

# **Fredrick Hegel: A Critique**

*By*  
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**The epoch during Hegel's life in the nineteenth century, Europe was growing extremely intellectual. Furthermore, Germany was also having its zenith of progress.**

**In addition to all that, Hegel was having a very comfortable life, especially since he was one of the intellectual elites of the German society. Moreover, that epoch of intellectualism of which Hegel was part of, had a very respectable presence.**

**During that era, Germany was considered to be the most intellectual capital in Europe and was indeed, the world centre of intellectualism.**

**Hegel had confined himself in that atmosphere of intellectualism. He went through five periods, which lasted throughout his intellectual life. The life of intellectualism which had enlightened him tremendously.**

**Firstly, Hegel read all the literature he had enjoyed. That fact in itself gave him a special meaning to augment his intellectualism.**

**Secondly, the philosophy in dealing with the separation of the "Spirit and the Sole"**

**Although that matter had been dealt with throughout the human existence, especially by the Greek philosophers, and the Italians in Europe**

**Thirdly, Hegel was a great communicator of Knowledge. Unlike Karl Marx who was extremely skilful in receiving knowledge, Hegel, on the other hand, was equally skilful in providing knowledge. Therefore, Hegel spent his entire life as a provider of knowledge and not a receiver of knowledge.**

**Fourthly, Hegel dealt with topics that have no meaning to the common mankind. Hence, he was basically an elitist and talked only to people with the same level of mind.**

**Finally, Hegel weaknesses in philosophy may have been attributed to his strong religious beliefs. Hegel had no knowledge whatsoever of other philosophies which were dominating the world in the East of the Globe. That fact was, perhaps, the weakest point in Hegel's philosophy.**