

Alberto Manco – L'Orientale, Napoli

"Kant was a Newtonian"
and
"Kant 1768"

- «Kant was Newtonian» (D. Byrd)
- «Absolute and relative frameworks presuppose a **Newtonian or Kantian** spatial envelope, while the intrinsic framework is Leibnizian» (Levinson)
- «The greatest Newtonian philosopher of them all, Immanuel Kant» (McMillin)
- «By 1769, Kant thought he had found incontestable proof of the reality of Newton's absolute space» (Levinson)

...

1768: «Absolute space has a reality of its own, independent of the existence of all matter, and indeed as the first ground of the possibility of the compositeness of matter».

1770: «He erected a new theory of space»
(Calinger)

- Newtonian's vision of time: a “commentum absurdissimum”.

- «Kant's whole research on space in 1768 continued a Leibnizian program. Kant believed that he was going ahead with Leibniz's project of analysis situ, although he did not know whether Leibniz had actually written a specific work devoted to that subject. Furthermore, although Kant endorsed an absolutist view of space, he did not adopt Newton's view of it».
- For Levinson (1999) the linguists have found other verbalizations of space "despite Kant 1768".

- Kant remains a “Newtonian”, the author of the 1768 treatise. Cf. Levinson: «If all spatial language had this property, it would be absolutely Leibnizian – space would be conceived as the relation between things, not as an abstract void à la Newton or Kant».