

Notes on Idealism

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1 German Idealism. 1760-1860

Adapted from Pinkard-2002.

1.1 Kant and the Revolution in Philosophy

1.1.1 The revolution in philosophy (I): human spontaneity and the natural order

1.1.2 The revolution in philosophy (II): autonomy and the moral order

1.1.3 The revolution in philosophy (III): aesthetic taste, teleology, and the world order

1.2 The Revolution Continued: Post-Kantians

1.2.1 Idealism and the reality of the French Revolution

1.2.2 The 1780s: the immediate post-Kantian reaction: Jacobi and Reinhold

1.2.3 The 1790s: Fichte

1.2.4 The 1790s after Fichte: the Romantic appropriation of Kant (I): Holderlin, Novalis, Schleiermacher, Schlegel

1.2.5 1795-1809: the Romantic appropriation of Kant (II): Schelling

1.2.6 1801-1807: the other post-Kantian: Jacob Friedrich Fries and non-Romantic sentimentalism

1.3 The Revolution Completed? Hegel

1.3.1 Post-revolutionary Germany

1.3.2 Hegel's PoS: post-Kantianism in a new vein

1.3.3 Hegel's analysis of mind and world: The SL

247 -¿ How can "thought" be the "other of itself", both lawgiver and subordinate to the law?

248 -¿ Hegel intends the logic to be "an *analysis* of the ways in which certain typical stances towards metaphysics....

1.3.4 Nature and spirit: Hegel's system

1.4 The Revolution in Question

1.4.1 Exhaustion and resignation, 1830-1855

1.4.2 Schelling's attempt at restoration: idealism under review

1.4.3 Kantian paradoxes and modern despair: Schopenhauer and Kierkegaard

1.4.4 The legacy of idealism

More text.