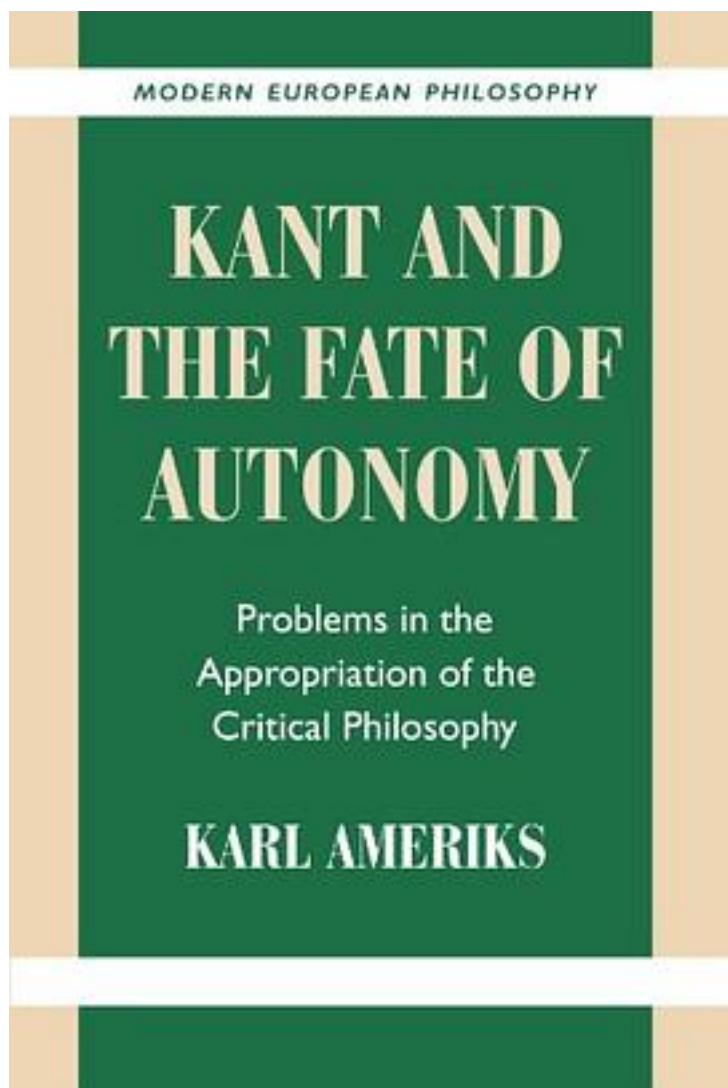


Kant and the Fate of Autonomy



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It has been argued that Kant's all-consuming efforts to place autonomy at the center of philosophy have had, in the long-run, the unintended effect of leading to the widespread discrediting of philosophy and of undermining the notion of autonomy itself. The result of this 'Copernican revolution' has seemed to many commentators the de-centring, if not the self-destruction, of the autonomous self. In this major reinterpretation of Kant and the post-Kantian response to his critical philosophy, Karl Ameriks argues that such a view of Kant rests on a series of misconceptions. By providing the first systematic study of the underlying structure of the reaction to Kant's critical philosophy in the writings of Reinhold, Fichte and Hegel, Karl Ameriks challenges the presumptions that dominate popular approaches to the concept of freedom, and to the interpretation of the relation between the Enlightenment, Kant and post-Kantian thought.

作者介绍:

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标签

Kant

哲学

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康德

评论

貌似偏了。總之，歷史倒退論出錯的可能性太高了。

康德与黑格尔段落可以作为导引性论述。有关费希特的分析见功力。作者高妙在能够将康德复杂的论述和著作归纳为简要的主题与论证命题，并将之放入观念论传统审视。诸般归纳可资参照。

很可惜的是，尽管Ameriks的英文写作的文笔确实是上上乘的，但是在这本著作中他对于从Reinhold至Fichte一脉的把握几乎是完全错误的，这直接导致了他对黑格尔的研究是基于整体性误读之上的。不过说一千道一万，Ameriks好歹还是北美学界中为数不多的能够正视后康德形而上学影响的人，有总比没有强吧。

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书评

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