**Protocol of 2st Classic Germany Philosophy Lecture**

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

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**Course Title：**

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Q for question；A for answer；E for exposition.

**Q&A for lecture---**

Q1：When i am robbed by a robber, can i lie to the robber? And i think the example of lying is a useful critic.

A: I think you don’t get the point of Kant. What Kant really care is whether it can be a maxim. If you say that you can not lie, then it can not be a maxim . Because sometimes you do not lie and sometimes you lie while you claim that you are not lying. In fact, Kant let it open, it is open for everyone for what to do about robbery. So Kant wants to show what can be really a maxim.

Q2: Schopenhauer thinks that Kant does not distinguish ethic law and the foundational law. What is your opinion? What is the relationship between will and reason?

A: i think Schopenhauer is wrong. He misses the main point of universalism. As for the second question, there is only one reason for Kant, and it can be classified into two kinds of reasons , the kind of knowledge and pratical. Will gives you the law.

Q3 :What is the facts of reason? And what is the biggest difference between Categorical Imperative and Hypothetical Imperative?

A: it will be discussed in another lecture.

Q4 :unknown

A: It is very complicated. I think Hegel doesn’t really read Kant, some philosophers are very arrogant , they claim they have already read the book, but in fact they do not read thoroughly in Kant . What Kant really asks is that is it right to take others’ treasure?

***The text readin-----***

4:413 P1

Q1: what does it mean by “not merely from……but from”

A1: You should find the conclusion from the empirical events.

A2: you should listen to your own reason in stead of others advice or demand.

E: Kant say farewell to Metaphysic while others abandon it.Kant find a new field of Metaphysic and it is beyond the empirical events.

4:413 P2

Q2: What is imperative?

A1: it is objective.

A2: it is necessitating for a will.

E: As it is necessitating for a will, is called a command (of reason).

4:414 P2

Q3:what is hypothetically and categorically?

A1：Hypothetically imperative is that the action is a means, and the latter is that an action as objectively necessary of it self.

Q4: how can you describe hypothetically and categorically:

A2: Hypothetically is that if you want to gain …,you should do ; categorically is that you should do….

4:415P3

Q5: what example does Kant use?

A1: Kant uses an example of a physician,who want to cure his man back to healthy.

Q6:And he uses an example of a poisoner, then what is the difference between them?

A1: The physician uses his skills to cure his man, which is goodness, and the poisoner wants to make his man dead, which is evil. So they do have the skills ,but with different purposes. So

E: So the skills are neutral, they depend on the man who make use of them, or the different purposes.

4:416

Q7:why is happiness a purpose of human-kind?

A1: Because happiness belongs to human’ essence.

Q8: why does happiness belong to human’ essence?

E: We all say that if i can gain …，then i would be very happy.And when we really achieve them ,we are really happy.

4:416P2

Q9: Can you describe the sentence in your own words?

A1: It is the form and principle from which the action itself follows that matters.

4:416P3

Q10:Why does Kant use counsels?

A1: Because it is subjective.

A2:Because it can not be applied to everyone.

4:419P2

Q11:Why does Kant use “by means of any example”? And why he use an example again?Does these two examples mean the same ?

A1:Because if you use an example to prove something, then it will go to the different direction.

A2:All imperatives seem to be categorical may yet in some hidden way be hypothetical.

Q12:Why seem to be hypothetical?

A3:Because Kant wants to lay a foundation for all example.

E:Kant thinks that the CI should not be about the empirical events , and it should be beyond them.

4:421P2

Q13:What is the keyword of the paragraph?

A1:only and universal law

A2:maxim

Q14:What is the maxim?

A1:will that

E: The keyword here is ACT.

4:422

Q15:What does it means?

A1:Act like.

Q16: What is a universal law of nature?

A1:It is a type of law.

E:There is a universal law in nature, and Kant uses it as a counterpart

Fin.