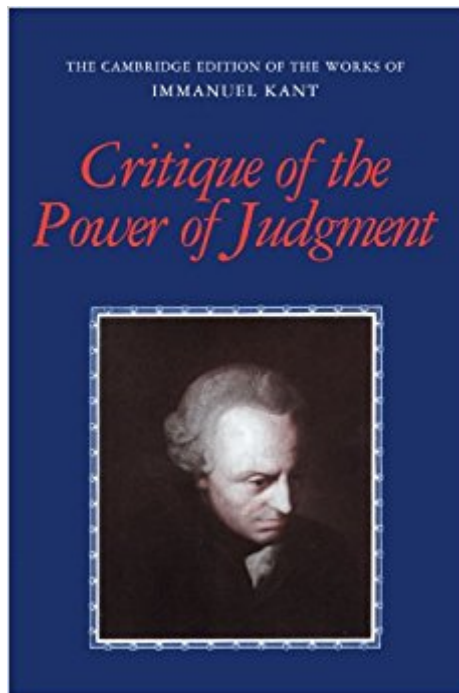




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# Critique Of The Power Of Judgment (The Cambridge Edition Of The Works Of Immanuel Kant)



## Synopsis

This entirely new translation of Kant's Critique of the Power of Judgment follows the principles and high standards of all other volumes in The Cambridge Edition of the Works of Immanuel Kant. This volume includes for the first time the first draft of Kant's introduction to the work; the only English edition notes to the many differences between the first (1790) and second (1793) editions of the work; and relevant passages in Kant's anthropology lectures where he elaborated on his aesthetic views.

## Book Information

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## Customer Reviews

Text: English (translation) Original Language: German --This text refers to the Hardcover edition.

This entirely new translation of Kant's Critique of the Power of Judgment follows the principles and high standards of all other volumes in The Cambridge Edition of the Works of Immanuel Kant. This volume includes: for the first time the indispensable first draft of Kant's introduction to the work; the only English edition notes to the many differences between the first (1790) and second (1793) editions of the work; and relevant passages in Kant's anthropology lectures where he elaborated on his aesthetic views.

.The moral law,as the formal rational condition of the use of our freedom,obligates us by itself alone,without depending on any sort of end as a material condition; yet it determines for us, and

indeed does so a priori, a final end, to strive after which it makes obligatory for us, and this is the highest good in the world possible through freedom. 5:450, p315. Karl Popper once pointed out Kant's logic as "a priori - justification" in his book. K. Popper, *Unended Quest: An Intellectual Autobiography*. This attack is based on the fact that Kant presupposes "Lawfulness" in the First Critique, "Final end" in the Second Critique and "Purposiveness" in the Third Critique as "a priori principle". Surely, having read three critiques and as far as The Second Critique and The Third Critique are concerned, Popper's accusation should not be neglected easily. Because, according to my own understanding, the First Critique belongs to the logic of "SEIN", but the Second Critique and the Third Critique belong to the logic of "SOLLEN". But apart from logic itself, I was sincerely impressed with Kant's perspective of his philosophy which is based on "free will" and "moral law", and also his honest confession of the pursuit of "happiness of human being" as a final end. This book gave me a precious occasion to think once again about what should be my own principle in my life..

Introduction of Kant's *CPowerJ* holds significant clues to his *CpureR*, the founding work of modern philosophy, *CpowerJ* being nearer to the A edition, than to the B. He had revised *CPureR-A* and produced *CPureR-B* due to critics charging him with psychologism, a fundamental error on the critics' part. No science can be released from its inherent & implied metaphysics, hence metaphysics must be permitted to spill over into psychology as well as other sciences. E.g., today we might be tempted and say that Kant's noumenal object, the thing by itself apart from becoming a phenomenon, can be identified with the physicists' vacuum and with their quantum foam (Wigner).

Excellent seller -- super fast shipping, item exactly as described. Wonderful quality. Would definitely recommend & do repeat business! A+++

My son enjoyed this literary book!

The editors list as one of their principles for rendering Kant's difficult German into English: "Our translators try to avoid sacrificing literalness to readability." Their notion of literalness is simply this: if one of Kant's sentences has five subordinate clauses, the English version should have five subordinate clauses. They obtusely fail to consider that German has grammatical markers that

English does not have (e.g., gender of nouns and pronouns). Hence while Kant's German sentence might have a pronoun separated from its noun by some distance, gender will indicate the appropriate reference. In English, the referent for a pronoun is usually the noun most proximate--thus their introduction of great ambiguity into the English that does not exist in the German. The translators also presume that the only way to preserve Kant's argumentative structure is by adhering to his complex surface structure. But the logical grammar of Kant's arguments is obscured in English by the sacrifice of readability to their notion of literalness. Werner Pluhar has a better translation.

This book, the 'Critique of Judgement', is the third volume in Immanuel Kant's Critique project, which began with 'Critique of Pure Reason' and continued in 'Critique of Practical Reason'. Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) is considered one of the giants of philosophy, of his age or any other. It is largely this book that provides the foundation of this assessment. Whether one loves Kant or hates him (philosophically, that is), one cannot really ignore him; even when one isn't directly dealing with Kantian ideas, chances are great that Kant is made an impact. Kant was a professor of philosophy in the German city of Königsberg, where he spent his entire life and career. Kant had a very organised and clockwork life - his habits were so regular that it was considered that the people of Königsberg could set their clocks by his walks. The same regularity was part of his publication history, until 1770, when Kant had a ten-year hiatus in publishing. This was largely because he was working on this book, the 'Critique of Pure Reason'. Kant as a professor of philosophy was familiar with the Rationalists, such as Descartes, who founded the Enlightenment and in many ways started the phenomenon of modern philosophy. He was also familiar with the Empiricist school (John Locke and David Hume are perhaps the best known names in this), which challenged the rationalist framework. Between Leibniz' monads and Hume's development of Empiricism to its logical (and self-destructive) conclusion, coupled with the Romantic ideals typified by Rousseau, the philosophical edifice of the Enlightenment seemed about to topple. This book is divided into two major sections, the Critique of Aesthetic Judgement, and the Critique of Teleological Judgement. In the part on Aesthetics, Kant sets up for possible judgements - agreeable, good, sublime and beautiful. This relates back to the 'Critique of Pure Reason' (and scholar J.H. Bernard indicates that this framework is sometimes a bit of a shackle placed on Kant). Those things that are agreeable are wholly sensory in character, whereas those things that are good are ethical in nature. Kant argues that those things that are beautiful and sublime fall between the two poles of 'agreeable' and 'good'. Beauty is involved in purpose (teleology), whereas sublimity is that which goes beyond

comprehension (and can be an object of fear). This also involves an idea of mind that allows for genius and creative activity. In the section on teleology, this is a way of looking at things based on their ends (telos), and links to aesthetics in terms of beauty (which has a sense of finality of form) as well as links to scientific purposes - Kant particularly is concerned to explore biology and the telos of the natural world. This also involves physics and logical principles, bringing Kant full circle back to some of the ideas from the 'Critique of Pure Reason'. This is one of Kant's master works, and while there is much that modern philosophers disagree with, there is also the sense in which no subsequent philosophy can ignore the developments and implications of Kant's Critique project.

The placement of the First Introduction at the beginning of the book is very useful, providing a different feel as to the nature of the work as a whole. The relative lack of [bracketed] comments compared to the Pluhar edition is also a plus.

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