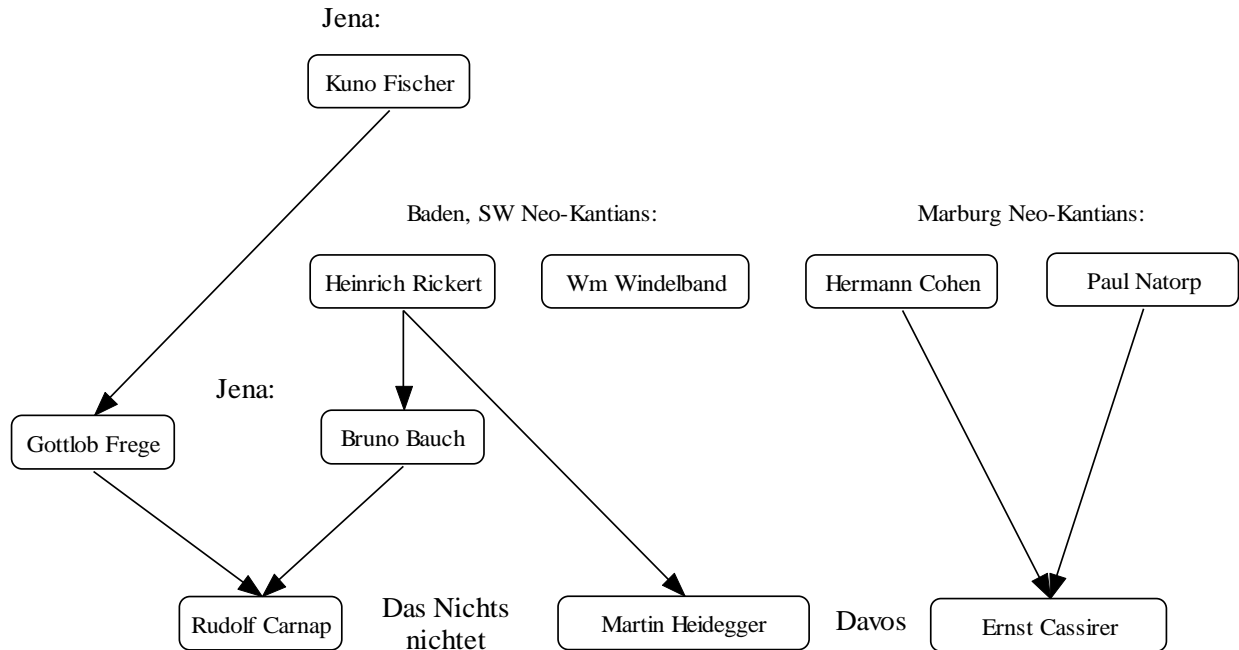


German Neo-Kantians after 1860



Notes:

The trigger for this “zurück nach Kant” movement was the publication, in 1860, of Kuno Fischer’s *Kants Leben und die Grundlagen seiner Lehre*, after his conversion from empiricism. Arrows indicate Doktorvaters (except Frege, who merely taught Carnap, and learned Kant from his older colleague Fischer).

Bauch seems to have been Frege’s best philosopher friend in Jena.

Fischer, Cohen, Natorp, Bauch and Cassirer read Kant as principally a philosopher of science. Heidegger’s remarks on nothingness in “What is Metaphysics” are criticized by Carnap in “The Elimination of Metaphysics through the Logical Analysis of Language.”

On the 1929 Davos confrontation between Heidegger and Cassirer, see *Continental Divide: Heidegger, Cassirer, Davos*, by Peter Gordon [Harvard University Press, 2012].