

## **Abstract**

This bachelor's thesis attempts to compare and explain the different concepts of spatiality in Martin Heidegger's work. Following Heidegger's 1969 seminar in Le Thor, this thesis builds on his retrospective division of his work, centred around being. First, he asks about the meaning, then about the truth and finally about the place of being. In this thesis, the comparison of different approaches to spatiality in different periods of Heidegger's life is emphasized as well as his rejection of the previous Newtonian, Galilean and Cartesian approaches. This rejection is gradually taking place since *Being and Time* and it is clear that Heidegger's concept of spatiality is fairly consistent, despite the changing terminology. It is also pointed out that his phenomenological approach is ground-breaking in some respects, mainly because of the expressions and terms he uses in his language. This means that his approach is almost unparalleled as far western physics and metaphysics are concerned, making Heidegger more influential even outside the field of philosophy, as is demonstrated by the architectural theory in which his concept of spatiality is still visible today.

### **Keywords:**

Heidegger, world, space, spatiality, being-in-the-world, place, fourfold, region, Ortschaft, topology, language, architecture, architectural theory