

The Ethics of Immanuel Kant: Metaphysics of Morals - Philosophy of Law & The Doctrine of Virtue + Perpetual Peace + The Critique of Practical Reason: Theory of Moral Reasoning, Immanuel Kant, 805 pages, 2015, e-artnow, 2015, 9788026845263

Virtue ethics: Emphasizes the virtues or moral character of an agent (person). Utilitarianism: Emphasizes the consequences of an action. Deontology: Emphasizes the duties or moral rules that motivate action (KANT). Immanuel Kant (1724-1804). To develop a "pure" moral philosophy, a "metaphysics of morals" that relies on the a priori concepts of reason, not on empirical (based on observation/experience rather than logic) observations. The good will. -The one thing in the world that is unambiguously good is the "good will." Qualities of character (wit, intelligence, courage, etc.) or qualities of good fortune (wealth, status, good health) may be used for either good or bad purposes. By contrast, a good will is intrinsically good--even if its efforts fail to bring about positive results. The Critique of Practical Reason is the second of Immanuel Kant's three critiques and deals with his moral philosophy. Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) was a German philosopher, who, according to the Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy is "the central figure of modern philosophy." Kant argued that fundamental concepts of the human mind structure human experience, that reason is the source of morality, that aesthetics arises from a faculty of disinterested judgment, that space and time are forms of our understanding, and that the world as it is "in-itself" is unknowable. " Critique of Practical Reason (1788). " Critique of Judgement (1790). Kant explores the ideas of reason (soul, God, freedom) in a large part of the Critique of Pure Reason, Transcendental Dialectic named part: it means a critical revealing the misleading appearance of the pretensions of reason when it tries to leave the field experience to address the realm of pure thought, wrongly believing domain independent phenomenal and empirical. In the Foundations of the Metaphysics of Morals, Kant makes, in fact, an analysis of the common conscience and notes that, of all that is conceivable in this world there is nothing that can be viewed without restriction, as absolutely correct, except goodwill, that is to say an intention absolutely pure and good without restriction. Immanuel Kant. At the foundation of Kant's system is the doctrine of "transcendental idealism," which emphasizes a distinction between what we can experience (the natural, observable world) and what we cannot ("supersensible" objects such as God and the soul). Kant argued that we can only have knowledge of things we can experience. Accordingly, in answer to the question, "What can I know?" Kant replies that we can know the natural, observable world, but we cannot, however, have answers to many of the deepest questions of metaphysics. Kant affirms that moral reason knows the supreme principle of morality. Kant's 1785 Grounding for the Metaphysics of Morals (GMM) is one of several books that he wrote on ethics, in addition to the Critique of Practical Reason, the 1797 Metaphysics of Morals (MM) and Religion Within the Limits of Reason Alone. Kant rejects a form of virtue ethics and consequentialism (basing moral evaluation on the consequences of actions). On the surface it seems as though there is a direct and total clash between Kant and Aristotle's virtue ethics and Mill's consequentialism, but upon a closer look things are not so simple. In the 1797 Metaphysics of Morals Kant expands what he has to say about both practical and emotional love.