1. Record Nr. UNINA9910786822403321 Autore Godlove Terry Titolo Kant and the Meaning of Religion [[electronic resource]]: The Critical Philosophy and Modern Religious Thought London, : I.B. Tauris, 2014 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 0-85773-489-X Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (334 p.) Classificazione CF 5017 200 170.92 Disciplina Soggetti Kant, Immanuel, -- 1724-1804 -- Influence Philosophy and religion Religion -- Philosophy Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Nota di contenuto Cover; Author biography; Title Page; Copyright Page; Contents; Preface & Acknowledgments; Introduction; 1. Concepts; III. Preliminary Implications; II. The Spatial Theory of Concepts; I. Enough is Not Everything; 2. Definition; IV. Essentialism; III. Criticism; II. Religion in General; I. Varieties of Definition; 3. Reason; IV. A Ptolemaic Capstone; III. Reconstruction; II. Regulative and Constitutive; I. The Theorizing Mind; 4. Experience; V. Dependence and Illusion; IV. The Christian Faith; III. Proudfoot's Criticisms; II. On Religion; I. Kant's Nonconceptualism: 5. Self IV. Varieties of conformity today: social, religious, epistemicIII. The social construction of apperception; II. Kant on self-awareness; I. James, the subjective, and the social; 6. Meaning; III. From philosophy of religion to religious studies; II. A deflationary account of "God"; I. Explanations of meaning in terms of use; Conclusion; Notes; Bibliography Without Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) there would probably be no Sommario/riassunto modern discipline of "the philosophy of religion". Kant's considerable influence has ensured that philosophers, in addressing religious

> questions, have focused on such issues as arguments for and against the existence of God; the question of immortality; the compatibility of

human evil and transcendent goodness; and the relationship between morality and the divine. Many books already explore the nature of his influence. But this one goes further. It argues that Kant's theoretical philosophy, also called "the critical philosophy"