

## *Contents*

<i>Acknowledgements</i>	<i>page</i> ix
<i>List of abbreviations</i>	x
Introduction: “Germany” and German philosophy	i
<b>PART I KANT AND THE REVOLUTION IN PHILOSOPHY</b>	
1 The revolution in philosophy (I): human spontaneity and the natural order	19
2 The revolution in philosophy (II): autonomy and the moral order	45
3 The revolution in philosophy (III): aesthetic taste, teleology, and the world order	66
<b>PART II THE REVOLUTION CONTINUED: POST-KANTIAN</b>	
Introduction: idealism and the reality of the French Revolution	82
4 The 1780s: the immediate post-Kantian reaction: Jacobi and Reinhold	87
5 The 1790s: Fichte	105
6 The 1790s after Fichte: the Romantic appropriation of Kant (I): Hölderlin, Novalis, Schleiermacher, Schlegel	131
7 1795–1809: the Romantic appropriation of Kant (II): Schelling	172

viii	<i>Contents</i>	
8	1801–1807: the other post-Kantian: Jacob Friedrich Fries and non-Romantic sentimentalism	199
PART III THE REVOLUTION COMPLETED? HEGEL		
	Introduction: post-revolutionary Germany	214
9	Hegel's <i>Phenomenology of Spirit</i> : post-Kantianism in a new vein	217
10	Hegel's analysis of mind and world: the <i>Science of Logic</i>	246
11	Nature and spirit: Hegel's system	266
PART IV THE REVOLUTION IN QUESTION		
	Introduction: exhaustion and resignation, 1830–1855	306
12	Schelling's attempt at restoration: idealism under review	317
13	Kantian paradoxes and modern despair: Schopenhauer and Kierkegaard	333
	Conclusion: the legacy of idealism	356
	<i>Bibliography</i>	368
	<i>Index</i>	378