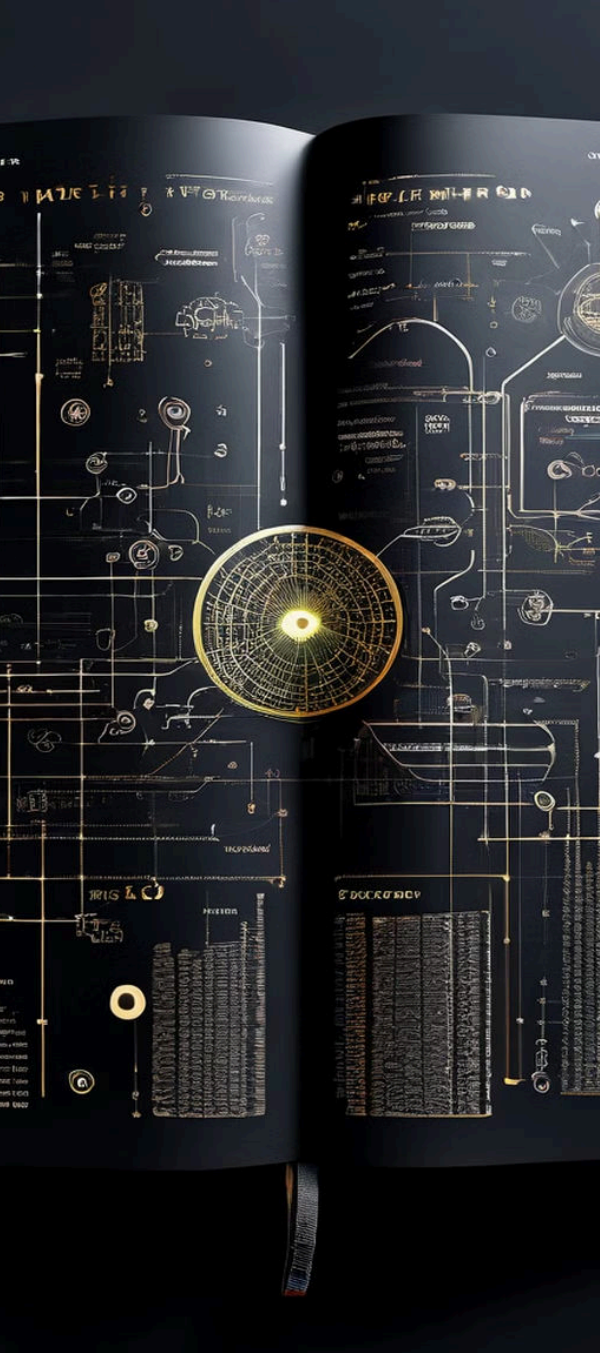




# Introduction to Immanuel Kant's Philosophy

Immanuel Kant was a renowned German philosopher who lived in the 18th century. His ideas revolutionized Western philosophy and had a lasting impact on the fields of epistemology, ethics, and aesthetics. This presentation will provide an overview of Kant's key philosophical contributions.

 by **Andrea Alfi**



# Kant's Critique of Pure Reason

## 1 Transcendental Idealism

Kant's argument that the world as we experience it is shaped by the structures of the human mind, not simply an objective reality.

## 2 Synthetic A Priori Judgments

Kant's concept of knowledge that is both universal and necessary, yet not derived solely from experience.

## 3 Categories of the Understanding

Kant's identification of the a priori concepts that structure our perception of the world, such as causality and substance.

# Kant's Theory of Knowledge

## Sensibility

Kant's view that knowledge begins with sensory experience, which provides the raw material for the understanding.

1

2

3

## Reason

The highest faculty of the mind, which enables us to think beyond the limits of experience and seek out the unconditioned.

## Understanding

The faculty that organizes and structures the sensory input into coherent concepts and judgments.

# Kant's Moral Philosophy

## Categorical Imperative

Kant's foundational principle of morality, which states that we should act only in ways that we could will to become universal laws.

## Autonomy of the Will

Kant's belief that moral worth comes from the individual's capacity to rationally determine their own actions, rather than external influences.

## Duty and Obligation

Kant's emphasis on fulfilling one's moral duties out of a sense of obligation, rather than for the sake of consequences or personal desires.

# Kant's Categorical Imperative

## Universal Law Formulation

Act only in accordance with that maxim through which you can at the same time will that it become a universal law.

## Humanity Formulation

Act in such a way that you always treat humanity, whether in your own person or in the person of any other, never simply as a means, but always at the same time as an end.

## Kingdom of Ends Formulation

Act as if you were through your maxims a law-making member of a kingdom of ends.



# Kant's Aesthetics



## Beauty

Kant's view of beauty as a subjective, disinterested pleasure that arises from the harmonious relationship between the imagination and the understanding.



## Genius

Kant's conception of the artist as a creative genius who can produce works of art that embody universal aesthetic principles.



## Sublime

Kant's idea of the sublime, which represents the experience of awe and wonder in the face of nature's power and magnitude.

# Kant's Philosophy of Religion

1

## Rational Religion

Kant's view that religion should be based on reason and moral principles, rather than revelation or dogma.

2

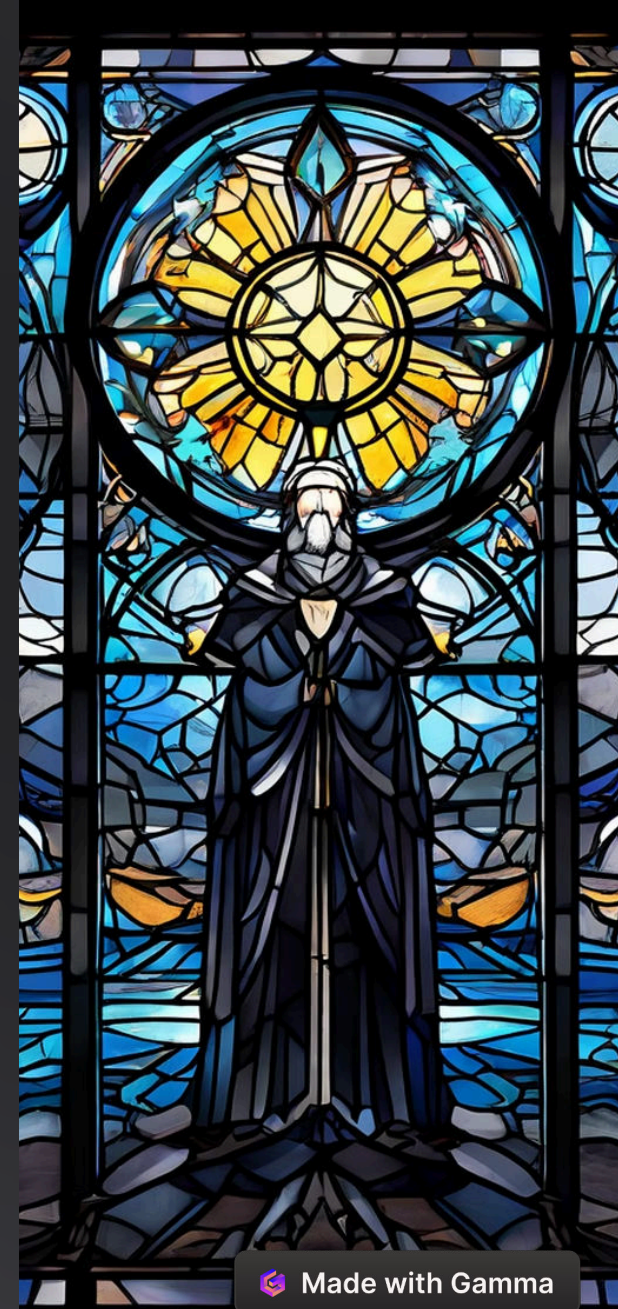
## Moral Theology

Kant's belief that the existence of God is a necessary postulate of practical reason, as a foundation for moral behavior.

3

## Radical Evil

Kant's conception of the innate human tendency towards moral evil, which can only be overcome through an ethical revolution.





# Conclusion and Key Takeaways

Immanuel Kant's philosophy has had a profound and lasting impact on Western thought. Key takeaways include his groundbreaking ideas on the nature of knowledge, his rigorous ethical framework, and his unique perspectives on art and religion. Kant's work continues to shape and challenge our understanding of the human experience.