

PHILOSOPHY TRIPOS Part II

Tuesday 29 May 2001

9 to 12

Paper 9

KANT

*Answer **three** questions only, at least **one** from **each** section.*

Write the number of the question at the beginning of each answer.

**You may not start to read the questions
printed on the subsequent pages of this
question paper until instructed that you
may do so by the Invigilator**

SECTION A

- 1 What did Kant mean by saying that a concept is a function of unity? What use did he make of this idea in the derivation of the categories?
- 2 Kant claimed to have proved that the categories are necessary conditions of experience. What does he mean by 'experience', and how does this relate to the soundness of the proof?
- 3 'All alterations take place in conformity with the law of the connection of cause and effect.' Discuss Kant's attempt to prove the proposition of the Second Analogy.
- 4 What truth, if any, do you find in Kant's claim that the Antinomies rest on a covert assumption of Transcendental Realism, which they therefore refute?
- 5 'Practical freedom can be proved through experience' (*Critique of Pure Reason*, A802). 'Transcendental freedom seems to be contrary to the law of nature, and therefore to all possible experience; and so remains a problem' (*Critique of pure Reason*, A803). Explain and discuss.
- 6 Does Kant go back on his rejection of rational theology when he argues that it is morally necessary to assume (hope for, postulate) the existence of God?

SECTION B

- 7 'Up to now there may never have been a sincere friend' (*Groundwork* 4:408). What problems, if any, do Kant's views on the limits of our knowledge of our own and others' maxims create for his ethics?
- 8 Why does Kant think that action on universalisable maxims will respect humanity as an end in itself?
- 9 'Autonomy of the will is the sole principle of all moral laws and of all duties in keeping with them' (*Critique of Practical Reason*, 5:33). Explain and discuss.
- 10 What does Kant mean by saying that a judgement of taste is not based on concepts?
- 11 What is the role of teleology or 'purposiveness' in Kant's theory of art?
- 12 Kant holds both that aesthetic judgement is an autonomous area of thought, and that art is closely related to morality. How does he manage to combine these views?

END OF PAPER