

---

# How Hume And Kant Reconstruct Natural Law Justifying Strict Objectivity Without Debating Moral Realism

---

Kant's Transcendental Deduction of the Categories: Critical Re-Examination, Elucidation, and Corroboration  
Eighteenth-Century Aesthetics and the Reconstruction of Art  
A Ciceronian Critique of Metaphysics  
Ideas, Responses, and Legacy  
Integrating Natural Law with Kant's Moral Constructivism  
The Moral Habitat  
Hegel's Civic Republicanism  
Kant's Inferentialism  
How Hume and Kant Reconstruct Natural Law  
The German Idealism Reader  
Are Virtues Local or Universal?  
Kant: Lectures and Drafts on Political Philosophy  
The Blackwell Companion to the Theologians, 2 Volume Set  
Kant and the Scottish Enlightenment  
Ethical Rationalism and the Law  
The Sole Fact of Pure Reason  
Integrating Natural Law with Kant's Moral Constructivism  
Hegel's Civic Republicanism  
Foundations of Objective Knowledge  
Kant: Lectures and Drafts on Political Philosophy  
The Routledge Handbook of Moral Epistemology  
Kant and the Early Moderns  
Kant and the Metaphysics of Causality  
Grounds of Pragmatic Realism  
Kant's 'Critique of Pure Reason'  
Grounds of Pragmatic Realism  
Kant und Hegel über Freiheit  
The Case Against Hume  
Justifying Strict Objectivity without Debating Moral Realism  
Kant's Critical Epistemology  
Hegel's Political Philosophy  
Mit Diskussionsbeiträgen von Martin Bunte, Jakub Kloc-Konkołowicz, Hernán Pringe, Jacco Verburgt, Kenneth R. Westphal und Manfred Wetzels  
Problems from Kant

Virtues and Virtue Education in Theory and Practice  
The Arguments of Kant's Critique of Pure Reason  
Passions, Politics and the Limits of Society  
Hegel's Internal Critique and Reconstruction of Kant's Critical Philosophy  
Immanuel Kant's Prolegomena to Any Future Metaphysics in Focus  
Hegel's Internal Critique and Reconstruction of Kant's Critical Philosophy  
The Legacy of the Splendid Vices

*How Hume And Kant  
Reconstruct Natural  
Law Justifying Strict  
Objectivity Without  
Debating Moral Realism* Downloaded from  
[business.itu.edu](http://business.itu.edu) by guest

---

## **CHACE GROSS**

---

Kant's Transcendental Deduction of the  
Categories: Critical Re-Examination,  
Elucidation, and Corroboration Princeton  
University Press

This rigorous examination of Kant's Critique of Pure Reason provides a comprehensive analysis of the major metaphysical and epistemological questions of Kant's most famous work. Author James Van Cleve presents clear and detailed discussions of Kant's positions and arguments on these themes, as well as critical assessments of Kant's reasoning and conclusions. Expansive in its scope, Van Cleve's study covers the overall structure of Kant's idealism, the existence and nature of synthetic a priori knowledge, the epistemology of geometry, and the ontological status of space, time, and matter. Other topics explored are the role of synthesis and the categories in making experience and objects of experience possible, the concepts of substance and causation, issues surrounding Kant's notion of the thing in itself, the nature of the thinking self, and the arguments of rational theology. A concluding chapter discusses the affinities between Kant's idealism and contemporary antirealism, in particular the work of Putnam and Dummett.

Unlike some interpreters, Van Cleve takes Kant's professed idealism seriously, finding it at work in his solutions to many problems. He offers a critique in Kant's own sense--a critical examination leading to both negative and positive verdicts. While finding little to endorse in some parts of Kant's system that have won contemporary favor (for example, the deduction of the categories) Van Cleve defends other aspects of Kant's thought that are commonly impugned (for instance, the existence of synthetic a priori truths and things in themselves). This vital study makes a significant contribution to the literature, while at the same time making Kant's work accessible to serious students.

**Eighteenth-Century Aesthetics and  
the Reconstruction of Art** Cambridge  
University Press

This second edition of Historical Dictionary of Hume's Philosophy contains a chronology, an introduction, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has over 100 cross-referenced entries covering key terms, as well as brief discussions of Hume's major works and of some of his most important predecessors, contemporaries, and successors.

A Ciceronian Critique of Metaphysics  
Bloomsbury Publishing

This handbook presents the conceptions and principles central to every aspect of Hegel's systematic philosophy. In twenty-eight thematically linked

chapters by leading international experts, *The Palgrave Hegel Handbook* provides reliable, scholarly overviews of each subject, illuminates the main issues and debates, and details concisely the considered views of each contributor. Recent scholarship challenges traditional, largely anti-Kantian, readings of Hegel, focusing instead on Hegel's appropriation of Kantian epistemology to reconcile idealism with the rejection of foundationalism, coherentism and skepticism. Focused like Kant on showing how fundamental unities underlie the profusion of apparently independent events, Hegel argued that reality is rationally structured, so that its systematic structure is manifest to our properly informed thought. Accordingly, this handbook re-assesses Hegel's philosophical aims, methods and achievements, and re-evaluates many aspects of Hegel's enduring philosophical contributions, ranging from metaphysics, epistemology, and dialectic, to moral and political philosophy and philosophy of history. Each chapter, and *The Palgrave Hegel Handbook* as a whole, provides an informed, authoritative understanding of each aspect of Hegel's philosophy.

*Ideas, Responses, and Legacy* BRILL

In this book, Westphal offers an original interpretation of Hegel's moral philosophy. Building on his previous study of the role of natural law in Hume's and Kant's accounts of justice, Westphal argues that Hegel developed and justified a robust form of civic republicanism. Westphal identifies, for the first time, the proper genre to which Hegel's *Philosophical Outlines of Justice* belongs and to which it so prodigiously contributes, which he calls *Natural Law Constructivism*, an approach developed by Hume, Rousseau, Kant, and Hegel. He

brings to bear Hegel's adoption and augmentation of Kant's *Critique of rational judgment* and justification in all non-formal domains to his moral philosophy in his *Outlines*. Westphal argues that Hegel's justification for the standards of political legitimacy successfully integrates Rousseau's *Independence Requirement* into the role of public reason within a constitutional republic. In these regards, Hegel's moral and political principles are progressive not only in principle, but also in practice. Hegel's *Civic Republicanism* will be of interest to scholars of moral philosophy, social and political philosophy, Hegel, eighteenth- and nineteenth-century philosophy.

*Integrating Natural Law with Kant's Moral Constructivism* Routledge

Flach bringt Kants geltungs- und prinzipientheoretische Freiheitslehre zur Darstellung und sucht zu zeigen, welches Erklärungspotential diese Lehre in puncto Humanität hat. Krijnen bringt Hegels logische und geistphilosophische Freiheitslehre zur Darstellung und sucht zu zeigen, daß und wie in ihr ein fundamentaler Aspekt der Freiheit thematisch wird, der in Kants Lehre unterbeleuchtet bleibt. Die Diskussionsbeiträge zeigen, welchen Stellenwert dem einen und dem anderen Paradigma im aktuellen Urteil zuerkannt wird. Flach presents Kant's conception of freedom as well as its potential for understanding what it means to be human. Krijnen presents Hegel's conception of freedom and shows that Kant's conception underestimates an essential feature of freedom. The contributions of other authors assess the results.

**The Moral Habitat** BRILL

When people of good faith and sound mind disagree deeply about moral,

religious, and other philosophical matters, how can we justify political institutions to all of them? The idea of public reason—of a shared public standard, despite disagreement—arose in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in the work of Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, and Kant. At a time when John Rawls' influential theory of public reason has come under fire but its core idea remains attractive to many, it is important not to lose sight of earlier philosophers' answers to the problem of private conflict through public reason. The distinctive selections from the great social contract theorists in this volume emphasize the pervasive theme of intractable disagreement and the need for public justification. New essays by leading scholars then put the historical work in context and provide a focus of debate and discussion. They also explore how the search for public reason has informed a wider body of modern political theory—in the work of Hume, Hegel, Bentham, and Mill—sometimes in surprising ways. The idea of public reason is revealed as an overarching theme in modern political philosophy—one very much needed today.

#### **Hegel's Civic Republicanism**

University of Chicago Press

This book reconstructs, using the tools of propositional logic, thirty-six of the central arguments from Immanuel Kant's landmark work, the *Critique of Pure Reason*. Although there are many excellent companions to and commentaries on the *Critique*, none of these books straightforwardly reconstructs so many of Kant's arguments premise by premise, using the tools of propositional logic.

**Kant's Inferentialism** Cambridge University Press

The present edition with its fresh and accurate translation and concise commentary on Kant's 'Transcendental Deduction of the Categories' aims to serve contemporary debates in epistemology, cognitive science, and theory of perception.

**How Hume and Kant Reconstruct Natural Law** Cambridge University Press

What role does reason play in determining what, if anything, is morally right? What role does morality play in law? Perhaps the most controversial answer to these fundamental questions is that reason supports a supreme principle of both morality and legality.

The contributors to this book cast a fresh critical eye over the coherence of modern approaches to ethical rationalism within law, and reflect on the intellectual history on which it builds.

The contributors then take the debate beyond the traditional concerns of legal theory into areas such as the relationship between morality and international law, and the impact of ethically controversial medical innovations on legal understanding.

*The German Idealism Reader* Routledge

This book assesses and defends Kant's Critical epistemology, and the rich yet neglected resources it provides for understanding and resolving fundamental issues regarding human experience, perceptual judgment, empirical knowledge and cognitive sciences. Kenneth Westphal first examines Kant's methods and strategies for examining human sensory-perceptual experience, and then examines Kant's central, proper, and subtle attention to judgment, and so to the humanly possible valid use of concepts and principles to judge particulars we confront. This provides a comprehensive

account of Kant's anti-Cartesianism, the integrity of his three principles of causal judgment, and Kant's account of discriminatory perceptual-motor behaviour, including both sensory reafference and perceptual affordances. Westphal then defends the significance of Kant's subtle and illuminating account of causal judgment for three main philosophical domains: history and philosophy of science, theory of action and human freedom, and philosophy of mind. Kant's Critical Epistemology will appeal to researchers and advanced students interested in Kant and the relations of his thought to contemporary philosophical debates and to the sciences of the mind.

*Are Virtues Local or Universal?* Critical Studies in German Ide

Ranging over a host of issues, Property Rights: A Re-Examination pinpoints and addresses a number of theoretical problems at the heart of property theory. Part 1 reconsiders and rejects, once again, the bundle of rights picture of property and the related nominalist theories of property, showing that ownership reflects a tripartite structure of title: the right to immediate, exclusive, possession, the power to license what would otherwise be a trespass, and the power to transfer ownership. Part 2 explores in detail the Hohfeldian theory of jural relations, in particular liberties and powers and Hohfeld's concept of 'multital' jural relations, and shows that this theory fails to illuminate the nature of property rights, and indeed obscures much that it is vital to understand about them. Part 3 considers the form and justification of property rights, beginning with the relation an owner's liberty to use her property and her 'right to exclude', with particular reference to the tort of

nuisance. Next up for consideration is the Kantian theory of property rights, the deficiencies of which lead us to understand that the only natural right to things is a form of use- or usufructory-right. Part 3 concludes by addressing the ever-vexed question of property rights in land.

*Kant: Lectures and Drafts on Political Philosophy* Oxford University Press

The German Idealism Reader is a comprehensive account of the key ideas and arguments central to German idealists and their immediate critics. Expanding the scope beyond the four best-known representatives - Kant, Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel - and including those thinkers often considered as secondary, but who are also crucial for understanding of this period, the Reader presents an influential era in all its philosophical complexity. Through its broad coverage of philosophers and their texts, it offers a complete dynamic picture of the intellectual period and features: - Selections from key texts by Kant, Fichte, Schelling and Hegel - Readings from Reinhold, Schiller, Maimon, Schulze, Jacobi, Hölderlin, and Novalis - Responses to and critiques of German idealist thought by late nineteenth century thinkers, such as Schopenhauer, Feuerbach, Marx, Kierkegaard, and Nietzsche - Selections extending beyond the typical focus on epistemology and metaphysics to include ethics, religion, society, and art - A general introduction and timeline, together with a chronology and bibliography to each thinker and introductory overviews to both thinkers and text With readings carefully selected to illustrate thinkers in dialogue with each other, The German Idealism Reader provides a better appreciation of the philosophical discussions central to the

period. This is essential reading for all students of German idealism and the nineteenth-century German and Continental philosophies, as well as to those studying the important movements and periods of European intellectual history.

**The Blackwell Companion to the Theologians, 2 Volume Set** How Hume and Kant Reconstruct Natural Law Justifying Strict Objectivity without Debating Moral Realism  
Kant's Inferentialism draws on a wide range of sources to present a reading of Kant's theory of mental representation as a direct response to the challenges issued by Hume in *A Treatise of Human Nature*. Kant rejects the conclusions that Hume draws on the grounds that these are predicated on Hume's theory of mental representation, which Kant refutes by presenting objections to Hume's treatment of representations of complex states of affairs and the nature of judgment. In its place, Kant combines an account of concepts as rules of inference with a detailed account of perception and of the self as the locus of conceptual norms to form a complete theory of human experience as an essentially rule-governed enterprise aimed at producing a representation of the world as a system of objects necessarily connected to one another via causal laws. This interpretation of the historical dialectic enriches our understanding of both Hume and Kant and brings to bear Kant's insights into mental representation on contemporary debates in philosophy of mind. Kant's version of inferentialism is both resistant to objections to contemporary accounts that cast these as forms of linguistic idealism, and serves as a remedy to misplaced Humean scientism about representation.

Kant and the Scottish Enlightenment  
Routledge

Focuses on general remarks on Hume's life and philosophy, his *Natural History of Religion*, *Dialogues concerning Natural Religion*, and his work on the immortality of the soul and suicide.

**Ethical Rationalism and the Law**  
Cambridge University Press

This book is the first translation into English of the Reflections which Kant wrote whilst formulating his ideas in political philosophy: the preparatory drafts for *Theory and Practice*, *Toward Perpetual Peace*, the *Doctrine of Right*, and *Conflict of the Faculties*; and the only surviving student transcription of his course on *Natural Right*. Through these texts one can trace the development of his political thought, from his first exposure to Rousseau in the mid 1760s through to his last musings in the late 1790s after his final system of *Right* was published. The material covers such topics as the central role of freedom, the social contract, the nature of sovereignty, the means for achieving international peace, property rights in relation to the very possibility of human agency, the general prohibition of rebellion, and Kant's philosophical defense of the French Revolution.

The Sole Fact of Pure Reason Princeton University Press

Hegel famously argues that his speculative method is a foundation for claims about socio-political reality within a wider philosophical system. This systematic approach is thought a superior alternative to all other ways of philosophical thinking. Hegel's method and system have normative significance for understanding everything from ethics to the state. Hegel's approach has attracted much debate among scholars

about key philosophical questions - and controversy about his proposed answers to them. Is his method and system open to the charge of dogmatism? Are his claims about the rationality of monarchy, unequal gender relations, an unelected second parliamentary chamber and a corporation-based economy beyond revision? This ground-breaking collection of new essays by leading interpreters of Hegel's philosophy is dedicated to the questions that surround Hegel's philosophical method and its relationship to the conclusions of his political philosophy. It contributes to the on-going debate about the importance of a systematic context for political philosophy, the relationship between theoretical and practical philosophy, and engages with contemporary discussions about the shape of a rational social order.

[Integrating Natural Law with Kant's Moral Constructivism](#) Lexington Books

This work reveals how a distrust of learned and habituated virtue shaped both early modern Christian moral reflection and secular forms of ethical thought. The author's broad historical sweep takes in the Aristotelian tradition as taken up by Thomas Aquinas and has chapters on Luther, Bunyan, the Jansenists, Hume, and others.

[Hegel's Civic Republicanism](#) Oxford University Press

A book about Kant's views on causality as understood in their proper historical context.

*Foundations of Objective Knowledge* Oxford University Press

Immanuel Kant famously said that he

was awoken from his "dogmatic slumbers," and led to question the possibility of metaphysics, by David Hume's doubts about causation. Because of this, many philosophers have viewed Hume's influence on Kant as limited to metaphysics. More recently, some philosophers have questioned whether even Kant's metaphysics was really motivated by Hume. In *Knowledge, Reason, and Taste*, renowned Kant scholar Paul Guyer challenges both of these views. He argues that Kant's entire philosophy--including his moral philosophy, aesthetics, and teleology, as well as his metaphysics--can fruitfully be read as an engagement with Hume. In this book, the first to describe and assess Hume's influence throughout Kant's philosophy, Guyer shows where Kant agrees or disagrees with Hume, and where Kant does or doesn't appear to resolve Hume's doubts. In doing so, Guyer examines the progress both Kant and Hume made on enduring questions about causes, objects, selves, taste, moral principles and motivations, and purpose and design in nature. Finally, Guyer looks at questions Kant and Hume left open to their successors.

[Kant: Lectures and Drafts on Political Philosophy](#) Routledge

*Grounds of Pragmatic Realism* shows Hegel is a major epistemologist, who disentangled Kant's critique of judgment, across the Critical corpus, from transcendental idealism, and augmented its enormous evaluative and justificatory significance for commonsense knowledge, the natural sciences and freedom of action.

Best Sellers - Books :

- [Mad Honey: A Novel By Jodi Picoult](#)
- [Think And Grow Rich: The Landmark Bestseller Now Revised And Updated For The 21st Century \(think And Grow Rich Series\)](#)

- [A Court Of Mist And Fury \(a Court Of Thorns And Roses, 2\)](#)
- [I Love You To The Moon And Back](#)
- [Fast Like A Girl: A Woman's Guide To Using The Healing Power Of Fasting To Burn Fat, Boost Energy, And Balance Hormones](#)
- [Verity](#)
- [If Animals Kissed Good Night](#)
- [The Five-star Weekend By Elin Hilderbrand](#)
- [American Prometheus: The Triumph And Tragedy Of J. Robert Oppenheimer](#)
- [The Legend Of Zelda: Tears Of The Kingdom - The Complete Official Guide: Collector's Edition](#)