Moral philosophy, for Kant, is most fundamentally addressed to the first-person, deliberative question, "What ought I to do?", and an answer to that question requires much more than delivering or justifying the fundamental principle of morality. We also need some account, based on this principle, of the nature and extent of the specific moral duties that apply to us. Throughout his moral works, Kant returns time and again to the question of the method moral philosophy should employ when pursuing these aims. A basic theme of these discussions is that the fundamental philosophical issues of morality must be addressed a priori, that is, without drawing on observations of human beings and their behavior. By Emanuel Kant, from the German by the translator of the principles of critical philosophy. Kant, Immanuel, 1724-1804. Date. 1798-99. Where to find it. Access this item on the Wellcome Library website. About this work. Publication/creation. London [i.e. Hamburg?] : printed for the translator; and sold by William Richardson, 1798-99. Physical description. 2v. ; 8°. Contributors. Kant, Immanuel, 1724-1804. Publications note. ESTC T123237. Type/technique. Electronic books. Language. English. Subjects. Philosophy | Study and teaching – Early works to 1800. Permanent link. Page URL. We're improving the information on this page. Find out more. Wellcome collection. Kant argued that the moral law is a truth of reason, and hence that all rational creatures are bound by the same moral law. Thus in answer to the question, "What should I do?" Kant replies that we should act rationally, in accordance with a universal moral law. Kant also argued that his ethical theory requires belief in free will, God, and the immortality of the soul. In addition to these three focal points, Kant also made lasting contributions to nearly all areas of philosophy. His aesthetic theory remains influential among art critics. His theory of knowledge is required reading for many branches of analytic philosophy. The cosmopolitanism behind his political theory colors discourse about globalization and international relations.