

HEGEL



To KAREN

who came in at the beginning and thought it would never end



HEGEL

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Preface and Acknowledgements

This is another attempt to expound Hegel. I suppose that it would be superfluous and very possibly self-defeating to try to justify it at the outset. But it is worth looking at the difficulties which beset all such attempts.

The enterprise can easily go awry in one of two opposite ways. Either one can end up being terribly clear and sounding very reasonable at the cost of distorting, even bowdlerizing Hegel. Or one can remain faithful but impenetrable, so that in the end readers will turn with relief to the text in order to understand the commentary.

The reader will have to judge whether I have succeeded in avoiding either or both of these pitfalls. But I should like to explain now how I have tried. Part I of this book is an attempt to expound the central lines of Hegel's conception without confining myself to his own terms. I recognize that this is a hazardous undertaking. But I hope to remain faithful to Hegel's intentions by placing this outline of his philosophy in relation to the main aspirations of his generation, which his philosophical vision was intended to meet in its own unique way.

Chapter I is thus devoted to an attempt to describe the aspirations of the generation of young Romantics of the 1790s, from which Hegel sprang and against whom he defined himself. After a brief chapter on Hegel's development, I then try in chapter III to present an outline of his central ideas.

In the rest of the book I fill out this skeletal portrait by using it to expound the major phases of Hegel's work. Part II is devoted to the *Phenomenology of Spirit*. In Part III, I attempt to give an account of the Logic. This is the longest, the hardest, and for those not interested in the detail of Hegel's arguments, the most unrewarding part of the book. A reader interested in the general sweep of Hegel's thought, or more specifically in Hegel's political theory, or philosophy of history, or conception of modern culture, might skip this part. But for anyone who wants to understand how Hegel's philosophy was authenticated in his own eyes, and indeed, how this philosophy and its authentication are inseparable for Hegel, the Logic remains indispensable.

Part IV gives an exposition of Hegel's philosophy of history and politics, and of the insight Hegel had, in my view, into the dilemmas of modern societies. In Part V I look briefly at Hegel's philosophies of art and religion and his conception of the history of philosophy. And in the concluding chapter try to show in what way Hegel's philosophy is an essential part of the recapitulative



Preface

conflict of interpretations through which we try to understand ourselves as a civilization.

My thanks go first to Isaiah Berlin, Stuart Hampshire and A. J. Ayer who set me going on this enterprise many years ago, more than I can remember or would like to recall. And I am very grateful to Isaiah Berlin for his comments on part of the manuscript and for the benefit of his wide knowledge and understanding of the whole phase of German thought and sensibility from which Hegel sprang.

I should also like to thank Bernard Williams who made some valuable suggestions for changes, of which I have perhaps not taken sufficient account; and Professors Hermann Boeschenstein and Harold Sarf, and Geoffrey Chambers, for their comments on parts of the manuscript.



References Given in Abbreviated Form

abbreviati SW	on work Sämtlichę Werke, Jubilee editio	COMMENT n
	by Hermann Glockner, in xx volumes, Stuttgart, 1927–30.	
Nohl	H. Nohl (Ed.) Hegels Theologische Jugendschriften, Tübingen, 1907.	Collection of unpublished MSS of the 1790s.
Knox	T, M. Knox (Ed.) Early Theological Writings, Chicago, 1948.	Translation of some of the contents of Nohl.
Differenz	Hegel, Differenz des Fichte'schen und Schelling'- schen Systems der Philo- sophie, ed. G. Lasson,	Hegel's first published philosophical work, July 1801.
SdS	Leipzig, 1928. System der Sittlichkeit, in G. Lasson, (Ed.), Schriften zur Politik und Rechtsphilosophie, Leipzig, 1923.	Unpublished work of the Jena period.
Realphilo 11	Jenaer Realphilosophie, ed. J. Hoffmeister, Hamburg 1967.	Hegel's Jena lectures of 1805–6, published by Hoffmeister for the first time in the 1930s.
PhG	Phänomenologie des Geistes, G. Lasson edition, Hamburg, 1952.	The <i>Phenomenology of Spirit</i> published by Hegel in 1807 at the end of his Jena period.
WL	Wissenschaft der Logik, G. Lasson edition, Hamburg, 1963.	The Science of Logic, published by Hegel 1812–16 in his Nürnberg period, also known sometimes as the 'Greater Logic'.
EL	System der Philosophie, erster Teil. Die Logik, SW VIII.	These three were originally published by Hegel in 1817 under the title, Encyclopaedia of the Philosophical Sciences in
EN	System der Philosophie, zweiter Teil. Die Natur- philosophie, SW 1x.	Outline, with second and third editions in 1827 and 1830. The first part is sometimes referred to as the 'Lesser
EG	System der Philosophie, dritter Teil. Die Philo- sophie des Geistes, SW x.	Logic'. The text referred to here is based on the third edition, with additions based on students' lecture notes. The references to these works are to paragraph numbers (§). Hegel's paragraphs consisted of a

ix



References

the later editors. Where useful I distinguish in my references between the principal statement and the remark, and where remark or addition are very long, I give the page reference in the SW edition. Grundlinien der Philosophie References to this work, first published in 1821, are also to paragraph numbers (§...). Here also the main text of a paragraph is sometimes followed by an explanatory remark (sometimes referred to with an 'E' after the paragraph number), and also sometimes by an addition inserted by later editors on the basis of lecture notes. I have usually quoted the text of Knox's edition, but the references to paragraph number makes it easy to find the texts in the German edition as well. Where remarks or additions are long, I have given page references to the Knox edition. The introductory part of Hegel's lectures on the philosophy of history, put together from various cycles of lecture notes after his death. This is the concluding part of Hegel's lectures on the philosophy of history, put together in the way described above. Introductory part of Hegel's lectures on aesthetics, again put together from lecture notes after his death. The first part of Hegel's lectures on the philosophy of religion, put together posthumously from lecture notes. The second part of Hegel's lectures on the philosophy of religion, put together posthumously from lecture notes. The third part of Hegel's lectures on the philosophy of religion, put together posthumously from lecture notes. The fourth and concluding part of Hegel's lectures on the philosophy of religion, put together posthumously from lecture notes.

> The introductory part of Hegel's lectures on the history of philosophy, put

> together posthumously from lecture notes.

principal statement, sometimes followed by an explanatory remark, sometimes in turn followed by an addition inserted by

PR

des Rechts, ed. J. Hoffmeister, Hamburg, 1955, or Hegel's Philosophy of Right, trans. T. M. Knox, Oxford 1942

VG

Die Vernunft in der Geschichte, ed. J. Hoffmeister, Hamburg, 1955.

GW

Die Germanische Welt. ed. G. Lasson, Leipzig, 1920.

I & I

Die Idee und das Ideal, ed. G. Lasson, Leipzig, 1931.

BRel

Begriff der Religion, ed. G. Lasson, Leipzig, 1925.

NatRel

Die Naturreligion, ed. G. Lasson, Leipzig, 1927.

RelGI

Die Religionen der geistigen Individualität, ed. G. Lasson, Leipzig, 1927.

AbsRel

Die absolute Religion, ed. G. Lasson, Leipzig, 1929.

GPhil

Geschichte der Philosophie, ed. J. Hoffmeister,

Leipzig, 1940.



Glossary of German Words Used in the Text

WORD

TRANSLATION

an sich für sich in itself for itself

an und für

Aufhebung

in and for itself

sich

Abrogation or

suppression

In Hegel's special usage, the term combines its ordinary meaning with a rarer sense, of 'setting aside' or 'preservation'. It thus serves to designate the dialectical transition in which a lower stage is both cancelled and preserved in a higher.

As Hegelian terms of art, cf. discussion

Cf. Chapter III. 8.

COMMENTARY

in Chapter III. 7.

Aufklärer

Aufklärung Enlightenment

man (men) of the Enlighten-

bei sich

at home

Exactly translates into French as 'chez soi', and carries also a connotation of presence

to self.

Dasein

existence, or existent

Used by Hegel to designate the category of the Logic which emerges from the

dialectic of Being and Nothing. In this sense, usually translated 'Determinate

Being'. Cf. Chapter x. I.

Ding-an-

Moralität

Thing-in-itself

sich Geist

spirit

morality

Used by Hegel to designate subjectivity as it returns to itself out of its embodiment;

hence also used of the cosmic spirit, or God. Used by Hegel in contrast to Sittlichkeit, to

designate the morality which holds of us as universal rational wills, independently of our belonging (or not belonging) to a

community. Cf. Chapter xiv.

sittlich ethical Sittlichkeit ethics

As Hegelian term of art designates the morality which holds of us in virtue of being members of a self-subsistent community, to which we owe allegiance as an embodi-

ment of the universal. Cf. Chapter xiv.

хi



Glossary

WORD TRANSLATION Sein Being, to be ought to Sollen Verstand understanding Vernunft reason

Volk people spirit(s) of people(s)

Volksgeist(er)

Volksreligion of a people

religion

Vorstellung

representation

Wirklichkeit reality COMMENTARY

Cf. Chapter xv. 1.

Cf. Chapter 11.

As a Hegelian term of art used of a mode of thought which relies on images instead of being purely conceptual. This is the mode

of thought proper to religion. Cf.

Chapter xvII.

Used of the real in the ordinary sense only

in so far as it is there in fulfilment of the

Idea. Cf. Chapter XI. III.