

PHILOSOPHY TRIPOS Part II

Tuesday 25 May 2010

09.00 to 12.00

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

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 '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'?

END OF PAPER