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Pantheism is a philosophical teaching that merges the creature of God with the world. God in him is not opposed to the world as his Creator, but is one indivisible whole with the world, - he is equivalent to the world and immanent in him.

In the pantheism you can see two directions, quite sharply different from each other: 1) Pantheism idealistic, which considers the nature of the Divine Force; The world is absorbed by the Deity, the Universe - in God. 2) Naturalist pantheism, according to which God is only a set of laws of nature; He is absorbed by the world, God in the universe.

Pantheism began its beginning of ancient times; His primitives can be seen already in Brahminism. Brahma of Hindu theological philosophy is not a personal God, not the Creator and Lord of the World, existing separately from the world, but all-pervasive life, impersonal soul of the Universe. Greek polytheistic religion, although he did not know the free God and immersed the deity into matter, but it was always striving to clothe his religious representation into slim, beautiful forms, and therefore was alien to pantheism. Nevertheless, the primitives of philosophical pantheism can be seen in the ancient Greek philosophy approaching the pantheism in the form of Gylism, the teachings on the general animation of matter - the adoption of the immediate unity of matter and life, indifference of spiritual and physical elements.

This naturalistic direction passed into idealistic in the teaching of the Stoics and Neoplatonists. In the Middle Ages, the representative of Pantheism is the Arabic philosopher Averroes, in the Renaissance Epoch - Jordano Bruno.

In the new time, idealist pantheism was developed by Malbranch (1638 - 1715), and naturalistic - Spinoza (1632 - 1677). In a slender system of Spinoza, Pantheism reached such a perfect development that, when they talk about pantheism, they usually mean this particular philosopher. His teaching can be expressed like this: there is only one substance, it exists in itself and there is a reason for "Causa Sui"; This substance is God, and God is like Nature ("Substantia, Sive Deus, Sive Natura"), in the artistic form of spinozism, the Pantheist's Pantheist is enjoyed - the Creator of Faust, Goethe.

Further development Pantheism was received in the so-called left hegelitacy (Hegel himself, although very close to the Pantheism, idealistic, but it was quite definitely not expressed): a single endless substance, or God, there is a world mind, the unity of spirit and matter. It is the necessary connection of things, the pattern of peace. The world develops himself and determines itself. The connection of his phenomena, or the order of nature, is not accidental, because they are not arranged from outside, but they are necessary, because they have been formed from the inside and have their own foundation in themselves. But self-awareness, according to the teachings of some left hegelians, the world mind is deprived; Self-consciousness he reaches only in man.

From this teaching to the destruction of the very concept of world minds - one step only. This step was made by Schopenhauer, replacing the world mind of unconscious will. Later, the pantheists again tried to return to the thinking world mind, as they realized the difficulty to bring logical thinking out of unconscious will.

The word "Pantheism" first occurs at the English thinker Tololand (1670 - 1722).