**Content summary of 3th Classic Germany Philosophy Lecture**

**Department of Philosophy, Huazhong Science and Technology University**

**Chair Professor：**Otfried Höffe

**Date：**17th，October ,2016

**Course Title：Introduction to Kant’s Legal Philosophy**

**Presenter**: Xinfan

**Section A: What the Doctrine of Right Is**

The Doctrine of Right is a theoretical system that constituted by the law of external lawgiving. These laws dictate externally what a person should do and cannot do. When these laws are concern to reality, it is the doctrine of positive Right.

**Section B: What is Right**

Kant proposed two levels of right: one is legal, which is the self-presentation of laws; the other is Right, which is the ground of legal. Right is the sum of the conditions that relate to the external, practical relationship between people. Under these conditions a person's actions that based on the universal law of freedom does not become an obstacle to the choice of freedom of others.

**Section C: The Universal Principle of Right**

This universal principle is: “so act externally that the free use of your choice can coexist with the freedom of everyone in accordance with a universal law.” It is the formal requirement of all laws and guarantees the right of the laws. But this principle does not require itself to be an internal incentive to action, but merely external coercion.

**Section D: Right Is Connected with an Authorization to Use Coercion**

On the one hand, the Right is a guarantee of freedom, which gives right to act; but on the other hand, if a certain use of freedom is itself a wrong, namely is a hindrance to freedom in accordance with universal laws, the Right presented as a hindrance.

**Section E: A Strict Right Can Also Be Represented as the Possibility of a Fully Reciprocal Use of Coercion That Is Consistent with Everyone's Freedom in Accordance with Universal Laws**

Right should not be conceived as made up of two elements, Self-fulfillment of obligations and coercion others to fulfill their obligations, but as the external universal reciprocal coercion between human beings On the basis of everyone’s freedom. Finally, Kant once again stressed the externality of the Right, strict Right not mixed with any precepts of virtue.