

Philosophers On Art From Kant To The Postmodernists A Critical Reader

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Philosophers On Art From Kant

Kul-Want elucidates these texts with essays on aesthetics, from Hegel and Nietzsche to Badiou and Rancière, demonstrating how philosophy adopted a new orientation toward aesthetic experience and subjectivity in the wake of Kant's powerful legacy.

Philosophers on Art from Kant to the Postmodernists: A ...

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Kul-Want elucidates these texts with essays on aesthetics, from Hegel and Nietzsche to Badiou and Rancière, demonstrating how philosophy adopted a new orientation toward aesthetic experience and subjectivity in the wake of Kant's powerful legacy. Preface. Introduction: Art and Philosophy. 1.

Philosophers on Art from Kant to the Postmodernists ...

Philosophers on Art from Kant to the Postmodernists: Book Description: Here, for the first time, Christopher Kul-Want brings together twenty-five texts on art written by twenty philosophers. Covering the Enlightenment to postmodernism, these essays draw on Continental philosophy and aesthetics, the Marxist intellectual tradition, and psychoanalytic theory, and each is accompanied by an overview and interpretation.

Philosophers on Art from Kant to the Postmodernists: A ...

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Philosophers on Art from Kant to the Postmodernists eBook ...

In the minds of late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century philosophers, the role of art could be nothing less that to create beauty. The beautiful, for Emmanuel Kant (1724-1804), is "that which without any concept is cognized as the object of necessary satisfaction."

Kant and Art for Art's Sake | Art History Unstuffed

Kant has a definition of art, and of fine art; the latter, which Kant calls the art of genius, is "a kind of representation that is purposive in itself and, though without an end, nevertheless promotes the cultivation of the mental powers for sociable communication" (Kant, Critique of the Power of Judgment, Guyer translation, section 44, 46.)

The Definition of Art (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)

In the early 18th century, empiricist philosophers such as Hutcheson and Hume were primarily concerned with the standards and logic of our judgements of taste and beauty. The real impetus to the idea of aesthetics as a distinctive branch of philosophy ocurred in the work of Baumgarten and Kant.

Art & Philosophy

While formerly, philosophical aesthetics was largely content to take its primary examples of beauty and sublimity from nature, after Kant the focus is placed squarely on works of art. Now, in Kant, fine art seems to 'borrow' its beauty or sublimity from nature. Fine art is therefore a secondary concept.

Kant, Immanuel: Aesthetics | Internet Encyclopedia of ...

Immanuel Kant (UK: / k æ n t /, US: / k oː n t /; German: [ɪˈmaːnu̯eːl ˈkant, -nyɛl -]; 22 April 1724 – 12 February 1804) was a German philosopher and one of the central Enlightenment thinkers. Kant's comprehensive and systematic works in epistemology, metaphysics, ethics, and aesthetics have made him one of the most influential figures in the history of western philosophy.

Immanuel Kant - Wikipedia

Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) is the central figure in modern philosophy. He synthesized early modern rationalism and empiricism, set the terms for much of nineteenth and twentieth century philosophy, and continues to exercise a significant influence today in metaphysics, epistemology, ethics, political philosophy, aesthetics, and other fields.

Immanuel Kant (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)

Kant believed that art needed to be beautiful and pleasing because good works of art would stimulate the mind into reacting to that beauty. This viewpoint is rather limited in today's art world, however, for modern art will often produce works, which are neither.

Kant - What is Art

Among the score or more of Enlightenment thinkers most significant to what is now philosophy of art, pride of place must go to David Hume (1711-1776) and Immanuel Kant (1724-1804).

Aesthetic theories of David Hume and Immanuel Kant

'Until Art Once More Becomes Nature': Culture and the Unity of Kant's Critique of Judgment. Sabina Vaccarino Bremner - forthcoming - Archiv für Geschichte der Philosophie. Commentators have turned increasing attention to the question of how the two halves of the Critique of Judgment fit together.

Kant: Philosophy of Art - Bibliography - PhilPapers

Immanuel Kant, German philosopher who was one of the foremost thinkers of the Enlightenment and who inaugurated a new era of philosophical thought. His comprehensive and systematic work in epistemology, ethics, and aesthetics greatly influenced all subsequent philosophy. Learn more about Kant's life and work.

Immanuel Kant | Biography, Philosophy, Books, & Facts ...

Aesthetics, or esthetics (/ ɛ s ˈ θ ɛ t ɪ k s, ˌ æ s -/), is a branch of philosophy that deals with the nature of beauty and taste, as well as the philosophy of art (its own area of philosophy that comes out of aesthetics). It examines subjective and sensori-emotional values, or sometimes called judgments of sentiment and taste.. Aesthetics covers both natural and artificial sources ...

Aesthetics - Wikipedia

Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) is generally considered to be one of the most profound and original philosophers who ever lived. He is equally well known for his metaphysics—the subject of his "Critique of Pure Reason"—and for the moral philosophy set out in his "Groundwork to the Metaphysics of Morals" and "Critique of Practical Reason" (although "Groundwork" is the far easier of the two to ...

What You Should Know About Kant's Ethics in a Nutshell

Immanuel Kant: Metaphysics. Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) is one of the most influential philosophers in the history of Western philosophy. His contributions to metaphysics, epistemology, ethics, and aesthetics have had a profound impact on almost every philosophical movement that followed him. This article focuses on his metaphysics and epistemology in one of his most important works, The ...

Kant, Immanuel: Metaphysics | Internet Encyclopedia of ...

Hegel, one of the most important German philosophers, brought Kant's thinking into the realm of aesthetics. (It's appropriate that Bussmann puts the tree with Hegel's name on it in the foreground....