relates his insights to those of other philosophers, such as Descartes, Spinoza, Kant, Nietzsche, and Levinas. The Opening of Hegel's Logic aims to help students and scholars read Hegel's often formidably difficult text for themselves and discover the wealth of philosophical riches that it contains. It also argues that Hegel's project of a presuppositionless science of logic is one that deserves serious consideration today.

*Hegel's Foundation Free Metaphysics* State University of New York Press

This translation of The Science of Logic (also known as 'Greater Logic') includes the revised Book I (1832), Book II (1813) and Book III (1816). Recent research has given us a detailed picture of the process that led Hegel to his final conception of the System 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 Fichte and Kant. In the introduction to the volume, George Di Giovanni presents in synoptic form the results of recent scholarship on the subject, and, while recognizing the fault lines in Hegel's System that allow opposite 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 Hegel Classics: the Science of Logic** Rowman & Littlefield Publishers

Science of Logic is the work in which Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel outlined his vision of logic. For Hegel, the most important achievement of German idealism, starting with Immanuel Kant

and culminating in his own philosophy, was the argument that reality is shaped through and through by thought and is, in a strong sense, identical to thought. Thus ultimately the structures of thought and being, subject and object, are identical. Since for Hegel the underlying structure of all of reality is ultimately rational, logic is not merely about reasoning or argument but rather is also the rational, structural core of all of reality and every dimension of it. Thus Hegel's Science of Logic includes among other things analyses of being, nothingness, becoming, existence, reality, essence, reflection, concept, and method. As developed, it included the fullest description of his dialectic.

**Hegel's Science of Logic** Springer

This is a work of historical critical exegesis. It aims to establish the influence of the Science of Logic (SL) of G.W.F. Hegel on the Grundrisse of Karl Marx. It is the first work in the history of Marx Studies to demonstrate that the Hegelian logic guided Marx's doctrinal development, and that the ordering of the logical categories in the SL is reflected in the ordering of economic categories in the Grundrisse.

**The Logic of Hegel** Broadview Press

Hegelian philosophy is now enjoying an enormous renaissance in the English-speaking world. At the very centre of his work is the monumental Science of Logic . Hegel's theory of subjectivity, which comprises the final third of the Science of Logic , has been comparatively neglected. This volume collects 15 essays on various aspects of Hegel's theory of subjectivity. For Hegel, substance is subject . Anyone aspiring to understand Hegel's philosophy cannot afford to neglect this central topic.

The Opening of Hegel's Logic Routledge

Contemporary philosophical discourse has deeply problematized the possibility of absolute existence. Hegel's *Foundation Free Metaphysics* demonstrates that by reading Hegel's Doctrine of the Concept in his *Science of Logic* as a form of Absolute Dialetheism, Hegel's logic of the concept can account for the possibility of absolute existence. Through a close examination of Hegel's concept of self-referential universality in his *Science of Logic*, Moss demonstrates how Hegel's concept of singularity is designed to solve a host of metaphysical and epistemic paradoxes central to this problematic. He illustrates how Hegel's revolutionary account of universality, particularity, and singularity offers solutions to six problems that have plagued the history of Western philosophy: the problem of nihilism, the problem of instantiation, the problem of the missing difference, the problem of absolute empiricism, the problem of onto-theology, and the third man regress. Moss shows that Hegel's affirmation and development of a revised ontological argument for God's existence is designed to establish the necessity of absolute existence. By adopting a metaphysical reading of Richard Dien Winfield's foundation free epistemology, Moss critically engages dominant readings and contemporary debates in Hegel scholarship. *Hegel's Foundation Free Metaphysics* will appeal to scholars interested in Hegel, German Idealism, 19th- and 20th-century European philosophy, metaphysics, epistemology, and contemporary European thought.

**Capital as Organic Unity** Springer

Hegel on Being provides an authoritative treatment of Hegel's entire logic of being. Stephen Houlgate presents the *Science of Logic* as an important and neglected text within Hegel's oeuvre

that should hold a more significant place in the history of philosophy. In the *Science of Logic*, Hegel set forth a distinctive conception of the most fundamental forms of being through ideas on quality, quantity and measure. Exploring the full trajectory of Hegel's logic of being from quality to measure, this two-volume work by a preeminent Hegel scholar situates Hegel's text in relation to the work of Plato, Aristotle, Descartes, Spinoza, Kant, and Frege. Volume I: *Quality and the Birth of Quantity* in Hegel's 'Science of Logic' covers all material on the purpose and method of Hegel's dialectical logic and charts the crucial transition from the concept of quality to that of quantity, as well as providing an original account of Hegel's critique of Kant's antinomies across two chapters.

The Philosophy of History Springer Science & Business Media

Hegel's *Encyclopaedia Logic* constitutes the foundation of the system of philosophy presented in his *Encyclopaedia of the Philosophical Sciences*. Together with his *Science of Logic*, it contains the most explicit formulation of his enduringly influential dialectical method and of the categorical system underlying his thought. It offers a more compact presentation of his dialectical method than is found elsewhere, and also incorporates changes that he would have made to the second edition of the *Science of Logic* if he had lived to do so. This volume presents it in a new translation with a helpful introduction and notes. It will be a valuable reference work for scholars and students of Hegel and German idealism, as well as for those who are interested in the post-Hegelian character of contemporary philosophy.

*Hegel's Concept of Life* Bloomsbury Publishing

Showing the relevance of Hegel's arguments, this book discusses

both original texts and their interpretations.

*The Doctrine of Being in Hegel's Science of Logic* Bloomsbury Publishing

Hegel is one of the most important modern philosophers, whose thought influenced the development of existentialism, Marxism, pragmatism, hermeneutics, and deconstruction. Yet Hegel's central text, the monumental *Science of Logic*, still remains for most philosophers (both figuratively and literally) a firmly closed book. The purpose of *The Opening of Hegel's Logic* is to dispel the myths that surround the *Logic* and to show that Hegel's unjustly neglected text is a work of extraordinary subtlety and insight. Part One of *The Opening of Hegel's Logic* argues that the *Logic* provides a rigorous derivation of the fundamental categories of thought and contrasts Hegel's approach to the categories with that of Kant. It goes on to examine the historical and linguistic presuppositions of Hegel's self-critical, "presuppositionless" logic and, in the process, considers several significant criticisms of such logic advanced by Schelling, Feuerbach, Gadamer, and Kierkegaard. Separate chapters are devoted to the relation between logic and ontology in Hegel's *Logic* and to the relation between the *Logic* itself and the *Phenomenology*. Part Two contains the text - in German and English - of the first two chapters of Hegel's *Logic*, which cover such categories as being, becoming, something, limit, finitude, and infinity. Part Three then provides a clear and accessible commentary on these two chapters that both examines Hegel's arguments in detail and relates his insights to those of other philosophers, such as Descartes, Spinoza, Kant, Nietzsche, and Levinas. *The Opening of Hegel's Logic* aims to help students and scholars read Hegel's

often formidably difficult text for themselves and discover the wealth of philosophical riches that it contains. It also argues that Hegel's project of a presuppositionless science of logic is one that deserves serious consideration today.

*Hegel's Science of Logic* Hackett Publishing

*Hegel on Being* provides an authoritative treatment of Hegel's entire logic of being. Stephen Houlgate presents the *Science of Logic* as an important and neglected text within Hegel's oeuvre that should hold a more significant place in the history of philosophy. In the *Science of Logic*, Hegel set forth a distinctive conception of the most fundamental forms of being through ideas on quality, quantity and measure. Exploring the full trajectory of Hegel's logic of being from quality to measure, this two-volume work by a preeminent Hegel scholar situates Hegel's text in relation to the work of Plato, Aristotle, Descartes, Spinoza, Kant, and Frege. Volume II: *Quantity and Measure in Hegel's 'Science of Logic'* continues the discussion of Hegel's logic of being and considers all aspects of quantity and measure in his logic, including his basic categories of being, writings on calculus, philosophy of mathematics, as well as a comparative study of Hegel and Frege's approach to logic.

**From Concept to Objectivity** University of Chicago Press

The present reissue of Wallace's translation of Hegel's *Philosophy of Mind* includes the *Zusätze* or lecture-notes which, in the collected works, accompany the first section entitled "Subjective Mind" and which Wallace omitted from his translation. Professor J. N. Findlay has written a Foreword and this replaces Wallace's introductory essays.

[Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel: Encyclopedia of the Philosophical](#)

Sciences in Basic Outline, Part 1, Science of Logic DigiCat

This book gives unprecedented insight into the fullest articulation of Hegel's philosophical system: his Encyclopedia.

**Hegel's Philosophy of Mind** Northwestern University Press  
Hegel's system of philosophy was not only the leading form of metaphysics during his lifetime, but it has taken on increasing significance in our own time. The main element in this compact collection of Hegel's thought is an eagerly awaited new translation of one of the most influential works of thought ever written, the "Encyclopedia of the Philosophical Sciences in Outline." Also included is "Preface to the System of Philosophy" and "Solger's Posthumous Writings and Correspondence." (For other texts in German Philosophy, see vols. 5, 13, 23, 27, 40, 48, and 78)

*Hegel's Encyclopedia of the Philosophical Sciences* Prometheus Books

Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel: The Science of Logic By Georg Wilhelm Fredrich Hegel

**The Logic of Hegel's 'Logic'** Bloomsbury Publishing  
The appearance of this translation is a major event in English-language Hegel studies, for it is more than simply a replacement for Wallace's translation cum paraphrase. Hegel's Prefaces to each of the three editions of the Enzyklopädie are translated for the first time into English. There is a very detailed Introduction translating Hegel's German, which serves not only as a guide to the translator's usage but also to Hegel's. Also included are a detailed bilingual annotated glossary, very extensive bibliographic and interpretive notes to Hegel's text (28 pp.), an Index of References for works cited in the notes, a select

Bibliography of recent works on Hegel's logic, and a detailed Index (16 pp.). The translation is guided by the (correct) principle that rendering Hegel's logical thought clearly and consistently requires rendering his technical terms logically. . . . This ought immediately to become the standard translation of this important work. --Kenneth R. Westphal, in Review of Metaphysics  
The Opening of Hegel's Logic Motilal Banarsidass Publ.

Science of Logic, first published between 1812 and 1816, is the work in which Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel outlined his vision of logic. Hegel's logic is a system of dialectics, i.e., a dialectical metaphysics: it is a development of the principle that thought and being constitute a single and active unity.

Quality and the Birth of Quantity in Hegel's 'Science of Logic' University of Chicago Press

Hegel is regarded as the pinnacle of German idealism and his work has undergone an enormous revival since 1975. In this book, David Gray Carlson presents a systematic interpretation of Hegel's 'The Science of Logic', a work largely overlooked, through a system of accessible diagrams, identifying and explicating each of Hegel's logical derivations.

*Science of Logic* Cambridge University Press

From Concept to Objectivity uncovers the nature and authority of conceptual determination by critically thinking through neglected arguments in Hegel's Science of Logic pivotal for understanding reason and its role in philosophy. Winfield clarifies the logical problems of presuppositionlessness and determinacy that prepare the way for conceiving the concept, examines how universality, particularity, and individuality are determined, investigates how judgment and syllogism are exhaustively

differentiated, and, on that basis, explores how objectivity can be categorized without casting thought in irrevocable opposition to reality. Winfield's book will be of interest to readers of Hegel as well as anyone wondering how thought can be objective.

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