

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

BA EXAMINATION 2006

for Internal Students

This paper is also taken by Combined Studies Students

PHILOSOPHY

Optional subject (o): Nineteenth-Century German Philosophy

Answer THREE questions. You must answer questions on at least TWO philosophers. Avoid overlap in your answers.

1. 'Fichte radicalises the Kantian turn towards the subject.' Discuss.
2. How does Schelling seek to justify his claim that the Absolute is manifest in nature and art?
3. Does Hegel succeed in undermining the idea that there is a boundary completely separating cognition from the Absolute?
4. Why does Hegel claim that Sense-certainty is 'the most abstract and poorest truth'? Is he right?
5. Discuss critically the attempt in Fichte AND/OR Hegel to understand intersubjectivity in terms of recognition.
6. 'Hegel's main philosophical contribution is to be found in his methodology.' Discuss.
7. 'We can arrive at [the world's] being-in-itself only on the entirely different path I have followed' (Schopenhauer). Discuss.
8. Assess Schopenhauer's conception of the relation between subject and object.
9. How successfully does Schopenhauer justify pessimism?
10. Does Schopenhauer succeed in avoiding dogmatic metaphysics?

TURN OVER

11. Is there any truth in Nietzsche's perspectivism?
12. How, for Nietzsche, does the will to truth give expression to the ascetic ideal?
13. Does Nietzsche's critique of morality commit him to a rejection of all altruistic virtues?
14. EITHER (a) What does Nietzsche mean by the claim 'God is dead'? What implications does this claim have?

OR (b) 'Nietzsche's genealogy of Christianity embodies its own myth of the Fall.' Discuss.
15. What *is* the idealism of the German idealists? And can it be defended? Discuss in relation to ONE OR MORE of the authors you have studied.
16. 'I must Create a System, or be enslav'd by another Man's (Blake).' Discuss.

END OF PAPER