

# 中南大学学报

JOURNAL OF CENTRAL SOUTH UNIVERSITY

社会科学版 SOCIAL SCIENCE EDITION

中国人文社科学报核心期刊 全国百强社科学报

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中南大学学报(社会科学版)

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2008年04月第14卷第二期

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文章编号: 1672-3104(2008)02-0176-07

## 马克思破译人学“斯芬克司之谜”的历程与方法

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**摘要:**“人是什么”的问题,即人的本质问题,是人学史上弥久而时新的“斯芬克司之谜”。马克思在破解这一千古之谜时,认识是不能深入的。最先提出“理性、自我意识是人的本质”;接着又认为“人是人的最高本质”,最后才得出“人的类特性是自由自觉的活动”“人的本质是一切社会关系的总和”、“人的需要即人的本质”等科学命题。马克思能破译这一千古之谜,关键在于实现了一场方法论革命,即从唯心史观为基础的方法转变到历史唯物主义方法。这主要体现在:从感性存在转变到感性活动;从既定本质上升到生成本质;从单一本质过渡到多重本质;从纯粹理想回归到现实生活;从自我确证跨越到对象互释。

**关键字:** 马克思; 人学; 人的本质; 唯物史观; 唯心史观

## Karl Marx' s route and method in answering Core Questions of Hominology

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**Abstract:** Karl Marx is the first person raising five relative conclusions when exploring Human' s Riddle, of which self-consciousness, thoughtfulness are the essence of human being and “Human is the higher essence of human being”; “The characteristic of human being is the self-conscious activity”; “The essence of human being is the summary of his social relationships”; and “What man needs is his essence”. The contribution of Karl Marx for the solution to the riddle lies in the revolutionary breakthrough in methodology—from historical idealism to historical materialism.

**KeyWords:** Marx' s Hominology; Human' s Essence; historical materialism; historical idealism