

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910812283203321
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Titolo	Heidegger's platonism / Mark A. Ralkowski
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London ; New York, : Continuum, 2009
ISBN	1-4725-4677-6 1-282-46663-1 9786612466632 1-4411-0723-1
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (233 p.)
Collana	Continuum studies in continental philosophy
Disciplina	193
Soggetti	Platonists
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (pages [193]-205) and index
Nota di contenuto	What is platonism? -- Untying Schleiermacher's gordian knot -- The context of Heidegger's interpretation of Plato : ontotheology and the ontological difference -- Heidegger's Platonism -- Nihilism : Heidegger's crisis and opportunity -- Heidegger and the Greeks : revolutionary thinker or utopian social engineer? -- Back from Syracuse? : four reasons to rethink Heidegger's politics -- How Heidegger should have read Plato 1. What is Platonism? -- 2. Untying Schleiermacher's Gordian Knot -- 3. The Context of Heidegger's Interpretation of Plato -- 4. Heidegger's Platonism -- 5. Heidegger's Crisis and Opportunity -- 6. Revolutionary Thinker or Utopian Social Engineer? -- 7. Back from Syracuse? Four Reasons to Rethink Heidegger's Politics -- 8. How Heidegger Should Have Read Plato -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Heidegger's Platonism challenges Heidegger's 1940 interpretation of Plato as the philosopher who initiated the West's ontological decline into contemporary nihilism. Mark A. Ralkowski argues that, in his earlier lecture course, On the Essence of Truth, in which he appropriates Plato in a positive light, Heidegger discovered the two most important concepts of his later thought, namely the difference between the Being of beings and Being as such, and the 'belonging together' of Being and man in what he eventually calls Ereignis, the

'event of appropriation'. Ralkowski shows that, far from being the grand villain of metaphysics, Plato was in fact the gateway to Heidegger's later period. Because Heidegger discovers the seeds of his later thought in his positive appropriation of Plato, this book argues that Heidegger's later thought is a return to and phenomenological transformation of Platonism, which is ironic not least because Heidegger thought of himself as the West's first truly post-Platonic philosopher
