

German Philosophy Since Kant

German Idealism and the Problem of Knowledge: The Crisis in Continental Philosophy
Kant and his German Contemporaries : Volume 1, Logic, Mind, Epistemology, Science and Ethics
Bibliotheca Sacra and American Biblical Repository
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The Development of Theology in Germany Since Kant and Its Progress in Great Britain Since 1825
Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy
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Internal history of German protestantism since the middle of last century, tr. by T. Meyer
German Idealism and the Jew
Challenges to German Idealism
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The Imagination in German Idealism and Romanticism
Between Kant and Hegel
German Philosophers
German Philosophy

German Idealism and the Problem of Knowledge:

This book offers an important reappraisal of Schelling's philosophy and his relationship to German Idealism. Focusing on Schelling's self-critique in early identity philosophy the author rejects those criticisms of Schelling made by both Hegel and Heidegger. This work significantly redraws the boundaries of metaphysical thinking, arguing for a dialogue between rational philosophy, mythology and cosmology.

The Crisis in Continental Philosophy

Kant and his German Contemporaries : Volume 1, Logic, Mind, Epistemology, Science and Ethics

The problem of knowledge in German Idealism has drawn increasing attention. This is the first attempt at a systematic critique that covers all four major figures, Kant, Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel. The book offers a fresh and challenging analysis.

Bibliotheca Sacra and American Biblical Repository

It is usually assumed that the only British Romantic writer who engaged

meaningfully with German philosophy was S. T. Coleridge. This edition disproves that assumption. The book collects thirteen essays and one set of lecture notes written by Henry Crabb Robinson during his period in Germany (1800-1805). Robinson, though generally considered no more than a reporter on the activities of more eminent friends, in fact wrote a series of 'Letters on the Philosophy of Kant', distinguished for their clarity, accuracy, and liveliness. Furthermore, his lecture notes on Schelling and German aesthetics provide a valuable guide to the key German texts.

German Philosophy Since Kant

This volume is a comprehensive collection of critical essays on *The Taming of the Shrew*, and includes extensive discussions of the play's various printed versions and its theatrical productions. Aspinall has included only those essays that offer the most influential and controversial arguments surrounding the play. The issues discussed include gender, authority, female autonomy and unruliness, courtship and marriage, language and speech, and performance and theatricality.

The Development of Theology in Germany Since Kant and Its Progress in Great Britain Since 1825

In *German Idealism and the Jew*, Michael Mack uncovers the deep roots of anti-Semitism in the German philosophical tradition. While many have read German anti-Semitism as a reaction against Enlightenment philosophy, Mack instead contends that the redefinition of the Jews as irrational, oriental Others forms the very cornerstone of German idealism, including Kant's conception of universal reason. Offering the first analytical account of the connection between anti-Semitism and philosophy, Mack begins his exploration by showing how the fundamental thinkers in the German idealist tradition—Kant, Hegel, and, through them, Feuerbach and Wagner—argued that the human world should perform and enact the promises held out by a conception of an otherworldly heaven. But their respective philosophies all ran aground on the belief that the worldly proved incapable of transforming itself into this otherworldly ideal. To reconcile this incommensurability, Mack argues, philosophers created a construction of Jews as symbolic of the "worldliness" that hindered the development of a body politic and that served as a foil to Kantian autonomy and rationality. In the second part, Mack examines how Moses Mendelssohn, Heinrich Heine, Franz Rosenzweig, and Freud, among others, grappled with being both German and Jewish. Each thinker accepted the philosophies of Kant and Hegel, in varying degrees, while simultaneously critiquing anti-Semitism in order to develop the modern Jewish notion of what it meant to be enlightened—a concept that differed substantially from that of Kant, Hegel, Feuerbach, and Wagner. By speaking the unspoken in German philosophy, this book profoundly reshapes our understanding of it.

Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy

Traces a conceptual history of critique in German philosophy from the eighteenth century to the present. Critique has been a central theme in the German philosophical tradition since the eighteenth century. The main goal of this book is

to provide a history of this concept from its Kantian inception to contemporary critical theory. Focusing on both canonical and previously overlooked texts and thinkers, the contributors bring to light alternative conceptions of critique within nineteenth- and twentieth-century German philosophy, which have profound implications for contemporary philosophy. By offering a critical revision of the history of modern European philosophy, this book raises new questions about what it means for philosophy to be "critical" today. María del Rosario Acosta López is Professor of Hispanic Studies at the University of California, Riverside. She has published several books, including *Aesthetic Reason and Imaginative Freedom: Friedrich Schiller and Philosophy* (coedited with Jeffrey L. Powell), also published by SUNY Press. J. Colin McQuillan is Associate Professor of Philosophy at St. Mary's University. His previously published books include *Immanuel Kant: The Very Idea of a Critique of Pure Reason*.

Bibliotheca Sacra and Theological Review

Published in 1785, the *Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals* is one of the most powerful texts in the history of ethical thought. In this book, Immanuel Kant formulates and justifies a supreme principle of morality that issues universal and unconditional moral commands. These commands receive their normative force from the fact that rational agents autonomously impose the moral law upon themselves. As such, they are laws of freedom. This volume contains the first facing-page German-English edition of Kant's *Groundwork*. It presents an authentic edition of the German text and a carefully revised version of Mary Gregor's acclaimed English translation, as well as editorial notes and a full bilingual index. It will be the edition of choice for any student or scholar who is not content with reading this central contribution to modern moral philosophy through the veil of English translation.

The Presbyterian Quarterly and Princeton Review

A Short History of German Philosophy

What is Analytic Philosophy?

`A very good idea, these Very Short Introductions, a new concept from OUP'
Nicholas Lezard, *Guardian* --Book Jacket.

Kant's Moral and Legal Philosophy

In the preface to *A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy*, published in Berlin, 1859, Karl Marx relates how the two of us in Brussels in the year 1845 set about: "to work out in common the opposition of our view" -- the materialist conception of history which was elaborated mainly by Marx -- "to the ideological view of German philosophy, in fact, to settle accounts with our erstwhile philosophical conscience. The resolve was carried out in the form of a criticism of post-Hegelian philosophy. The manuscript, two large octavo volumes, had long

reached its place of publication in Westphalia when we received the news that altered circumstances did not allow of its being printed. We abandoned the manuscript to the gnawing criticism of the mice all the more willingly as we had achieved our main purpose -- self-clarification!" Since then more than 40 years have elapsed and Marx died without either of us having had an opportunity of returning to the subject. We have expressed ourselves in various places regarding our relation to Hegel, but nowhere in a comprehensive, connected account. To Feuerbach, who after all in many respects forms an intermediate link between Hegelian philosophy and our conception, we never returned.

The Fate of Reason

'Review from previous edition Roger Scruton on Kant: 'Roger Scruton faced perhaps the most intractable task of all in giving an elementary account of Kant's philosophy but he does it extremely elegantly and neatly.' -Listener

The Development of Theology in Germany Since Kant

Immanuel Kant: Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals

In an accessible narrative that explains complex ideas in clear language, Vittorio Hösle traces the evolution of German philosophy and describes its central influence on other aspects of German culture, including literature, politics, and science, from the Middle Ages to today. *A Short History of German Philosophy* addresses the philosophical changes brought about by Luther's Reformation, and then presents a detailed account of German philosophy from Leibniz to Kant; the rise of a new form of humanities; and the German Idealists. The following chapters investigate the collapse of the German synthesis in Schopenhauer, Marx, and Nietzsche. Turning to the twentieth century, the book explores the rise of analytical philosophy; the foundation of the historical sciences; Husserl's phenomenology and its radical alteration by Heidegger; the Nazi philosophers Gehlen and Schmitt; and the main West German philosophers after 1945. Arguing that there was a distinctive German philosophical tradition from the mid-eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth century, the book closes by examining why that tradition largely ended in the recent past. A philosophical history remarkable for its scope, brevity, and lucidity, this is an invaluable book for students of philosophy and anyone interested in German intellectual and cultural history.

Bibliotheca Sacra

The Fate of Reason is the first general history devoted to the period between Kant and Fichte, one of the most revolutionary and fertile in modern philosophy. The philosophers of this time broke with the two central tenets of the modern Cartesian tradition: the authority of reason and the primacy of epistemology. They also witnessed the decline of the Aufklärung, the completion of Kant's philosophy, and the beginnings of post-Kantian idealism. Thanks to Beiser we can newly appreciate the influence of Kant's critics on the development of his philosophy. Beiser brings the controversies, and the personalities who engaged in them, to life and tells a

story that has uncanny parallels with the debates of the present.

Introduction to German Philosophy

The Oxford Handbook of German Philosophy in the Nineteenth Century

This collection of new essays, the first of its kind in English, considers the ways in which the philosophy of Immanuel Kant engages with the views of lesser-known eighteenth-century German thinkers. Each chapter casts new light on aspects of Kant's complex relationship with these figures, particularly with respect to key aspects of his logic, metaphysics, epistemology, theory of science, and ethics. The portrait of Kant that emerges is of a major thinker thoroughly engaged with his contemporaries - drawing on their ideas and approaches, targeting their arguments for criticism and responding to their concerns, and seeking to secure the legacy of his thought among them. This volume will open the door for further research on Kant and his methods of philosophical inquiry, while introducing readers to the distinctive and influential philosophical contributions of several previously neglected figures.

The Bibliotheca Sacra and American Biblical Repository

Continental philosophy has traditionally seen philosophy as historical, claiming that there are no new beginnings in the discipline, and that we must revisit the work of earlier thinkers again and again. Yet, continental philosophers rarely argue explicitly for their view of philosophy's past, and the discussions of the topic that exist tend to be riddled with confusion. Here, Robert Piercey asks why, and explores what the continental tradition must do to come to terms with this crisis. Piercey traces the confusion about history back to Hegel, who he argues sends a mixed message about historical thinking, one that is later adopted by Heidegger and then passed on to his successors. In addition to telling the story of this crisis, Piercey offers an account of historical thinking that does not lead to the difficulties that currently plague the continental tradition. The result is a highly original look at the development of continental thought and the nature of philosophy's historical turn.

Internal history of German protestantism since the middle of last century, tr. by T. Meyer

This is a comprehensive history of German philosophy from its medieval beginnings to the late 18th century. In exploring the spirit of German intellectual life and its distinctiveness from that of other countries, the text devotes whole chapters to four of the great philosophers - Nicholas of Cusa, Leibniz, Lessing and Kant - and extensively examines many others, including Albertus Magnus, Meister Eckhart, Paracelsus, Kepler, Mendelssohn, Wolff and Herder.

German Idealism and the Jew

Publisher Description

Challenges to German Idealism

The Development of Rational Theology in Germany since Kant

The Emergence of German Idealism

Explores imagination and human rationality in a crucial period of philosophy, from hermeneutics and transcendental logic to ethics and aesthetics.

The Cambridge Companion to Kant and Modern Philosophy

Analytic philosophy is roughly a hundred years old, and it is now the dominant force within Western philosophy. Interest in its historical development is increasing, but there has hitherto been no sustained attempt to elucidate what it currently amounts to, and how it differs from so-called 'continental' philosophy. In this rich and wide-ranging book, Hans Johann Glock argues that analytic philosophy is a loose movement held together both by ties of influence and by various 'family resemblances'. He considers the pros and cons of various definitions of analytic philosophy, and tackles the methodological, historiographical and philosophical issues raised by such definitions. Finally, he explores the wider intellectual and cultural implications of the notorious divide between analytic and continental philosophy. His book is an invaluable guide for anyone seeking to understand analytic philosophy and how it is practised.

German Philosophy: A Very Short Introduction

No period of history has been richer in philosophical discoveries than Germany during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. And while it was the eighteenth century that saw Germany attain maturity in the discipline (above all in the works of Immanuel Kant), it was arguably the nineteenth century that bore the greatest philosophical fruits. The Oxford Handbook of German Philosophy in the Nineteenth Century is the first collective critical study of this great period in intellectual history. A team of leading experts explore individual philosophers working in the period, including Fichte, Hegel, Kierkegaard, and Nietzsche; key philosophical movements associated with it, Idealism and Romanticism amongst them; different areas of philosophy that received particular attention at this time; and the central philosophical topics under debate. An essential resource for anyone working in the area, the Handbook will lead the direction of future research in this vital period of philosophy.

Critique in German Philosophy

Immanuel Kant's "critical philosophy" is rightly renowned for its criticism of the metaphysical pretensions of reason unaided by experience. It therefore seems ironic that, within a single generation, some of Kant's most important followers

argued that th

Philosophical Writings

The Development of Theology in Germany Since Kant

Philosophers and Their Poets

This 2006 volume provides the broadest and deepest introduction to Kant currently available.

Early German Philosophy

Dieter Henrich's lectures on German idealism were the first contact a major German philosopher had made with an American audience since the onset of World War II. They remain, to this day, one of the most eloquent interpretations of the central philosophical tradition of Germany and the way in which it relates to the concerns of contemporary philosophy.

Immanuel Kant's Critique of Pure Reason

Two eminent French philosophers discuss German philosophy—including the legacy of Kant, Hegel, Nietzsche, Adorno, Fichte, Marx, and Heidegger—from a French perspective. In this book, Alain Badiou and Jean-Luc Nancy, the two most important living philosophers in France, discuss German philosophy from a French perspective. Written in the form of a dialogue, and revised and expanded from a 2016 conversation between the two philosophers at the Universität der Künste Berlin, the book offers not only Badiou's and Nancy's reinterpretations of German philosophers and philosophical concepts, but also an accessible introduction to the greatest thinkers of German philosophy. Badiou and Nancy discuss and debate such topics as the legacies of Kant, Hegel, and Marx, as well as Nietzsche, Adorno, Fichte, Schelling, and the unavoidable problem of Heidegger and Nazism. The dialogue is contentious, friendly, and often quotable, with strong—at times passionate—positions taken by both Badiou and Nancy, who find themselves disagreeing over Kant, for example, and in unexpected agreement on Marx, for another. What does it mean, then, to conduct a dialogue on German philosophy from a French perspective? As volume editor Jan Völker observes, “German philosophy” and “French philosophy” describe complex constellations that, despite the reference to nation-states and languages, above all encompass shared concepts and problems—although these take a range of forms. Perhaps they can reveal their essential import only in translation.

German Philosophy 1760-1860

German Philosophy Since Kant

Introduction to German Philosophy is the only book in English to provide a comprehensive account of the key ideas and arguments of modern German philosophy from Kant to the present. the first book in English to provide a comprehensive account of the key ideas and arguments of modern German philosophy from Kant to the present. offers an accessible introduction to the work, among others, of Kant, Fichte, the Romantics, Hegel, Marx, Nietzsche, Wittgenstein, the Vienna Circle, Husserl, Heidegger, Benjamin, Adorno, Gadamer, and Habermas. considers how German philosophy reacts to revolutionary changes in modern science, society, and culture; ideal for anyone wanting to know more about the role of the German tradition within philosophy and literature as a whole.

A History of Philosophy: German philosophy since Hegel

Twenty essays from the Royal Institute of Philosophy Lecture series on modern major German thinkers.

Essays on Kant, Schelling, and German Aesthetics

This collection brings together in translation for the first time the finest postwar German-language scholarship on Kant's moral and legal philosophy. Several essays are devoted to central issues in each of Kant's major works in practical philosophy: The Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals, Critique of Practical Reason, and The Metaphysics of Morals. This is one of the very few books that give English readers a direct view of how leading German philosophers now regard one of the outstanding achievements of German thought: Kant's revolutionary practical philosophy.

The Imagination in German Idealism and Romanticism

Twenty essays from the Royal Institute of Philosophy Lecture series on modern major German thinkers.

Between Kant and Hegel

German Philosophers

First published in 2002. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

German Philosophy

Examines the role that poets and the poetic word play in the formation of philosophical thinking in the modern German tradition. Several of the most celebrated philosophers in the German tradition since Kant afford to poetry an all-but-unprecedented status in Western thought. Fichte, Hegel, Nietzsche, Heidegger, and Gadamer argue that the scope, limits, and possibilities of philosophy are intimately intertwined with those of poetry. For them, poetic thinking itself is understood as intrinsic to the kind of thinking that defines philosophical inquiry and

the philosophical life, and they developed their views through extensive and sustained considerations of specific poets, as well as specific poetic figures and images. This book offers essays by leading scholars that address each of the major figures of this tradition and the respective poets they engage, including Schiller, Archilochus, Pindar, Hölderlin, Eliot, and Celan, while also discussing the poets' contemporary relevance to philosophy in the continental tradition. Above all, the book explores an approach to language that rethinks its role as a mere tool for communication or for the dissemination of knowledge. Here language will be understood as an essential event that opens up the world in a primordial sense whereby poetry comes to have a deeply ethical significance for human beings. In this way, the volume positions ethics at the center of continental discourse, even as it engages philosophy itself as a discourse about language attuned to the rigor of what poetry ultimately expresses. Charles Bambach is Professor of Philosophy at the University of Texas at Dallas. He is the author of several books, including *Thinking the Poetic Measure of Justice: Hölderlin-Heidegger-Celan*, also published by SUNY Press. Theodore George is Associate Professor of Philosophy at Texas A&M University. He is the author of *Tragedies of Spirit: Tracing Finitude in Hegel's Phenomenology* and the translator of Günter Figal's *Objectivity: The Hermeneutical and Philosophy*, both also published by SUNY Press.

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