Paper 4

HISTORY OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY

Answer three questions only.

Write the number of the question at the beginning of each answer. If you are answering the either/or question, indicate the letter as well.

STATIONERY REQUIREMENTS
20 Page Answer book x 1
Rough Work Pad
1 'Kant, as transcendental idealist, is closer to Berkeley than he acknowledges.' How fair is this criticism?

2 Explain and assess Kant's argument for the conclusion that time is an a priori form of intuition.

3 What does Kant aim to prove in the Transcendental Deduction? How successful is he?

4 What, if anything, is shown by the Antinomies?

5 'The truth of sense-certainty is in fact a universal.' What does Hegel mean by this claim and how does he arrive at it?

6 Why does Hegel believe the slave to be in a better position than the master? How plausible is this belief?

7 Why, in Hegel's philosophy of history, does reason have to be 'cunning'? And what does it thereby achieve?

8 Does Hegel have a coherent conception of freedom?

9 'The sickly are the greatest danger to man: not the wicked.' (NIETZSCHE, On the Genealogy of Morality) Can Nietzsche adequately substantiate this claim?

10 'Our fundamental tendency is to assert that the falsest judgements (to which synthetic judgements a priori belong) are the most fundamental to us.' (NIETZSCHE, Beyond Good and Evil) How helpful is this reference to Kant's philosophy in understanding Nietzsche's position?

11 Either (a) Critically assess Nietzsche's claim that the 'fundamental faith' of philosophers is 'the faith in antithetical values'.

Or (b) Does Nietzsche offer a physiological refutation of idealist philosophy?

12 How should we understand the Birth of Tragedy's vision of a 'music-making Socrates'?