

The main aim of this thesis is to introduce Husserl's theory of knowledge. The whole work is prefaced by the interpretation of Husserl's idea of the failure of modern science and its societal consequences. The following is an explanation specifying the problem of knowledge as a problem of the transcendence of consciousness towards the cognized object. In the summary of Husserl's critique of the origin and development of modern science and philosophy is the focus laid on the motives that prove the impossibility of solving the problem of knowledge using objectivistic respectively naturalistic concepts. On the other hand, Husserl's answer to the problem of knowledge is the analysis of the constitution of subjectivity in the field of transcendental consciousness. In the final chapter, Patočka's critique of several key concepts of Husserl's phenomenology is outlined.