

ABSTRACT

This work aims to look at the thought motives of Anna Hogenová, leading primarily to an understanding of the meaning of the virtue called Areté. Aretes as abilities in an individual, concrete situation to capture the whole, one that is not conceptually definable and does not prove to be a verifiable being. The path to understanding such a whole begins with René Descartes and the subsequent emergence of the phenomenology of Edmund Husserl, followed by Heidegger, who demonstrates the possibility of capturing the whole in the so-called moods. In Patoček's understanding of the whole, we already see a direct connection with Hogenová, who claims that these are precisely the units that have been forgotten today, even thanks to empirical science. Areté is also introduced in the context of education, where its purpose, according to Hogenová, should be to bring to the whole. In addition to the central motif, the work also tries to capture the philosopher with its main themes, such as the issue of the beginning or the need to live life from its own source.

KEYWORDS

Hogenová, Areté, education, whole, phenomenology