

**DANYLO HALYTSKY LVIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY**

**Department of Philosophy and Economics**

“Approved”

First Vice-Rector for scientific and pedagogical work

\_\_\_\_\_ prof M.R. Gzhegotsky

“ \_\_\_\_ ” \_\_\_\_\_ 2021 p.

**WORK PROGRAMME OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**“PHILOSOPHY”**

**1<sup>st</sup> year of study**

**of higher education second (master`s) level of specialists` preparing**

**field of knowledge 22 “Health Care”**

**specialties 221 “Dentistry”**

Discussed and approved  
on the methodical meetings of  
the Department of Philosophy and Economics  
protocol N1 dated 30.08.2021  
Head of the Department of  
Philosophy and Economics  
\_\_\_\_\_ prof I.Z. Derzhko

Approved  
by the Profile Methodical Council  
protocol N1  
dated 31.08.2021  
Head the Profile Methodical Council  
\_\_\_\_\_ prof I.Z. Derzhko

Elaborated by:  
**Ihor Derzhko, Prof.**  
**Rostyslav Protsiuk, Sen. Lec.**

## INTRODUCTION

**Description of the academic discipline.** “Philosophy” course is a theoretical basis for humanities and natural sciences and provides an integration person’s knowledge into a worldview.

**Subject** of “Philosophy” is a “man-world” relationship and a set of values which allow a person react appropriately to the challenges of the contemporary world and medical practice.

**Interdisciplinary relation:** “Philosophy” correlates with history sociology, cultural science, political science, psychology and a set of natural sciences.

### 1. Goal and objectives of the academic discipline.

1.1. **Goal** of the academic discipline “Philosophy” is to form theoretical foundation for spiritual culture of a person according to the challenges of the contemporary world and medical practice.

1.2. Main objectives of the discipline “Philosophy” consist in:

- learning the main categories and concepts, the historical development, origins and foundations of philosophy, bioethics and biosafety;
- shaping logical thinking of a student and his/her skills of solving current practical issues based on theoretical knowledge: the evaluation of health status, respect for the dignity of human beings and their spiritual development, mental and corporal integrity.

Due to this course a learner will

#### **acquire:**

- an integrated view on logics of social and cultural development of humanity;

#### **know:**

- the chronology and particularities of the main periods of the development of philosophy;
- the most prominent philosophers and their approaches to formulating and solving the main philosophical problems;
- main provisions, values and principles of bioethics and biosafety, definition of the essence of bioethics as a new field of science that examines the human personality in its spiritual, mental and physical integrity, and is opened to new scientific knowledge, based on moral principles oriented to the respect for the human dignity, its development as a person, protection of the life from the moment of fertilization to natural death;
- preventing methods of the negative phenomena in fulfilling of professional duties;
- how to solve situational problems, use sociological studies in the form of a questionnaire, analyze the normative and legal acts in the healthcare system on the conformity with the principles of bioethics.

#### **be able to:**

- distinguish different philosophical paradigms;
- think logically and creatively for solving effectively problems of personal development and medical practice;
- choose appropriate values for medical practice;
- use the main philosophical categories and concepts;
- apply different scientific methods in cognition and medical practice;
- critically analyze social and cultural reality;
- express and argue his/her opinion on the current philosophical problems;
- participate in a debate on the basis of pluralism and tolerance;
- choose relevant value guidelines and use them appropriately in medical practice;
- define the ethical principles of bioethics and biosafety, based on the true objective moral values and norms;
- formulate the principles of bioethics that allow to evaluate effects on biomedical field, which include good moral evaluation;
- reveal the nature of bioethics that considers the human as a person, especially with its spiritual values and needs, serves it, is opened to new scientific knowledge, based on moral principles oriented to the respect

for the dignity of human beings and their development in the spiritual, mental and physical integrity, protection of the life from the moment of fertilization (gamete fusion) until natural death;

- trace the historical roots of bioethics and its philosophical foundations and place among other ethical and legal disciplines;
- analyze the state regulations of health for their compliance with the principles of bioethics;
- examine the specific bioethical issues in Ukrainian society, the state and perspectives of bioethics, impact of bioethical principles on the effectiveness of Ukrainian health care institutions in solving the problems of alcoholism, drug addiction, AIDS, organ transplantation and human experimentation;
- develop the scientifically grounded suggestions on ways and means of regulation of biomedical interventions in the human body based on bioethics, particularly in the field of demography.

### 1.3 Competences and results of study of the academic discipline.

#### **Acquired competences:**

##### *integral:*

theoretical foundation for holistic worldview and integral understanding of logics of social and cultural development of humanity;

##### *general:*

abstract and logical thinking, analysis and synthesis;

operating philosophical and general scientific categories and concepts;

analyze philosophical texts on a high theoretical level;

open-mindedness and dialogue;

critical analysis of current social, political and cultural problems;

team-work and interpersonal cooperation;

solving theoretical and practical problems of personal development and medical practice;

generating new ideas;

##### *special:*

cooperation with patients based on appropriate ethical principles;

complex analysis and responsible decision-making in medical practice;

applying truth criteria in medical practice;

taking into consideration cultural, social and economic peculiarities of a patient for decision-making in medical practice.

#### **Matrix of competences**

<b>№</b>	<b>Competence</b>	<b>Knowledge</b>	<b>Skill</b>	<b>Comunication</b>	<b>Autonomy and Responsibility</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Integral</b>	theoretical foundation for holistic worldview	integral understanding of logics of social and cultural development of humanity		
<b>2.</b>	<b>General</b>	critical analysis of current social, political and cultural problems;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- abstract and logical thinking, analysis and synthesis;</li> <li>- solving theoretical and practical problems of personal development and medical practice;</li> <li>- operating philosophical and general scientific categories and concepts;</li> <li>- analyze philosophical texts on a high theoretical level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- open-mindedness and dialogue;</li> <li>- team-work and interpersonal cooperation;</li> </ul>	generating new ideas;

<b>3.</b>	<b>Special</b>		- complex analysis and responsible decision-making in medical practice; - applying truth criteria in medical practice; practice.		- cooperation with patients based on appropriate ethical principles; - taking into consideration cultural, social and economic peculiarities of a patient for decision-making in medical
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## **2. Informational amount of the academic discipline.**

90 hours - 3 credits ECTS.

### **Content module 1. Historical development of the subject of philosophy**

#### ***Topic 1. Philosophy and Worldview. Philosophy and Science.***

Worldview, its definition and structure: world-sensation, world-perceiving, world-understanding. Historical types of worldview (mythological, religious, philosophical, scientific) and their main features.

Relationship between Man and the world as the main object of philosophy. Structure of philosophical knowledge: ontological, epistemological and axiological components. Functions of philosophy.

Philosophy: a worldview type or a science? Correlation between philosophy and science.

#### ***Topic 2. Historical Development of Philosophy: Ancient World, Middle Ages and Renaissance***

Particularities of Eastern and Western worldview paradigms.

Main philosophical schools of Ancient India: orthodox Hindu philosophy and heterodox schools (Buddhism, Jainism, Cārvāka). Main concepts of Hindu philosophy: sansara, karma, dharma, nirvana. Yoga as a spiritual practice of self-improvement.

Philosophy in Ancient China. Taoism (concepts of Tao, Yin Yang, Wu Wei) and Confucianism (concepts of Ren, Li and Wen and the ideal of gentleman).

Philosophy of Ancient Greece: main features and representatives of its periods (Pre-Socratics, Classical Greek philosophy (anthropological and synthetic stages), Hellenistic philosophy).

Sources and features of European Mediaeval Philosophy. Apologetics, Patristics and Scholasticism. Main philosophical issues: problem of faith and reason, arguments for existence of God and problem of theodicy, problem of universals.

Arabic Mediaeval Philosophy and its prominent representatives.

Philosophy of Renaissance: humanism, philosophy of nature (neo-platonic and pantheistic traditions), utopianism, Reformation.

#### ***Topic 3. Philosophy of Modernity and Contemporary Western Philosophy***

Modern identity and its particularities: a shift from cosmos to universe; a new interpretation of time and space; "worldlessness" and scientific image of the world; freedom of the subject and a new source of political authority legitimacy.

Empiricism and rationalism as different approaches to the problem of scientific cognition method (F. Bacon, G. Galilei, R. Descartes). Sensualism and its forms in British Modern philosophy (J. Locke, G. Berkeley, D. Hume). Idea of civil society and social contract theory (T. Hobbes, J. Locke).

Enlightenment as ideological, political and cultural movement. Faith in human reason; education and science as factors of progress; human rights and religious tolerance.

Philosophy of French Enlightenment: Voltaire, J.J. Rousseau.

“Copernican revolution” in philosophy of I. Kant. Objective idealism and dialectics in philosophy of G. Hegel. Anthropological materialism of L. Feuerbach.

Non-classical philosophical paradigm and its main principles.

Marxism and Positivism: scientific approach in philosophical research. Irrationalism in philosophy of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A. Schopenhauer: the world as Will and representation. Philosophy of F. Nietzsche: nihilism, concepts of “will to power” and “superman”/“overman”, problem of relationship between the Apollonian and Dionysian. Pre-existentialism of S. Kierkegaard: critique of Hegel’s philosophy and conception of three levels of existence.

Existence, freedom and death in Existentialism of M. Heidegger and J.P. Sartre. J. Maritain’s neo-thomistic ideas and the project of “integral humanism”. Postmodern philosophy, its main principles and representatives: J.F. Lyotard, J. Derrida, M. Foucault.

#### **Topic 4. Historical Development of the Ukrainian Philosophy**

Development of philosophy in Kyivan Rus’. The ideas of humanism and Reformation in Ukraine. Ostroh cultural-educational center and fraternal schools. Interpretation of main philosophical issues in Kyiv-Mohyla Academy.

“Philosophy of heart”: H. Skovoroda and P.Yurkevych. Romanticism in Ukrainian philosophy. Cyril and Methodiy Fraternity and formation of the Ukrainian national idea.

O. Potebnya’s philosophy of language. V. Vernadsky and noosphere conception. Philosophical worldview of I. Franko. The Ukrainian national idea in philosophy of D. Dontsov and V. Lypynsky.

### **Content module 2. Theoretical and practical issues of philosophy**

#### **Topic 1. Problem of Being: Ontology as a Branch of Philosophy**

Being as the central concept of philosophy. Being and beings. Being and nothingness. Structure of Being according to N. Hartmann’s conception. Classical and non-classical interpretations of Being. Main approaches to the explanation of diversity in the world (monism, dualism, pluralism).

Matter and its main characteristics: time, space and motion. Motion and its forms. Motion and development.

#### **Topic 2. Problem of Consciousness. Philosophical Anthropology**

Consciousness as philosophical problem. Correlation between consciousness and language. Self-consciousness and its functions. Structure of consciousness in Z. Freud’s theory.

Consciousness of the world and world of consciousness: philosophical approaches to the explanation of consciousness. Social consciousness, its levels and forms. Collective unconscious in C. Jung’s theory.

Person and its triple nature: unity of biological, social and spiritual components. Distinction of soul and spirit. Anthropogenesis and its main interpretations (theological conception, evolutionary approach, theory of cosmic origins of human being).

Human nature as potentiality of self-development and self-improvement: problem of education and upbringing. Person and personality. Human activity as the way of self-affirmation and self-realization in the world. Person as creator of culture. Anxiety and suffering, freedom and responsibility, conscious and guilt in human experience. Problem of faith. Problem of love and sexuality.

Person as microcosm. Living organism and its environment. Interpretation of the human being in M. Scheler’s, H. Plessner’s and A. Gehlen’s conception.

### **Topic 3. Gnoseology: Cognition, Truth and Scientific Knowledge. Scientific Cognition and Philosophy of Science**

Problem of intelligibility of the world: can the world be comprehended by the human mind? Epistemological optimism, agnosticism and skepticism. Subject and object of cognition: problem of their correlation. Knowledge and its types.

Problem of the truth and its criteria: 1) correspondence theory; 2) coherent theory; 3) consensus theory; 4) pragmatism; 5) postmodern pluralism. Types of truth: absolute, objective and relative.

Scientific cognition: empirical and theoretical levels and their methods. Forms of scientific knowledge. Types of theories.

Science as social institute. Historical types of scientific rationality.

Problem of science origins. Different interpretation of scientific development process: epistemological anarchism, epistemological evolutionism, T. Kuhn's conception of "scientific revolutions" and the notion of *paradigm*.

### **Topic 4. Social Philosophy. Philosophy of Culture. Philosophy of History**

Social philosophy and its place in the system of philosophical knowledge.

Nature of social reality. Problem of research method of social philosophy. Problem of laws of social development. K. Popper's critique of social experiments.

Challenges of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Consumerism as a form of social control: social philosophy of Frankfurt School. Phenomenon of technique in interpretation of M. Heidegger and J. Ellul.

Culture: its definition, function, structure and types. Mass culture and elite culture. World culture as philosophical problem (V. Vernadsky, P. Teilhard de Chardin, O. Spengler). Culture and civilization.

History, historiography, methodology of history and philosophy of history.

Historiography of Ancient Greece and Rome: myth and history; antique interpretation of the past. Christian eschatology and its impact on refocusing of historiography. Past, present and future through the perspective of Modernity.

Idea of progress and its theologization. Universal history and the question of meaning and goal of historical process: idealistic and materialistic approaches (Kantian-Hegelian and Marxist traditions). Problem of agent in history: collective agency or person's creativity?

World history and its periodization: K. Jaspers' conception of "Axial Age".

### 3. Structure of academic discipline

TOPICS	HOURS											
	total	In particular										
		lec	sem	lab	ind	SIS						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>Module 1</b>												
<b>Content module 1. Historical development of the subject of philosophy</b>												
Topic 1. Philosophy and Worldview. Philosophy and Science.	7	2	2			3						
Topic 2. Historical Development of Philosophy: Ancient World, Middle Ages and Renaissance	16	2	6			8						
Topic 3. Philosophy of Modernity and Contemporary Western Philosophy	15	2	6			7						
Topic 4. Historical Development of the Ukrainian Philosophy	6	2	2			2						
Total for content module 1	44	8	16			20						
<b>Content module 2. Theoretical and practical issues of philosophy</b>												
Topic 1. Problem of Being: Ontology as a Branch of Philosophy	6	2	2			2						
Topic 2. Problem of Consciousness. Philosophical Anthropology	12	2	4			6						
Topic 3. Gnoseology: Cognition, Truth. Scientific Cognition and Philosophy of Science	11	2	4			5						
Topic 4. Social Philosophy, Philosophy of Culture and Philosophy of History	15	2	6			7						
Total for content module 2	46	8	16		2	20						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>32</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>42</b>						



#### 4. Topics of lectures

№	TOPIC	HOURS
1	Philosophy and Worldview. Philosophy and Science	2
2	Historical Development of Philosophy: Ancient World, Middle Ages and Renaissance	2
3	Philosophy of Modernity and Contemporary Western Philosophy	2
4	Historical Development of the Ukrainian Philosophy	2
5	Problem of Being: Ontology as a Branch of Philosophy	2
6	Problem of Consciousness. Philosophical Anthropology	2
7	Gnoseology: Cognition, Truth and Scientific Knowledge	2
8	Social Philosophy, Philosophy of Culture and Philosophy of History	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>

#### 5. Topics of seminars

№	TOPICS	HOURS
1	Philosophy and Worldview	2
2	Ancient Eastern Philosophy	2
3	Ancient Greek Philosophy	2
4	Philosophy of Middle Ages and Renaissance	2
5	Early Modern Philosophy	2
6	Enlightenment and Classical German Philosophy	2
7	Contemporary Western Philosophy	2
8	Historical Development of the Ukrainian Philosophy	2
9	Problem of Being: Ontology as a Branch of Philosophy	2
10	Problem of Consciousness.	2
11	Philosophical Anthropology.	2
12	Gnoseology: Problem of Cognition, Truth	2
13	Scientific Cognition and Philosophy of Science	2
14	Social Philosophy and	2
15	Philosophy of Culture	2
16	Philosophy of History	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>

#### Plan of seminars for content modules 1 “Historical development of the subject of philosophy” and 2 “Theoretical and practical issues of philosophy”

##### Topic 1. **Philosophy and Worldview**

1. Philosophy and worldview. Historical types of worldview: mythological, religious, philosophical and scientific.
2. Structure of philosophical knowledge. Functions of philosophy.
3. Philosophy and science.
4. Philosophical and scientific methods.

## Topic 2. **Ancient Eastern Philosophy**

1. Eastern and Western philosophical paradigms.
2. Philosophy of the Ancient China: Daoism and Confucianism.
3. Philosophy of the Ancient India: main concepts, periods and schools. Buddhism.

## Topic 3. **Ancient Greek Philosophy**

1. Specificity of the ancient Greek cultural environment and philosophy.
2. Problem of Arche in Pre-Socratic philosophy.
3. Anthropological shift in philosophy of sophists and Socrates.
4. Synthetic stage of the Classical period: comparison of ontological, gnoseological, ethical and political conceptions of Plato and Aristotle.

## Topic 4. **Philosophy of Middle Ages and Renaissance**

1. Specificity of the Biblical worldview and its role in mediaeval philosophy. Main periods and problems of mediaeval philosophy.
2. St. Augustine's philosophy.
3. Scholasticism:
  - a) problem of faith and reason;
  - b) rational proofs of God's existence;
  - c) problem of universals.
4. Philosophy of Renaissance:
  - a) anthropocentric humanism;
  - b) utopianism;
  - c) new model of science.

## Topic 5. **Early Modern Philosophy**

1. Main features of Modern philosophy.
2. Two methods of scientific research: empiricism in Francis Bacon's philosophy and rationalism in René Descartes' philosophy.
3. J. Locke and G. Berkeley on problem of cognition.
4. Social contract theory: comparison of T. Hobbes and J. Locke approaches.

## Topic 6. **Enlightenment and Classical German Philosophy**

1. Peculiarities of Enlightenment philosophy.
2. «Copernican revolution» in philosophy of I. Kant.
3. Philosophy and dialectical method of G. Hegel.
4. Anthropological philosophy of L. Feuerbach.

## Topic 7. **Contemporary Western Philosophy**

1. Specificities of non-classical philosophy (the 19<sup>th</sup> – the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries).
2. Rationalist philosophy:
  - a) Positivism;
  - b) Marxism.
3. Irrationalist philosophy:
  - a) philosophy of A. Schopenhauer;
  - b) philosophy of F. Nietzsche.
4. Existentialism and Neo-Thomism of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

#### **Topic 8. Historical Development of the Ukrainian Philosophy**

1. Specificity of mythological worldview and national mental character of Ukrainians. Peculiarities of the Ukrainian philosophy.
2. Overview of the main stages of the Ukrainian philosophy:
  - a) philosophy of Kyivan Rus period;
  - b) philosophy of Cossacks' state period: Kyiv-Mohyla academy;
  - c) philosophy of Romanticism: Cyril-Methodian brotherhood.
3. Philosophy of Hryhoriy Skovoroda.
4. National idea and national language in philosophy of Olexandr Potebnya and Ivan Franko.
5. Theory of noosphere in philosophy of Volodymyr Vernadskyi.

#### **Topic 9. Problem of Being: Ontology as a Branch of Philosophy**

1. Ontology and metaphysics. Main categories of ontology (Being, substance, Non-Being, Becoming).
2. Classical ontology:
  - a) idealism and materialism;
  - b) monism, dualism, pluralism.
3. Non-classical ontology of Nicolai Hartmann and Martin Heidegger.
4. Matter:
  - a) forms of matter;
  - b) time and space: naturalistic (Newton's substantial theory and Einstein's relational theory) and cultural approaches.

#### **Topic 10. Problem of Consciousness.**

1. Problem of nature of consciousness: physicalism and dualism. Structure of consciousness. Consciousness and language. Self-consciousness.
2. Consciousness in psychoanalysis of Sigmund Freud. Collective unconscious in Carl Jung's theory. Archetypes.
3. Consciousness in phenomenology of Edmund Husserl.

#### **Topic 11. Philosophical Anthropology**

1. Problem of human essence and human origin.
2. Anthropological conceptions of Ernst Cassirer, Max Scheler, Arnold Gehlen and Helmuth Plessner.

#### **Topic 12. Gnoseology: Problem of Cognition, Truth**

1. Gnoseology and epistemology. Levels and forms of cognition. Types of knowledge.
2. Problem of intelligibility of the world: epistemological optimism, skepticism and agnosticism. Problem of truth: types and theories of truth.

#### **Topic 13 Scientific Cognition and Philosophy of Science**

1. Levels of scientific cognition and forms of scientific knowledge.
2. Theories of scientific development: Steven Toulmin's epistemological optimism, Paul Feyerabend's epistemological anarchism, Thomas Kuhn's theory of scientific revolutions.
3. Historical types of scientific rationality: classical, non-classical, post-non-classical science.

#### **Topic 14. Social Philosophy**

1. Main philosophical interpretations of society.
2. Historical types of society: agrarian, industrial, postindustrial.

### Topic 15. **Philosophy of Culture**

1. Culture and civilization. Classification of culture.
2. Problem of consumerism and Mass culture. “The revolt of the Masses” by Jose Ortega y Gasset.

### Topic 16. **Philosophy of History**

1. History as the object of philosophical research.
2. Problem of the goal and the end of history.
3. Problem of laws of historical development and critique of historicism.
4. Problem of periodization of history. Karl Jaspers’ theory of the “Axial period”.

### **8. Students’ Independent Study**

Students’ Independent Study has two forms: traditional and individual.

Traditional form consists in preparing for seminars and studying additional questions that deepen knowledge on each topic discussed in the class.

Individual form consists in writing an essay on a chosen topic.

### **Topics for Student’s Independent Study on content modules 1 «Historical development of the subject of philosophy» and 2 «Theoretical and practical issues of philosophy»**

<b>№</b>	<b>TOPICS</b>	<b>HOURS</b>
1.	Philosophy and Worldview	3
2.	Ancient Eastern Philosophy	2
3.	Ancient Greek Philosophy	3
4.	Philosophy of Middle Ages and Renaissance	3
5.	Early Modern Philosophy	2
6.	Enlightenment and Classical German Philosophy	2
7.	Contemporary Western Philosophy	3
8.	Historical Development of the Ukrainian Philosophy	2
9.	Problem of Being: Ontology as a Branch of Philosophy	2
10.	Problem of Consciousness	3
11.	Philosophical Anthropology	3
12.	Gnoseology: Problem of Cognition, Truth.	2
13.	Scientific Cognition and Philosophy of Science	3
14.	Social Philosophy	3
15.	Philosophy of Culture	2
16.	Philosophy of History	2
17.	Students’ individual task: ESSAY	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>

**9. Individual task** consists in writing an essay based on analysis of philosophical texts. Essay should have from 3 to 5 pages and include following parts:

- **introduction** indicating who is an author of a text, what century, period and philosophical branch (school) he belongs to;
- **body** presenting key ideas of a text;
- **conclusion** reflecting student’s personal opinion, personal attitude to a chosen problem.

Suggested topics:

1. The Idea of Civil Society in Aristotle's Political Philosophy (*according to "Politics" by Aristotle*).
2. The Concept of the Good and Its Correlation to Happiness and Human Activity in Aristotle's Interpretation (*according to "Nicomachean Ethics" by Aristotle*).
3. The Ideal of Stoic Philosopher through the Perspective of the Problem of Death in Seneca's "Moral Letters to Lucilius".
4. Augustine's Interpretation of Time and Its Impact on Kant's Subjective Theory (*according to "Confessions" by St. Augustine*).
5. Rationalist Approach to the Problem of the Method in Early Modern Philosophy (*according to "Discourse on the Method" by R. Descartes*).
6. Tragedy of Human Existence through the Perspective of B. Pascal's Philosophy (*according to "Thoughts" by B. Pascal*).
7. Progress and History in Philosophy of Enlightenment (*according to "[Idea for a Universal History with a Cosmopolitan Purpose](#)" by I. Kant*).
8. The Problem of Faith and Rationality: Tragic Hero and Knight of Faith in S. Kierkegaard's "Fear and Trembling".
9. Christian evolutionism as an attempt to reconcile religious and scientific views on the nature of the human being and the universe (*according to "The Phenomenon of Man" by P. Teilhard de Chardin*).
10. Impact of science on the mass culture formation and impact of mass culture on the contemporary science development (*according to "The Revolt of the Masses" by J. Ortega y Gasset*).
11. Modern Age: a new identity (*according to "The age of the World Picture" by M. Heidegger*).
12. The Phenomenon of Rebellion in A. Camus' Existentialism (*according to "The Rebel" by A. Camus*).
13. History and the Contemporary World: alternative to the linear model of historical development (*according to "Illusion of the End or Strike of events" by J. Baudrillard*).
14. Concept of open society: perspectives of liberal democracy (*according to "The Open Society and Its Enemies" by K. Popper*).
15. Man of the mass culture and ideology of consumerism (*according to "One-dimensional man" by H. Marcuse*).

**10. Task for students' independent work** are meant to deepen students' knowledge of seminars topics.

Suggested issues for each topic:

**Topic 1.**

1. Subject of philosophical research in historical context.
2. Myths in the contemporary world.
3. Philosophy and medicine.

**Topic 2.**

1. Eastern medical paradigm.
2. Yoga philosophy.
3. Interpretation of human being and medical practice in the context of the ancient Chinese philosophy.

**Topic 3.**

1. Golden means principle, Golden rule of morality and the concept of duty in philosophy of the Ancient world.
2. Impact of Plato's philosophy and Neoplatonism on Christian mediaeval philosophy forming.

**Topic 4.**

1. Comparison of mediaeval and Renaissance types of humanism.
2. Reformation. Impact of the protestant ethics on the development of capitalism in M. Weber's interpretation

**Topic 5.**

1. Problem of freedom in philosophy of B. Spinoza and G. Leibnitz.
2. Subjective idealism of G. Berkeley.

**Topic 6.**

1. Impact of Enlightenment materialism on the Western medical paradigm forming. “Man-machine” concept in philosophy of J. de La Metrie.
3. Philosophy of Romanticism and national identity problem.

**Topic 7.**

1. J. Maritain’s Neothomism.
2. Personalism of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
3. Structuralism.
4. Hermeneutics.

**Topic 8.**

1. Reformation ideas in Ukraine of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. I. Vyshenskyi views.
2. Ostroh cultural and educational center.
3. Philosophical ideas of representatives of the Cyril-Methodian Brotherhood.

**Topic 9.**

1. Aristotle’s conception of motion.
2. Synergetics – theory of self-organization of systems.

**Topic 10.**

1. Consciousness and language.
2. Problem of artificial intelligence.

**Topic 11**

1. Human body in culture.
2. Goals of human existence A. Peccei’s theory.

**Topic 12.**

1. Intuition in scientific cognition and medical practice.
2. Cognition and creativity. Philosophical conceptions of creativity.

**Topic 13**

1. Social and cultural determination of cognition.
2. Science as social institution. Ethos of science.

**Topic 14.**

1. Development of the civil society concept in the context of history of philosophy.
2. Types of sub-cultures.

**Topic 15**

1. Types of sub-cultures.
2. Cultural challenges for social development.

**Topic 16.**

1. Problem of the driving forces of history.
2. G. Hegel’s philosophy of history.

## 11. Learning methods: report, discussion, written test.

**12. Grading system.** Students' knowledge on each topic is evaluated according to the following scale:  
mark "5" = "excellent";  
mark "4" = "good";  
mark "3" = "satisfactory";  
mark "2" = "failure".

The final mark for the course is the average mark for all 17 seminars transferred into points according to the following table:

4 points scale	200 points scale	4 points scale	200 points scale	4 points scale	200 points scale	4 points scale	200 points scale
5	200	4.45	178	3.92	157	3.37	135
4.97	199	4.42	177	3.89	156	3.35	134
4.95	198	4.4	176	3.87	155	3.32	133
4.92	197	4.37	175	3.84	154	3.3	132
4.9	196	4.35	174	3.82	153	3.27	131
4.87	195	4.32	173	3.79	152	3.25	130
4.85	194	4.3	172	3.77	151	3.22	129
4.82	193	4.27	171	3.74	150	3.2	128
4.8	192	4.24	170	3.72	149	3.17	127
4.77	191	4.22	169	3.7	148	3.15	126
4.75	190	4.19	168	3.67	147	3.12	125
4.72	189	4.17	167	3.65	146	3.1	124
4.7	188	4.14	166	3.62	145	3.07	123
4.67	187	4.12	165	3.57	143	3.02	121
4.65	186	4.09	164	3.55	142	3	120
4.62	185	4.07	163	3.52	141	Less than 3	Unsuffi cient
4.6	184	4.04	162	3.5	140		
4.57	183	4.02	161	3.47	139		
4.52	181	3.99	160	3.45	138		
4.5	180	3.97	159	3.42	137		
4.47	179	3.94	158	3.4	136		

**13. Methodological support.** To succeed in learning the course students are provided with thematic plans of lectures and seminars, tasks for individual independent work, methodical guidelines for seminars, e-version of materials for seminars.

## 14. Course materials and useful links

### COURSE MATERIALS AND USEFUL LINKS

**Content modules 1 "HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SUBJECT OF PHILOSOPHY" and 2 "THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ISSUES OF PHILOSOPHY"**

1. Ivanova K.A., Krivchikova G.F., Sadovnikov O.K. et al. *Philosophy (Credit-Module Course)*. Kharkiv, Golden Pages, 2009. 408 p.
2. Miller, Ed. L., Jensen, J. *Questions That Matter: an Invitation to Philosophy (5<sup>th</sup> edition)*. New York, McGraw-Hill, 2004. 618 p.
3. Russel, Bertran. *History of Western Philosophy*. London, George Allen and Unwin LTD, 1946. 916 p.  
Available from: <http://www.archive.org/details/westernphilosoph035502mbp>

4. Pecorino, Philip A. *An Introduction to Philosophy: an Online Textbook*. Available from:  
[http://www2.sunysuffolk.edu/pecorip/scccweb/intro\\_text/CONTENTS.htm](http://www2.sunysuffolk.edu/pecorip/scccweb/intro_text/CONTENTS.htm)
5. *Classics of Western Philosophy* / edited by Steven M. Cahn (6<sup>th</sup> ed.). Indianapolis, Hackett Publishing Company, 2002. 1199 p. Available from:  
<http://books.google.com.ua/books?id=3lZ3BqmRDlAC&printsec=frontcover&dq=Classics+of+Western+Philosophy+edited+by+Steven+M.+Cahn&hl=uk&sa=X&ei=t0Eb>
6. Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy: <http://plato.stanford.edu>

## 15. Self-control questions

### **Content modules 1 “HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SUBJECT OF PHILOSOPHY” and 2 “THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ISSUES OF PHILOSOPHY”**

1. Choose a correct definition of the term “worldview”:
2. Philosophy studies the relationship between:
3. What is the goal of philosophy as human activity comparing to religion, art and science?
4. What is the main function of philosophy?
5. What problems does ontology focus on?
6. What problems does gnoseology focus on?
7. What problems does axiology focus on?
8. What problems does logic focus on?
9. What problems does ontology focus on?
10. Features of mythological worldview are:
11. Features of religious worldview are:
12. What does the difference between the Eastern and the Western philosophical paradigms consist in?
13. What are the historical stages of the Ancient Greek philosophy?
14. What are the consequences, effects of the conquests of Alexander the Great?
15. What is the main characteristic of philosophy as phenomenon of the Ancient Greek culture?
16. Principles of Buddhism are:
17. Tao means:
18. Teaching of Confucius is aimed at:
19. Wu wei means:
20. Pre-Socratic philosophers explored:
21. Choose an option representing the Ancient Greek explanation of the world.
22. What teaching is elaborated by Leucippus and Democritus?
23. Leucippus and Democritus for the first time introduce the concept of:
24. What statements refer to philosophy of Heraclitus?
25. According to Pythagoras, the first cause and the underlying principle of the world is:
26. According to Socrates, Evil:
27. According to Plato, characteristics of Ideas are:
28. How are form and matter related, according to Aristotle?
29. According to Aristotle, happiness is:
30. Choose options that describe Hellenistic philosophy:
31. Why is Stoicism called “passive heroism”?
32. The main issues of mediaeval philosophy are:
33. “Nomothetic” God means:
34. Creationism is:
35. What model of history is introduced in Bible for the first time?
36. Apologetics focuses on:
37. According to St. Augustine, Evil:
38. According to St. Augustine, time:
39. The main problems of Scholasticism are:



40. What does the problem of universals consist in?
41. Nominalism defines universals as:
42. Whose teaching influenced the development of the Arabian philosophy?
43. What does Averroes' theory of truth consist in?
44. Choose characteristics of Renaissance philosophy:
45. Reformation aims at:
46. Heliocentrism means:
47. Choose a principle corresponding to More's Utopia:
48. What does the term "universe" mean in philosophy of Modernity?
49. What new conceptions appear for the first time in the period of Early Modernity?
50. Deism as a feature of early modern scientific picture of the world means:
51. Choose principles corresponding to Early Modern philosophy:
52. What quotation belongs to F. Bacon?
53. According to Bacon, the notion "idols" means:
54. What options belong to the philosophy of R. Descartes?
55. What is doubt in philosophy of R. Descartes?
56. Th. Hobbes defines state of nature as:
57. Locke's *tabula rasa* means that knowledge:
58. Choose statements describing J. Locke's theory of qualities:
59. Choose statements corresponding to G. Berkeley's philosophy:
60. What are the main principles and characteristics of Enlightenment philosophy?
61. "Copernican revolution" of Kant's philosophy consists in:
62. According to Kant, phenomena mean:
63. What causes contradictions of reason, according to Kant?
64. Kant's Categorical Imperative consists in:
65. According to Hegel's dialectics, the development means:
66. In Hegel's philosophy the apogee of Spirit's historical development consists in achieving:
67. According to L. Feuerbach, the meaning of alienation is:
68. L. Feuerbach states that human essence is revealed through:
69. In Marxism the relationship "base-superstructure" means:
70. According to Marxism, the ultimate stage of historical development is:
71. According to S. Kierkegaard, features of the aesthetic stage of existence are:
72. According to S. Kierkegaard, features of the ethical stage of existence are:
73. According to S. Kierkegaard, features of the religious stage of existence are:
74. A. Schopenhauer refers to the ethical teaching of:
75. Choose F. Nietzsche's statements on Dionysian and Apollonian natures:
76. According to F. Nietzsche, a strong-willed, sage, heroic person who can create values is called:
77. According to F. Nietzsche, life energy and aim to impose the power on others is called:
78. What does the existentialist statement "existence precedes essence" mean?
79. M. Heidegger interprets death:
80. What does J.P. Sartre say about freedom?
81. Philosophy in Ukraine appeared due to:
82. Choose main features of the Ukrainian mythological worldview:
83. What Greek mythological character does Skovoroda use for explanation of cognition process?
84. According to H. Skovoroda's teaching about 2 natures and 3 worlds:
85. H. Skovoroda claims that happiness is:
86. The Ukrainian philosophers of Romantic period focus on:
87. Choose statements that belong to O. Potebnya's conception:
88. O. Potebnya stated that bilingualism in early childhood:
89. According to V. Vernadsky, the sphere of human thought is called:
90. V. Vernadsky proves that contemporary epoch (age of noosphere) requires:
91. According to I. Franko, progress:
92. I. Franko proves that science shows:

93. Principles of the classical ontological paradigm are:
94. Principles of the non-classical ontological paradigm are:
95. According to subjective idealism:
96. According to neutral monism:
97. N. Hartmann defines spiritual level of being as:
98. N. Hartmann defines values as belonging to:
99. The entities which are defined through the prism of freedom, anxiety, concern, alienation, authenticity, facticity and transcendence M. Heidegger calls:
100. The entities which are conceived as tools, meaning that their properties/features are defined through the perspective of their usage in different social practices M. Heidegger calls:
101. Which statements correspond to the Physicalistic theory of consciousness?
102. According to P. Teilhard de Chardin, panpsychism means:
103. J.P. Sartre explains that consciousness brings:
104. According to Z. Freud, social norms and moral values are called:
105. According to psychoanalytic conception of Z. Freud, consciousness:
106. According to psychoanalytic conception of Z. Freud, preconscious is:
107. Choose statements which describe concept "Super-Ego":
108. Choose statements which describe concept of the collective unconscious:
109. According to phenomenological approach, intersubjectivity means:
110. What statement corresponds to the phenomenological approach to consciousness?
111. Thomas Aquinas distinguishes the following types of soul:
112. What religious and philosophical teachings contributed to the contemporary understanding of a person?
113. What meaning of a person is discovered by Stoicism?
114. The type of unconditional and self-sacrificing love is called:
115. According to E. Cassirer, human nature:
116. According to A. Gehlen, creation of "institutions" reflects the human need for:
117. According to M. Scheler, a human being participates in:
118. Choose options explaining the ability "to say "no"", according to M. Scheler:
119. Choose statements that describe the process of cognition:
120. What theory contributed to the interpretation of object of cognition as such that is influenced and shaped by the subject of cognition and thus reflects some characteristics of the subject?
121. Choose a characteristic of esoteric knowledge:
122. Features of theoretical knowledge are:
123. Find the explanation of the correspondence theory of truth:
124. Find the explanation of the consensus theory of truth:
125. Find the explanation of the pragmatic theory of truth:
126. Find the explanation of the postmodern pluralistic approach to the nature of truth:
127. What methods belong to the empirical level of scientific cognition?
128. What methods belong to the theoretical level of scientific cognition?
129. The primary and elementary form of scientific knowledge is called:
130. The probable solution of a scientific problem that is to be verified is called:
131. According to S. Toulmin's theory of epistemological evolutionism:
132. With the theory of epistemological anarchism P. Feyerabend proves that scientific development is possible due to:
133. According to Th. Kuhn, non-cumulative developmental episode in which a previous paradigm is replaced by a new one is called:
134. According to Th. Kuhn, examples, models of actual scientific practice that are accepted and shared by members of scientific community generate coherent tradition of scientific research is called:
135. Choose the issues studied by social philosophy:
136. Choose the characteristics of idiographic method for studying social reality:
137. In "Dialectics of Enlightenment" M. Horkheimer & Th. Adorno assert that:
138. Choose statements which were formulated by J. Ellul:

139. What is defined by H. Marcuse as a new form of social control?
140. According to H. Marcuse, a new lifestyle consists in:
141. According to M. Heidegger, technique deprives nature of its magic and divinity, this process he calls:
142. According to M. Heidegger, technique presents Being as:
143. The initial meaning of the term “cultura” is related to:
144. Who used the term “culture” as describing the process of human soul improvement?
145. S. von Pufendorf defined culture as:
146. Choose a feature of ethnic culture:
147. Hermeneutic approach in philosophy of history consists in:
148. According to historicism:
149. The chronological framework of the Axial Period is:
150. What are the main achievements of the Axial Period?