

PHILOSOPHY

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Selftranscending of individual freedom in philosophy of German classical idealism

The value of freedom is determined by its semitransparency. Considering the problem of selftranscending of individual freedom in the philosophy of I. Kant, I.G. Fichte, F.W. Schelling and G. Hegel, the author comes to the conclusion that qualitatively new Kantian explication of freedom as the nomenal entity serving the baseless Foundation of being, which imputed responsibility, brought with it a disagreement with spinozian understanding of freedom as known necessity. At the same time fateasca philosophy of liberty proclaims a strict determinism in which the very possibility of freedom associated only with man as a Creator of the historical process. Schelling's interpretation of specific freedom that the intelligible essence of everything and in the first place, the person is beyond causation, and beyond all time or over him. In Hegel's own understanding of true freedom of self-determination there is a way of realizing its productive and creative forces.

Key words: freedom, necessity, person, selftranscending, personality, German idealism, being, subject, object, self-determination.

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