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A Russian city is embroiled in protests over Immanuel Kant ...

Immanuel Kant, (born April 22, 1724, Königsberg, Prussia [now Kaliningrad, Russia]—died February
12, 1804, Königsberg), German philosopher whose comprehensive and systematic work in epistemology (the theory of knowledge), ethics, and aesthetics greatly influenced all subsequent philosophy, especially the various schools of Kantianism and idealism.

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Biography. Kant's mother, Anna Regina Reuter (1697–1737), was born in Königsberg (since 1946 the city of Kaliningrad, Kaliningrad Oblast, Russia) to a father from Nuremberg. Her surname is sometimes erroneously given as Porter. Kant's father, Johann Georg Kant (1682–1746), was a German harness maker from Memel, at the time Prussia's most
northeastern city (now Klaipėda, Lithuania).

**Immanuel Kant**  
*(Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)*

Such has German philosophy changed: Words like “delightful,” “beguiling,” and “easily consumable” would never have been used when speaking of Immanuel Kant or Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel. At its...
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German philosophy, here taken to mean either philosophy in the German language or philosophy by Germans, has been extremely diverse, and
central to both the analytic and continental traditions in philosophy for centuries, from Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz through Immanuel Kant, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, Arthur Schopenhauer, Karl Marx, Friedrich Nietzsche, Martin Heidegger and Ludwig Wittgenstein to contemporary philosophers. Søren
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German Philosophy: From Kant to Habermas

German Idealism. German idealism is the name of a movement in German philosophy that began in the 1780s and lasted until the 1840s. The most famous representatives of this movement are Kant, Fichte, Schelling, ...
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Immanuel Kant was a great philosopher of the ‘Enlightenment Era’, during the late 18th century. Kant was best known for his...
contributions to philosophy. Immanuel questioned reality by arguing that we only believe in the things that we know about and are sure to exist. But in reality, there are numerous things that exist, yet stay unknown to us.

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philosophy been called? Post-Kantian. Where has Kant been influential? Ethics, politics, metaphysics and epistemology. Define epistemology. ...

... German - Unmudigkeit - Define this in its German context. This term is defined as being immature or underage.
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.

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