

Kant's Epistemology

Part VI: Further Clarifying of Kant &
The Direction of Post-Kantian
Thought

Overview:

- Clarifying Kant's (often confusing) ideas
 - Kant on propositions
 - Kant on the self
 - Kant on the transcendent and the transcendental
- After Kant

Clarifying Some of Kant's (often confusing) Views

■ Kant's view of propositions

– Three kinds of propositions

■ Synthetic a posteriori—matters of fact (agreeing with Hume)

- The (particular) book
- The shoe

■ Analytic a priori—relation of ideas (agreeing with Hume)

■ Synthetic a priori—about the experienced world but they cannot be falsified by the experienced world because they are part of the mind's ordering processes or, said another way, an organizing principle of the mind (**his new third kind**)

Clarifying Some of Kant's (often confusing) Views

- Know the difference between transcendental and transcendent
 - Kant claimed he knew nothing of transcendent
 - Kant claimed the transcendental is to be postulated; it is not known in experience, but is necessary to know anything in experience.

Clarifying Some of Kant's (often confusing) Views



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Clarifying Some of Kant's (often confusing) Views



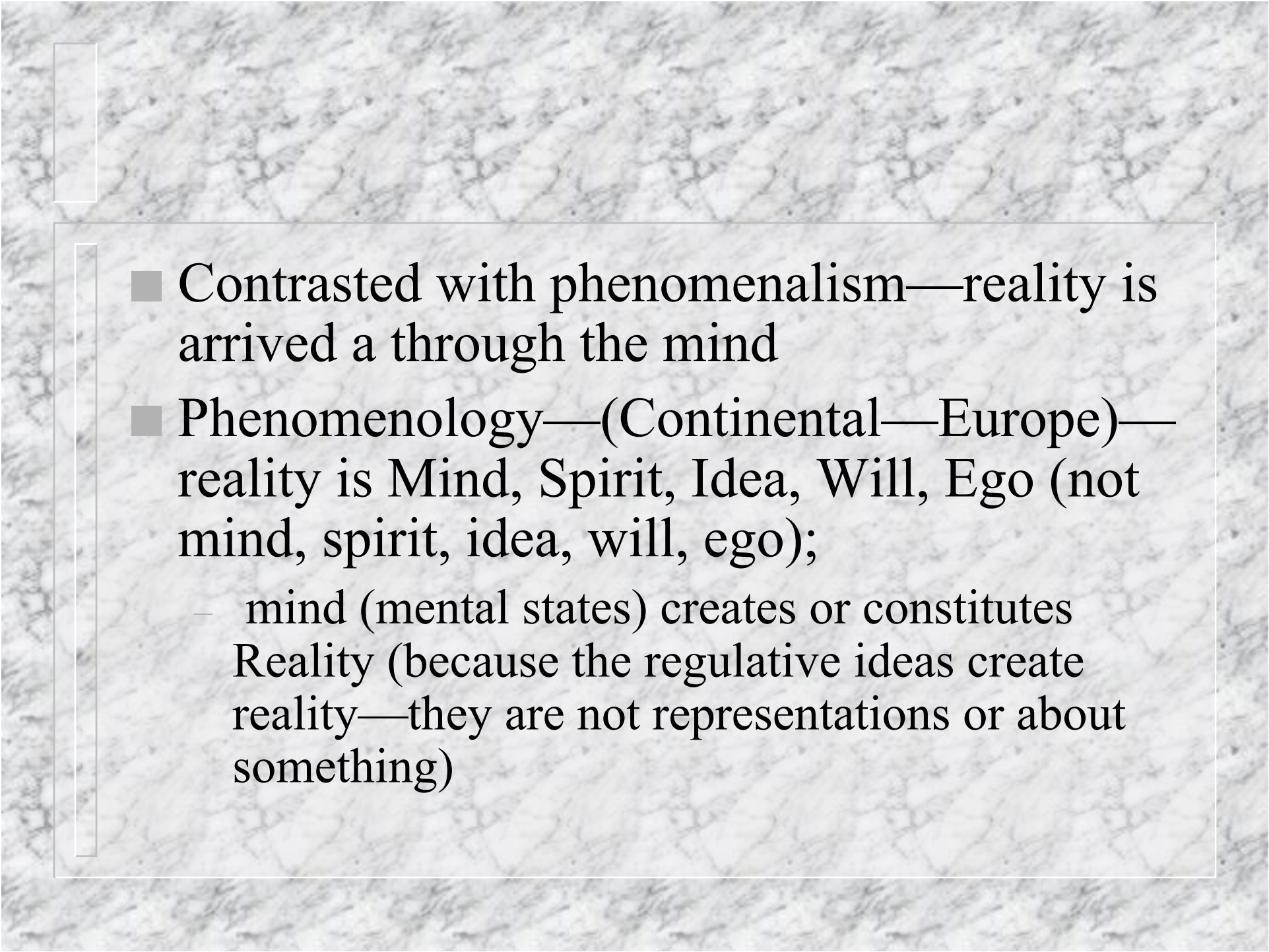
Kant

Idealism

“as if”

phenomenology

Strands of philosophical thought after Kant

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- Contrasted with phenomenalism—reality is arrived at through the mind
 - Phenomenology—(Continental—Europe)—reality is Mind, Spirit, Idea, Will, Ego (not mind, spirit, idea, will, ego);
 - mind (mental states) creates or constitutes Reality (because the regulative ideas create reality—they are not representations or about something)



Overview: