PHILOSOPHY TRIPOS Part II

Monday 2 June 2003

1.30 to 4.30

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. If you are answering the either/or question, indicate the letter as well.

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

-2- PHT2/9

SECTION A

- What does Kant mean by saying that space is an a priori intuition? Discuss his attempt to prove it.
- 2 How does Kant arrive at his list of categories?
- What is the 'transcendental unity of apperception'? What role does it play in Kant's 'transcendental deduction' of the categories?
- Discuss **either** Kant's argument that all intuitions are both intensive and extensive magnitudes **or** his 'refutation of idealism'.
- Discuss **either** Kant's objections to the view that the soul is a simple substance, **or** his views about the interconnection of the three traditional arguments for the existence of God and its part in their failure.
- Discuss any one or more of the arguments Kant gives in the *Critique of Pure Reason* for believing in God, human immortality, or both.

SECTION B

- 7 **Either** (a) Why did Kant think that hypothetical imperatives couldn't provide a basis for morality? Do you agree?
 - Or (b) 'Morality is thus the relation of actions to the autonomy of the will,' (KANT, Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals, 4:439). Discuss.
- Is there a difference between not treating persons as mere means and treating them as ends in themselves?
- 9 Is Kant's claim that *duty* is the fundamental notion of ethics convincing?
- 'Aesthetic judgements claim to be valid for everybody.' Why did Kant regard this as a problem? What was his solution? Should we accept it?
- What is the difference for Kant between a determinate judgement and an aesthetic judgement? Can this distinction be maintained? What is its significance for evaluating art?
- What, for Kant, is the sublime, and what is its importance for us?
- Does Kant's assertion that we cannot *prove* human freedom undermine or support his views on (**either** one **or** two of) art, causality, morality, politics or religion?