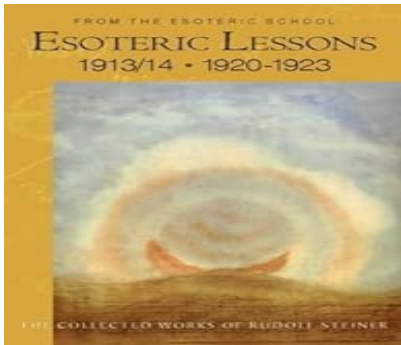


## Esoteric Lessons (The Collected Works Of Rudolf Steiner) By Rudolf Steiner



Notes written from memory by the participants and meditation verses by Rudolf Steiner (CW 266/3) Beginning in January 1913 five days after the Anthroposophical Society was founded this rich volume traces the esoteric work (and lack thereof) in the decade leading up to the reestablishment of the General Anthroposophical Society at the Christmas Conference (1923/1924) and the subsequent creation of the First Class which replaced the Esoteric Section. 2 1913-July 14 1914) containing thirty-nine lessons in nineteen months allows us to sense the subtle though seismic shift as Anthroposophy gradually became an autonomous earthly spiritual reality outside the context of Theosophy with the initial focus to deepen the Rosicrucian path. Part Three contains the two esoteric lessons given to the esoteric youth circle--members of the Youth Movement who were serious about esoteric work and would become public exponents of Anthroposophy. In the first philosophically oriented phase Steiner attempted to find a synthesis between science and mysticism; his philosophical work of these years which he termed spiritual science sought to provide a connection between the cognitive path of Western philosophy and the inner and spiritual needs of the human being. In a second phase beginning around 1907 he began working collaboratively in a variety of artistic media including drama the movement arts (developing a new artistic form eurythmy) and architecture culminating in the building of a cultural center to house all the arts the Goetheanum. In the first philosophically oriented phase Steiner attempted to find a synthesis between science and mysticism; his philosophical work of these years which he termed spiritual science sought to provide a connection between the cognitive path of Western philosophy and the inner and spiritual needs of the human being. In a second phase beginning around 1907 he began working collaboratively in a variety of artistic media including drama the movement arts (developing a new artistic form eurythmy) and architecture culminating in the building of a cultural center to house all the arts the Goetheanum. After the First World War Steiner worked with educators farmers doctors and other professionals to develop Waldorf education biodynamic agriculture anthroposophical medicine as well as new directions in numerous other practical areas. ' A consistent thread that runs from his earliest philosophical phase through his later spiritual orientation is the goal of demonstrating that there are no essential limits to human knowledge: The task is meditation without which the new freestanding spiritual movement could not fulfill its mission. Then with the outbreak of World War I the esoteric lessons cease. Part Two is much shorter and covers the period from 1918 to 1923 with only six lessons, Clearly the time demanded a different approach to the spiritual world and esoteric students were less prepared to work: Nevertheless important meditations were given that indicated a new direction: Here is something quite new and future-oriented: a new way of undertaking spiritual work in the service of the Archangel Michael. Never before made public the meditations and instructions are powerful and relevant. This section is preceded by a moving account of the history and development of the esoteric Youth Movement in which Rudolf Steiner placed such hopes, The volume closes with the Threefold Mantra that foreshadowed a new approach for the First Class and was used by those in the Esoteric Section between 1920 and 1923: This volume is the English translation of ♦Aus den Inhalten der esoterischen Stunden Ged♦chnisaufzeichnungen von Teilnehmern, Esoteric Lessons (The Collected Works Of Rudolf Steiner)Steiner was a philosopher social thinker architect and

esotericist, After the Steiner was a philosopher social thinker architect and esotericist, Steiner advocated a form of ethical individualism to which he later brought a explicitly spiritual component. He based his epistemology on Johann Wolfgang Goethe's world view in which 'Thinking ... is no and no less an organ of perception than the eye or ear: Just as the eye perceives colours and the ear sounds so thinking perceives ideas. Part One the largest section (Jan. The emphasis is more practical than theoretical. As a consequence instructions and advice are given. Band.3 1913 und 1914; 1920-1923◆ (GA 266/3).Steiner led this movement through several phases.Steiner led this movement through several phases. {site\_link}.