



Hegel and the absolute truth

By Thomas Bauer

GRIN Verlag. Paperback. Book Condition: New. Paperback. 32 pages. Dimensions: 8.3in. x 5.8in. x 0.3in. Essay from the year 2005 in the subject Philosophy - Philosophy of the 17th and 18th Centuries, grade: A (1, 3), University of Auckland (Department of Philosophy), course: Lecutre, 7 entries in the bibliography, language: English, comment: Critically discuss why Hegel believes that we can have knowledge of the absolute truth , abstract: Quid est veritas It was not a philosopher who asked this important question. Pontius Pilatus, a roman prefect inquired one of the most important questions in philosophy. For Plato, a sentence is true if it says from whom it exists, that it exists. After Aristotle something becomes true not because we are thinking about it, we are thinking about it because it is true. For Augustine truth is, quod ita est, ut videtur (De vera relig. 36). The truth is eternal, timeless, non versatile and absolute. In the Scholastic, philosophers defined the truth as: adaequatio rerum et intellectuum. In the summa contra gentiles (I, 59.), Thomas Aquinas tells us : Veritas intellectus est adaequatio intellectus et rei, secundum quod intellectus dicit esse quod est, vel non esse quod non est. For Descartes, the...



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