## Contents

1	Intro	duction	1	
2	The Presuppositions of Ancient and Modern			
	Conc	eptions of Nature	15	
	2.1	Theology, Philosophy, and the Presuppositions of		
		Natural Science	15	
	2.2	Ancient Theology and Ancient Science of Nature	19	
	2.3	Nature as Product of Making Versus Nature as		
		Product of Generation	26	
	2.4	Theological and Philosophical Presuppositions of		
		Modern Science	33	
	Bibliography		49	
3	How	and Where to Begin Conceiving Nature:		
	Three	Fundamental Options	51	
	3.1	The Aristotelian Approach to Nature	51	
	3.2	With What Should the Philosophy of		
		Nature Begin?	55	
	3.3	Aristotle's Privileging of Place as Primary	56	

	3.4	The Kantian Approach to Space and Time	62
	Biblic	ography	79
4	Space	-Time and Matter	81
	4.1	Hegel's Account of the Emergence of Matter from	
		Space, Time, and Place	82
	4.2	Problems Arising in Aristotle's Conception	
		of Matter	94
	4.3	Kant's Dynamic Account of Matter	97
	Biblio	ography	124
5	Matter and Motion		125
	5.1	Aristotle's Account of Locomotion and Its	
		Relation to the Other Changes of Nature	127
	5.2	The Abiding Problem of Self-motion	139
	5.3	Kant and the Problem of Determining Mass	146
	5.4	Mechanics and Absolute Motion	155
	Bibliog	raphy	164
6	From	Relative to Absolute Mechanics	165
	6.1	Implications of Aristotle's Account of Motion	165
	6.2	The Impoverishment of Natural Process by Kantian	
		Pure Mechanics	172
	6.3	Hegel's Rethinking of the Mechanics of Matter in	
		Motion	181
	Biblio	graphy	197
7	Physic	cal Process and Light	199
	7.1	Preliminary Outline of the Divisions of Physical	
		Process	203
	7.2	Aristotle's Physics of Light	209
	7.3	Hegel's Account of Light	218
	7.4	Light and Qualitative Physics	219
	Bibliog	graphy	232

8	The Ph	ysical States of Matter	233
	8.1	The States of Matter	233
	8.2	The Lessons of Aristotle's Account of the	
		Elements	235
	8.3	Kant and the Physical States of Matter	253
	8.4	Hegel's Account of Density, Cohesion, and the	
		States of Matter	261
	Bibliography		271
9	The Physics of Particular Oualities		273
	9.1	The Void, Density, Elasticity, and Pure	
		Mechanics	279
	9.2	Kant and Chemical Process	282
	9.3	Kant and the Problem of Physical Form in	
		Natural Science	286
	9.4	Hegel's Physics of Particular Individuality	289
	9.5	Density	293
	9.6	Cohesion	296
	9.7	Elasticity, Sound, and Heat	301
	Bibliography		309
10	From Thermodynamics to Electromagnetism		
	10.1	The Ambiguous Position of Hegel's Account of	
		Thermodynamics	313
	10.2	Shape and the Physics of Total Individuality	316
	10.3	Polar Charge and Electricity	321
	10.4	Magnetism	322
	10.5	Magnetism and Crystal Formation	325
	10.6	Magnetism, Crystallization and the Physical	
		Independence of Shape	327
	10.7	Shape in Relation to Physical Processes	334
	10.8	The Relation of Shape to Light	334
	10.9	Shape in Relation to Transparency, Refraction,	
		and Color	339
	10.10	Refraction and Physical Shape	342
	10.11	Color and Physical Shape	344

	10.12	Odor, Taste, and Physical Shape	346
	Bibliog	graphy	354
11	From Electricity to Chemistry		
	11.1	Electricity as the Final Form of Total	
		Individuality	355
	11.2	Light and Electricity	361
	11.3	How Electricity Provides the Enabling	
		Conditions of Chemical Process	363
	11.4	What Chemical Process Makes Possible:	
		Anticipatory Sketch of Hegel's Threefold	
		Division of Organic Nature	366
	11.5	The Chemistry of Nature	367
	11.6	Is Chemistry a Terrestrial Process?	369
	11.7	Formal Non-chemical Process Versus Real	
		Chemical Process	370
	11.8	The Basic Forms of Chemical Process	371
	11.9	The Finitude of Chemical Process	372
	11.10	The Catalyst in Chemical Process	376
	11.11	Hegel's Differentiation of Chemical Elements	382
	11.12	From Chemical Process to Life	389
	Bibliography		398
	Works Cited		
	Index		403

1