

tinguished from the positive Christian creed, has been finally abandoned.

Had Jacobi been an academic teacher and forced as such to systematise and define his ideas more exactly, these ideas could not have remained in that fragmentary and transitory condition in which they exercised considerable influence on other independent and original thinkers while never rising to a leading position in philosophical thought in general.

This leading position was, at the time, held by Kant, whose line of reasoning became so much more fruitful because it contained not one but several suggestions how a unification of thought and knowledge might be attained. In this respect it supplied notably three definite ideas. All three have been fixed by philosophical terms which Kant introduced, which were taken up by his followers, and which have been permanently incorporated in philosophical language.

20.
Unifying
principles
in Kant.

The first directing thought is to be found in the first of Kant's 'Critiques.' It is there termed "the unity of apperception of the intellect." After having adopted that psychological or subjective view of the whole of our theoretical knowledge which maintains that it is made up of ideas, it finds the unity of this aggregate or sequence of ideas in the unity of the apperceiving mind, in which attention, memory, and imagination play the leading part. Yet in opposition to this subjective or psychological unity of thought and knowledge there remains impressed on the mind the apparent unity and order of an external world. This Kant could never explain or explain away. It remained as a limiting conception, as