CONTENTS

REFER	RENCES AND ABBREVIATIONS	Page 13
PREFA	ACE	15
	Воок І	
	THE APPROACH TO THE CATEGORICAL IMPERATIVE	
Chapter		
Ī	THE CRITICAL METHOD	
	 The need for understanding Kant's method. Moral judgements are a priori. 	19 2 0
	3. The marks of a priori judgement.	21
	4. Composite knowledge.5. The task of philosophy.	22 23
	5. The task of philosophy.6. The need for pure ethics.	24
	7. The method of analysis.	25
	8. Analytic and synthetic arguments.	26
	9. The Critical method. 10. The method of synthesis.	27 29
	11. The importance of Kant. Appendix: The Divisions of Kant's Moral Philo-	29 29
	sophy.	31
II	THE GOOD WILL	
	1. A good will is good without limitation.	34
	2. Other possible views.	35
	3. Are all goods good without limitation?4. Are many goods good without limitation?	36
		38 39
	5. Is a good will good without limitation?6. The highest good.	41
	7. A good will and its objects.	43
	8. The function of reason.	44
	9. Goodness is fundamental.	4 5

Chapter JIII	DUTY	Page
7 III	 A good will and duty. The method of isolation. Misunderstandings. Is duty the motive of a good will? Is goodness the motive of a good will? Are generous emotions the motive of a good will? Conclusion. Appendix: Inclinations, Happiness, and Moral Worth. 	46 47 48 50 52 53 55
IV	THE MAXIM OF MORALITY 1. Moral value does not depend on results. 2. Practical principles—subjective and objective. 3. Two kinds of maxim—formal and material. 4. The maxim of duty.	58 59 61 61
. (v)	REVERENCE 1. Reverence for the law. 2. The description of reverence. 3. The function of reverence. Appendix: Reverence as a Motive.	63 64 65 66
vi Vi	 THE LAW Law as such. Law as command. The moral motive. Formal maxim and moral law. The categorical imperative. 	69 70 71 71 72
VII	MISUNDERSTANDINGS 1. Criticisms. 2. Kant's formalism. 3. Kant's legalism. 4. The ignoring of consequences. 5. The soundness of Kant's doctrine.	74 74 75 76

Воок ІІ

THE BACKGROUND OF THE CATEGORICAL IMPERATIVE

Chapter		Page
VIII	PRACTICAL REASON AND ITS SUBJECTIVE	
	PRINCIPLES	
	 The practical function of reason. Two senses of 'reason'. 	78
	 Two senses of 'reason'. The approach to practical reason. 	79 79
	4. Theoretical reason and action.	81
	5. Practical reason.	8 r
	6. Impulsive action.	82
	7. Means and end.	83
	8. The pursuit of happiness.	85 85
	 The denial of practical reason. Morality. 	87 88
	10. Moranty.	
IX	PRACTICAL REASON AND ITS OBJECTIVE	
	PRINCIPLES	•
	1. Subjective and objective principles.	89
	2. The principle of skill.	9ŏ
	3. The principle of self-love.	91
:	4. The principle of morality.	93
	 Conditioned and unconditioned principles. Appendix: Kant's View of Reason. 	95
	1. Different senses of 'reason'.	96
	2. The category of cause and effect.	97
	3. The schema of regular succession.	98
	4. The Idea of freedom.	99
	5. Different kinds of concept.	100
	6. Intuitive understanding.	100
X	THE GOOD	
	1. The good in general.	103
	2. 'Good for' and 'good at'.	104
	3. My good.	105
•	4. The moral good.	107
	5. The teleological view of good.	108
	6. The realistic view of good.	110

iapter		Page
ΧI	IMPERATIVES	
	1. Imperatives in general.	113
	2. Definition of an imperative.	114
	3. Three kinds of imperative.	114
	4. Rules, counsels, and laws.	115
	5. Obligation and goodness.6. The duty to act morally.	116
	6. The duty to act morally.	117
XII	HOW ARE IMPERATIVES POSSIBLE?	
	1. The meaning of the question.	120
	2. Analytic propositions.	120
	3. Synthetic propositions.	122
	4. Synthetic a priori propositions.	122
	5. Difficulties.6. Imperatives of skill are analytic propositions.	123
		123
	7. Synthetic propositions are presupposed.	125
	8. Imperatives of prudence are analytic propositions.	126
	9. Categorical imperatives are synthetic a priori pro-	127
	positions.	
	Воок ІІІ	
	THE FORMULATION OF THE	
	CATEGORICAL IMPERATIVE	
XIII	THE FIVE FORMULAE	
	1. The five formulae.	129
	2. The relations between the five formulae.	130
	3. The purpose and structure of the argument.	130
	4. The application of the formulae.	131
XIV	THE FORMULA OF UNIVERSAL LAW *	
XI V	THE FORMULA OF UNIVERSAL LAW ** 1. Formula I.	133
	2. The one categorical imperative.	134
	3. Universal law.	135
	4. Maxims.	135
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	137
	5. Material maxims.6. The canon of moral judgement.	137
	7. Contradiction in the will.	139
	8. The coherence of rational wills.	139
	9. The rational will as arbiter.	140
	10. The permissible and the obligatory.	141
	Appendix: The Spontancity of Mind.	-
	r. Intellectual spontaneity.	142
	2. Aesthetic spontaneity.	144

Chapter			Page
XV	ТНЕ	FORMULA OF THE LAW OF NATURE	Ū
	I.	Formula Ia.	146
	2.	Perfect and imperfect duties.	147
	3⋅	The causal law of nature.	148
	4.	Teleological law in nature.	149
	5· 6.	The perfection of nature.	150
		The appeal to teleological law.	150
	7· 8.	Kindness.	152
		Promises to repay loans. Suicide.	152
	9. 10.	Cùlture.	154
	11.	Practical reason and purpose.	155
	12.	The principles of moral action.	155 156
	* 4.	Appendix: The Law of Nature as a Type of the	150
		Moral Law.	
		I. The form of law.	157
		2. The problem of 'exhibition'.	158
		3. Symbolic exhibition.	159
		4. The 'type' of moral law.	160
		5. The natural order.	161
		6. Practical exhibition.	162
XVI	тнн	E FORMULA OF THE END IN ITSELF	
	I.	Formula II.	165
	2.	The nature of ends.	166
	3∙	Ends in themselves.	167
	4.	Grounds and ends.	169
	5.	The approach to Formula II.	170
	6.	Kinds of duty.	171
	7.	Kant's illustrations.	172
	8.	The soundness of Kant's view.	173
	9.	Special characteristics of Formula II.	175
		Appendix: Arguments in Support of Formula II.	
		1. Argument from the essence of the	
		categorical imperative. 2. Argument from the nature of	175
		2. Argument from the nature of rational agents.	176
		3. Argument from the character of a	1/0
		good will.	177
		4. Argument from the Formula of	-//
		Universal Law.	177
		5. Summary.	178
		,	
XVII	ТНЕ	FORMULA OF AUTONOMY	_
	I.	Formula III.	180
	9.	The approach to Formula III.	τΑτ

Chapter		Page
XVII	3. The exclusion of pathological interest.	182
•	4. Legislating through maxims.	182
	5. The application of Formula III.	183
XVIII	THE FORMULA OF THE KINGDOM OF ENDS	
	ı. Formula IIIa.	185
	2. The approach to Formula IIIa.	186
	3. The kingdom of ends.	187
	4. Kingdom or realm.	187
	5. The supreme head.6. Dignity and price.	188
		188
	7. The kingdom of nature.	190
	8. The realisation of the kingdom of ends.	191
	9. The application of Formula IIIa.	192
	10. Moral progress. 11. Kant's historical background.	194
	12. Kant's personality.	¹ 95
	11. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12.	-91
	Воок І V	
	THE JUSTIFICATION OF THE	
•	CATEGORICAL IMPERATIVE	
XIX	THE PROBLEM	
	1. The question to be answered.	199
	2. An alternative question.	201
	3. The purpose of a transcendental deduction.	202
	4. A different view.	203
	5. Possible misunderstandings.6. Kant's method.	204 206
	o. Kant's method.	200
v XX	FREEDOM AND AUTONOMY	
	1. Kant as a pioneer.	207
	2. Freedom as the key to the moral problem.	207
	3. Will as causality.	208
	4. Freedom and natural necessity.	209
	5. The positive concept of freedom.6. Freedom and autonomy.	211
		212
	7. Is only a good will free?	213
	8. Two kinds of heteronomy.	214
	9. Degrees of freedom.	215

Chapter		Page
XXI	FREEDOM AS A NECESSARY PRESUPPOSITION	
	1. Freedom and rational agents.	217
	2. The presupposition of freedom.	217
	3. Theoretical reason and its presupposition.	218
	4. Practical reason and its presupposition.	218
	The self-consciousness of reason.The position of the argument.	220
	6. The position of the argument.	221
XXII	THE INTELLIGIBLE WORLD	
	1. Side issues.	223
	2. Moral interest.	223
	3. The alleged vicious circle.	224
	4. The way of escape.	225
	5. The two standpoints.	226
	6. The argument from the passivity of sense.	228
	7. Other arguments.	230
	8. Conclusion.	231
XXIII	MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTELLIGIBLE WORLD	
	1. Inner sense and mental states.	999
	2. The noumenal self.	233
		234
	·	² 35 236
	5. The activity of reason.6. Membership of the intelligible world.	238
		240
	7. The principles of reason.	240
XXIV	HOW IS A CATEGORICAL IMPERATIVE	
	POSSIBLE?	
	1. The deduction.	242
	2. The additional argument.	242
	3. The conclusion.	243
	4. The failure of the deduction.	244
	5. Direct insight into the principle of autonomy. 6. Is the principle of autonomy analytic?	245
		246
	7. The imperative of autonomy.	247
	8. The objective principles of reason.	247
	9. Reason and the unconditioned.	249
	Appendix: Kant's Additional Argument.	250
XXV	SOME FURTHER QUESTIONS	
	1. Further questions to be considered.	253
	2. The real self.	253
	3. The conflict of reason and desire.	254
	4. Ethics and metaphysics.	255
	T. ————————————————————————————————————	~55

GENERAL INDEX

Chapter XXV			Page
	5.	Moral interest.	256
	5. 6.	Interest and obligation.	258
	7.	Practical insight.	258
	8.	Modern intellectualism.	259
	9.	Kant's teleology.	261
	IO.	The self-consciousness of practical reason.	262
	II.	Thought and action.	263
	12.	Some practical objections.	265
XXVI	тне	DEFENCE OF FREEDOM	
	ı.	The antinomy of freedom and necessity.	266
•		The solution of the antinomy.	266
	3.	The two standpoints.	267
	4.	How is freedom possible?	268
	5. 6.	Phenomena and noumena.	269
	6.	The thought of the intelligible world.	271
		There is no explanation of freedom.	273
		Timeless action.	273
	9.	Freedom to act badly.	275
	10.	Freedom and necessity.	276
	11.	The defence of freedom.	277
INDEX	OF	PROPER NAMES	279