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The statement made by Kant that the description makes reality conceivable rather than the other way around is his greatest original contribution to philosophy. This transformed the sentient awareness from a passive consumer of information to a participatory maker of experiences. Empiricism, which reflected humanly sense feelings, and rationalism, which represented logical thought, were two competing doctrines in Kant's philosophical system. The empiricists, or skeptics, hold that reality as we perceive it is an accurate depiction of an objectively present reality; we comprehend an objective reality through the five senses of sight, hearing, taste, feeling, and smell, not immediately but instantly. Since cognitive material is dependent on encounters processed through unique sensory inputs, human perception fluctuates and so offers false bases for knowledge that can extend to generalizations or uniformity. Although it was imprecise and unexpected, the empiricists claimed that it signified the amount of mental understanding. According to Kant, it is impossible for a series of experiences derived from real-world interactions to achieve the level of generalizable and comprehensive cognition. According to Kant, there is no chance of knowing until something comes into being, comes together, is synthesized, and gives the significance of the perception. Kant discussed the "Copernican Revolution," a recent discovery in metaphysics and, more specifically, epistemology.