Enlightenment by Kant

The Enlightenment is just a request to men to become adults, allowing them to access the autonomy of decision. Enlightenment is man’s discharge from his self-incurred tutelage. It is a freedom from the society and culture. Freedom from "principles" and “Procedures”, becoming the only rulers of their reason, they can reason for themselves, "go alone" with a "not assured”. The text theme is the autonomy of the thinking of the adult man.

Kant starts by showing his twofold thesis and then successively clarifies each of the two features to indicate how difficult it has become for utmost males to leave of this state of trusteeship (Kant, 1997). Kant begins by presenting this thesis in a first long sentence. Laziness, that is to say the disgust to exert struggles, to change government, and weakness, that is to say, the fear of assuming the unforeseeable consequences of its acts, would be the necessary conditions. and sufficient at the same time of the minority of the majority of the men and of what some take advantage of it to become guardians.

This text of Kant is always news. Kant believed himself not to have the right to proceed from the unconditional belief in the limitless possibilities of the human Mind. For rationalists and empiricists, this or that solution of the question of the origin of Reason essentially predetermined the basis of their conviction in knowing the nature of things. Kant's introduction of the concept of a priori forms of sensuality and reason changed the situation essentially. Now access to things on their own is impossible because of these forms. In the former meaning of the word, knowledge becomes impracticable, and therefore things in themselves are unknowable. We can only know the world of phenomena, but not what is in it. At the same time, phenomena are not only the data of experience, but also the forms of inquiry in which they are fixed.

Reference

Kant, I. (1997). What is enlightenment.