EUROPEAN PHILOSOPHY FROM KANT

Answer three questions only.

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

STATIONERY REQUIREMENTS
20 Page Answer book x 1
Rough Work Pad

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
1. What does Kant mean by saying that space is an a priori intuition? How does he try to prove this?

2. ‘Kant’s distinction between appearances and things in themselves is, fundamentally, a distinction between relational and intrinsic properties of things.’ Discuss.

3. EITHER: (a) ‘We can trace all actions of the understanding back to judgements, so that the understanding in general can be represented as a faculty for judging’ (KANT). Discuss.

OR: (b) Kant argues that we must apply the category of substance to experience. Explain and evaluate his argument.

4. ‘Thoughts without content are empty, intuitions without concepts are blind’ (KANT). Explain what Kant means by this claim. What are its implications for the relationship between sensibility and the understanding?

5. What is ‘absolute’ about Hegel’s absolute idealism?

6. EITHER: (a) ‘The true is the whole’ (HEGEL). Explain and evaluate this claim.

OR: (b) What role does contradiction play in Hegel’s philosophy?

7. Critically examine Hegel’s analysis of ‘here’, ‘now’ and ‘this’.

8. ‘The state is the actuality of concrete freedom’ (HEGEL). Is this claim defensible?

9. ‘Saying Yes to life even in its strangest and hardest problems […] that is what I call Dionysian’ (NIETZSCHE). How, if at all, does Nietzsche say ‘Yes’ to life?

10. ‘Nietzsche’s injunction “to become who we are” is fundamentally incoherent.’ Discuss.

11. ‘Master morality for masters, slave morality for slaves.’ Is this an accurate reading of Nietzsche?

12. Is Nietzsche right to believe that untruth is ‘a condition of life’?

END OF PAPER