

**HEALTH MINISTRY OF UKRAINE
ZAPORIZHZHIA STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY
Department of Social Studies**

SPITSA N.V., UTUZH I.G.

PHILOSOPHY

METHODICAL INSTRUCTIONS

for specialty “General Medicine”
(English medium of instruction)

Zaporizhzhia – 2016

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Methodical Instructions recommended for the students of “General Medicine” specialty who study Philosophy. This book contains plans of study lectures and seminars, the approximate lists of reports and questions to check quality of study. Instructions allows students to acquaint with main definitions of the course “Philosophy” and gives a wide list of literary sources for better understanding Philosophy during students independent work.

Спиця Н. В.

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INTRODUCTION

Goal – development of skills necessary for the formation of holistic worlds` understanding by means of the philosophical synthesis acquired in professional and humanities disciplines knowledge, the ability to apply the acquired knowledge in philosophical analysis of contemporary realities of social life, to form own position on the most pressing problems of today.

Task – to form the foundations of philosophical thought, philosophical understanding of the relationship between man and the world; understanding the real place of the future medical practice in the humanistic development of society.

Student should know:

- the main content of the topics of all sections of the program; the main sources and the most used modern literature;
- peculiarities of human cognitive activity, principles of philosophical knowledge of the world;
- general-scientific and specific knowledge of scientific methods;
- definitions of basic philosophical categories of ontology, epistemology, social philosophy, axiology, culture, technology and science;
- the nature and foundations of religious beliefs that can seriously affect the physical and psychological persons status.

Student should be able:

- during professional occupation to consider the outlook of patients that can affect health, strengthen hope for recovery;
- to act in accordance with the principles of morality and to take into consideration religious characteristics of patients, while performing professional duties doctor;

- to apply their knowledge to a deeper understanding of the cultural and religious traditions of the world and their impact on the development of medicine;
- to use in professional occupation scientific laws and categories of dialectics;
- to use the criterion of truth at diagnosis;
- to interpret historical and methodological principles of philosophical knowledge of the world and society and its dialectical interaction;
- to handle patterns of cognitive and practical human activity in the professional work of the doctor;
- to demonstrate the general scientific and specific knowledge of scientific methods and practice;- Apply philosophical knowledge for the understanding of cultural traditions and their impact on the development of medicine.

SUBJECT-MATTER PLAN of LECTURES

№	Lecture Themes	Quantity of Hours
		Lectures
1	Introduction to philosophy: human measurements and sense of philosophical knowledge. Philosophy of Ancient East and Antiquity as bases for the formation of the general philosophical ideas.	2
2	Middle Ages and Renaissance Philosophy: conception of divinity and rise of scientific thinking	2
3	New Age Philosophy. Epistemology: Origin of the Method.	2
4	Matter and Consciousness parity as philosophical problem.	2
5	Philosophy of life, Existential philosophy. Philosophical anthropology.	2
6	Social Philosophy: Society as only one ground to be a Person. Philosophy of History.	2
7	Medical Philosophy: from Myth to Science. Medical Ethics	2
	Summary Module control	---
	Total	14

PLAN of SEMINARS

№	Seminar Themes	Quantity of Hours Seminars
1	Introduction to philosophy: human measurements and sense of philosophical knowledge.	2
2	Philosophy of Ancient East	2
3	Philosophy of Antiquity as bases for the formation of the general philosophical ideas.	2
4	Middle Ages: conception of divinity	2
5	Renaissance Philosophy – rise of scientific thinking	2
6	New Age Philosophy. Classic German Philosophy (I. Kant, G Hegel)	2
7	Epistemology: Origin of the Method. Knowledge. Classical & modern nonclassical theories of knowledge	2
8	Matter and Consciousness parity as philosophical problem: matter.	2
9	Matter and Consciousness parity as philosophical problem: Consciousness	2
10	Philosophy of life, Existential philosophy.	2
11	Philosophical anthropology	2
12	Social Philosophy: Society as only one ground to be a Person. Philosophy of History.	2
13	Medical Philosophy: from Myth to Science.	2
14	Medical Ethics	2
15	Summary Module control	2
	Total	30

SELF-INSTRUCTION PLANS

№	Themes	Quantity of Hours Self-instruction
1	Introduction to philosophy: human measurements and sense of philosophical knowledge.	2
2	Philosophy of Ancient East	2
3	Philosophy of Antiquity as bases for the formation of the general philosophical ideas.	4
4	Middle Ages: conception of divinity	3
5	Renaissance Philosophy – rise of scientific thinking	3
6	New Age Philosophy. Classic German Philosophy (I. Kant, G Hegel)	3
7	Epistemology: Origin of the Method. Knowledge. Classical & modern nonclassical theories of knowledge	3
8	Matter and Consciousness parity as philosophical problem: matter.	3
9	Matter and Consciousness parity as philosophical problem: Consciousness	3
10	Philosophy of life, Existential philosophy.	3
11	Philosophical anthropology	3
12	Social Philosophy: Society as only one ground to be a Person. Philosophy of History.	6
13	Medical Philosophy: from Myth to Science.	4
14	Medical Ethics	4
	Total	46

**GUIDELINES FOR SEMINARS:
PLANS, KEY-WORDS, QUESTIONS, BOOKS TO READ**

1. Introduction to philosophy: human measurements and sense of philosophical knowledge.

Philosophy of Ancient East and Antiquity as bases for the formation of the general philosophical ideas. (6 hours)

1st –Seminars

The Philosophy's subject and functions. Introduction.

1. To explain the meaning of the word “world view”.
2. To explain the meaning of the word “philosophy”.
3. Historical types of our looking.
4. Scientific and ordinary world view.
5. The main philosophical questions.
6. Philosophical functions.
7. Philosophical structure.
8. Philosophy as a science.

Key words: world outlook, myth, religion, science, thought, statement, doubt, ontology, social philosophy, philosophical anthropology, epistemology, gnosiology, axiology, ethics

Questions:

1. To explain the meaning of the word “world view”
2. There are two types of world view:.....
3. To explain the meaning of the word “philosophy”
4. Historical types of world view are:.....
5. To explain the meaning of the word “ordinary world view”
6. The main questions of the philosophy are:.....

7. To explain the meaning of the word “scientific world view”
8. The specialty of the philosophy are:.....
9. To explain the meaning of the word “wise man”
10. Philosophy structure:.....
11. To explain the meaning of the word “world view”
12. There are two types of world view:.....

----- **Books to read** -----

1. Appiah, Kwame Anthony. Thinking it Through – An Introduction to Contemporary Philosophy, 2003, ISBN 978-0-19-513458-2
2. Blumenau, Ralph. Philosophy and Living. ISBN 978-0-907845-33-1
3. Craig, Edward. Philosophy: A Very Short Introduction. ISBN 978-0-19-285421-6
4. Curley, Edwin, A Spinoza Reader, Princeton, 1994, ISBN 978-0-691-00067-1
5. Durant, Will, Story of Philosophy: The Lives and Opinions of the World's Greatest Philosophers, Pocket, 1991, ISBN 978-0-671-73916-4
6. Harrison-Barbet, Anthony, Mastering Philosophy. ISBN 978-0-333-69343-8
7. Higgins, Kathleen M. and Solomon, Robert C. A Short History of Philosophy. ISBN 978-0-19-510196-6
8. Philosophy Now magazine
9. Russell, Bertrand. The Problems of Philosophy[dead link]. ISBN 978-0-19-511552-9
10. Sinclair, Alistair J. What is Philosophy? An Introduction, 2008, ISBN 978-1-903765-94-4

11. Sober, Elliott. (2001). Core Questions in Philosophy: A Text with Readings. Upper Saddle River, Prentice Hall. ISBN 978-0-13-189869-1
12. Solomon, Robert C. Big Questions: A Short Introduction to Philosophy. ISBN 978-0-534-16708-0
13. Warburton, Nigel. Philosophy: The Basics. ISBN 978-0-415-14694-4
14. Gerald Rochelle [3] Doing Philosophy, 2012, ISBN 978-1-78046-004-8

2nd Seminar

Philosophical teaching of the Ancient India & China.

1. Natural conditions of the Ancient Indian & Ancient China`s philosophy development.
2. Characteristic features of the Ancient China philosophy
3. Characteristic features of the Ancient Indian philosophy.
4. The idea of ourselves perception as basic in world perception.
5. Three conditions of consciousness.
6. Four conditions for finding the truth.
7. Historical periods of the Ancient Indian philosophy: philosophical schools.

Key words: Vedas, atman, Brahman, prajna, karma, yoga, vaisheshika, four noble truths, nirvana, tao, charity, humanity, politeness,

Questions:

1. Conditions for the development of the Indian philosophy.

2. 4 conditions for finding the truth according to Indian philosophy.
3. "Totemism" – make the definition.
4. Early religions
5. Branches of the Science of religion.
6. Sociological approach to explain the religion phenomenon.
7. August Comte & Emile Durkheim about the origin of religion.
8. "Fetishism" – make the definition.
9. Early religion: Greece & Rome.
10. "Science of religion" – make the definition.
11. Psychological approach to explain the religion phenomenon.
12. Max Weber about the origin of religion.
13. "Shamanism" – make the definition.

----- **Books to read** -----

1. Radhakrishnan, Sarvepalli; and Moore, Charles A. A Source Book in Indian Philosophy. Princeton University Press; 1957. Princeton paperback 12th edition, 1989. ISBN 0-691-01958-4.
2. Rambachan, Anantanand. "The Advaita Worldview: God, World and Humanity." 2006.
3. Zilberman, David B., The Birth of Meaning in Hindu Thought. D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht, Holland, 1988. ISBN 90-277-2497-0. Chapter 1. "Hindu Systems of Thought as Epistemic Disciplines".
4. Chung-yuan, Chang (1968). Creativity and Taoism, A Study of Chinese Philosophy, Art, and Poetry. New York: Harper Torchbooks. ISBN 0-06-131968-6.

5. Kirkland, Russell. Taoism: The Enduring Tradition. (London and New York: Routledge, 2004). ISBN 978-0-415-26321-4
6. Klaus, Hilmar. The Tao of Wisdom. Laozi – Daodejing. Chinese-English-German. Aachen: Hochschulverlag 600 p. 2009 ISBN 978-3-8107-0055-1
7. Kohn, Livia. The Taoist Experience: An Anthology. (Albany: SUNY Press, 1993). ISBN 978-0-7914-1579-5
8. Komjathy, Louis. Handbooks for Daoist Practice. 10 vols. (Hong Kong: Yuen Yuen Institute, 2008).
9. Kirkland, Russell. Taoism: The Enduring Tradition. (London and New York: Routledge, 2004). ISBN 978-0-415-26321-4
10. Klaus, Hilmar. The Tao of Wisdom. Laozi – Daodejing. Chinese-English-German. Aachen: Hochschulverlag 600 p. 2009 ISBN 978-3-8107-0055-1
11. Kohn, Livia. The Taoist Experience: An Anthology. (Albany: SUNY Press, 1993). ISBN 978-0-7914-1579-5
12. Miller, James. Daoism: A Short Introduction. (Oxford: Oneworld Publications, 2003). ISBN 1-85168-315-1
13. Pregadio, Fabrizio, ed. The Encyclopedia of Taoism. 2 vol. (London and New York: Routledge, 2008). ISBN 978-0-7007-1200-7
14. Saso, Michael R. Taoism and the Rite of Cosmic Renewal. 2nd ed. (Pullman: Washington State University Press, 1990). ISBN 978-0-87422-054-4
15. Sivin, Nathan. Chinese Alchemy: Preliminary Studies. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1968). ISBN 978-0-674-12150-8
16. Sommer, Deborah. Chinese Religion: An Anthology of Sources. (Oxford University Press, 1995). ISBN 978-0-19-508895-3

17. Kirkland, Russell. Taoism: The Enduring Tradition. (London and New York: Routledge, 2004). ISBN 978-0-415-26321-4
18. Kirkland, Russell. Taoism: The Enduring Tradition. (London and New York: Routledge, 2004). ISBN 978-0-415-26321-4
19. Welch, H. and Seidel, A., Facets of Taoism. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1979). ISBN 0-300-01695-6
20. Dyer, Wayne. Change Your Thoughts, Change Your Life: Living the Wisdom of the Tao (Hay House, 2007). ISBN 978-1-4019-1750-0

3 th Seminars

Ancient Greek philosophy.

1. Historical conditions of Ancient Greek philosophy.
2. Features of the Ancient Greek philosophy.
3. Milesian school: Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes.
4. Heraclitus.
5. Democritus.
6. Socrates.
7. Plato: ontology; ideas & things; psychology; perception theory; society knowledge.
8. Aristotle: ontology, perception theory; logic; Social philosophy.
9. Hellenistic period: Epicurus, Stoics, Sceptics.

Key words: arche, dialectical principle, apeiron, flux, logos, pantheism, atom, cynics, rational, empirical

Questions:

1. What were the historical conditions for Ancient Greek philosophy?
2. What do you know about Milesian school?
3. Describe Plato's ontological views
4. The main negative features of the Ancient Greek philosophy were....
5. What do you know about Democritus and his philosophical views?
6. Describe Aristotle's ontological views.
7. The main positive features of the Ancient Greek philosophy were....
8. What do you know about Socrates and his philosophical views?
9. Describe Socrates' ontological views.
10. Characteristic features of 3 stages development of the Ancient Greek philosophy...
11. What do you know about Plato and his philosophical views?
12. Plato about Ideas and Things:.....
13. The main characteristic features of the Hellenistic philosophy were.....
14. What do you know about Aristotle and his philosophical views?
15. Plato about perception and society:.....
16. The main negative features of the Ancient Greek philosophy were....
17. What do you know about Democritus and his philosophical views?
18. What were the historical conditions for Ancient Greek philosophy?
19. What do you know about Milesian school?

----- **Books to read** -----

1. Bakalis, Nikolaos (2005). Handbook of Greek Philosophy: From Thales to the Stoics Analysis and Fragments, Trafford Publishing ISBN 1-4120-4843-5
2. John Burnet, Early Greek Philosophy, 1930.
3. William Keith Chambers Guthrie, A History of Greek Philosophy: Volume 1, The Earlier Presocratics and the Pythagoreans, 1962.
4. Kierkegaard, Søren, On the Concept of Irony with Continual Reference to Socrates, 1841.
5. Charles Freeman (1996). Egypt, Greece and Rome. Oxford University Press.
6. A.A. Long. Hellenistic Philosophy. University of California, 1992. (2nd Ed.)
7. Artur Rodziewicz, IDEA AND FORM. ΙΔΕΑ ΚΑΙ ΕΙΔΟΣ. On the Foundations of the Philosophy of Plato and the Presocratics (IDEA I FORMA. ΙΔΕΑ ΚΑΙ ΕΙΔΟΣ. O fundamentach filozofii Platona i presokratyków) Wrocław, 2012.
8. Baird, Forrest E.; Walter Kaufmann (2008). From Plato to Derrida. Upper Saddle River, New Jersey: Pearson Prentice Hall. ISBN 0-13-158591-6.
9. Nightingale, Andrea Wilson, Spectacles of Truth in Classical Greek Philosophy: Theoria in Its Cultural Context, Cambridge University Press, 2004. ISBN 0-521-83825-8
10. Loudovikos, Nikolaos, Protopresbyter, Theological History of the Ancient Hellenic Philosophy – Presocratics, Socrates, Plato (in Greek), Pournaras Publishing, Athens, 2003, ISBN 960-242-296-3
11. The Hemlock Cup: Socrates, Athens and the Search for the Good Life, by Bettany Hughes (2010) ISBN 0-224-07178-5

12. Luchte, James, *Early Greek Thought: Before the Dawn*, in series, *Bloomsbury Studies in Ancient Philosophy*, Bloomsbury Publishing, London, 2011. ISBN 978-0567353313

2. Middle Ages and Renaissance Philosophy: conception of divinity and rise of scientific thinking (4 hours)

4th Seminars

Medieval philosophy.

Problems of belief rationally justification. Existence of evil

1. The main characteristic features of the Middle Ages philosophy.
2. Patristic philosophy – 7 trends.
3. Augustine of Hippo (The Blessed): God, happiness, faith: linear conception of the world history.
4. Scholasticism: the main characteristic features.
5. Thomas Aquinas & his five arguments of the God existence.
6. Peter Abelard about truth & morality.
7. Final scholasticism: Duns Scotus; William Ockham.

Key words: God, religion, Christianity, church, teocentrism, revelationism, creationizm

Questions:

1. Characteristic features of the Middle ages philosophy.
2. Five proves of the God existence according to Thomas Aquinas.
3. Duns Scotus was...
4. Francis Bacon...

5. Philosophical views of Gnostics.
6. Characteristic features of the Middle ages philosophy.
7. William Ockham was...
8. Five proves of the God existence according to Thomas Aquinas.
9. Peter Abelard was...
10. Philosophical views of Augustine the Blessed.
11. Describe three types of factors which influence religion.
12. Psychological approach to explain the religion phenomenon.
13. The origin of the religion as social phenomenon.
14. What do you know about Scholasticism?
15. What are the brunches in the science of religion? Describe them.
16. Theological approach to explain the religion phenomenon.
17. Karl Marx about the origin of religion.

----- **Books to read** -----

1. Guerizoli, Rodrigo; Hamelin, Guy, eds. (3 June 2015). "Preface: Medieval Logic". *Logica Universalis* 9 (2): 129–131. doi:10.1007/s11787-015-0124-x. ISSN 1661-8300.
2. Thomson, Garrett; Kolak, Daniel (2006). *The Longman Standard History of Philosophy*. New York: Pearson, Longman. ISBN 9780321235114.
3. Lagerlund, Henrik, ed. (2011). *Encyclopedia of Medieval Philosophy: Philosophy Between 500*

- and 1500. Dordrecht: Springer. ISBN 9781402097287.
4. Marenbon, John (2007). *Medieval Philosophy: An Historical and Philosophical Introduction*. London: Routledge. ISBN 9780203968765.
 5. Maurer, Armand A. (1982). *Medieval Philosophy* (2nd ed.). Toronto: Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies.
 6. Pasnau, Robert; Van Dyke, Christina, eds. (2010). *The Cambridge History of Medieval Philosophy*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press. ISBN 9780521762168.
 7. Pasnau, Robert (2011). *Metaphysical Themes, 1274-1689*. Oxford, England: Clarendon Press. ISBN 9780191501791.
 8. Schoedinger, Andrew B., ed. (1996). *Readings in Medieval Philosophy*. New York: Oxford University Press. ISBN 9780195092929.

5th Seminars

Renaissance Philosophy: rise of scientific thinking

1. Nicholas of Cusa
2. Giordano Bruno
3. Social and political philosophy: Niccolò Machiavelli, Tommaso Campanella, Thomas More
4. Lorenzo Valla
5. Giovanni Pico della Mirandola
6. Pietro Pomponazzi
7. Martin Luther
8. Jean Bodin
9. Michel de Montaigne

Key words: pantheism, humanism, heliocentric, geocentric,

Questions:

1. Characteristic features of the Renaissance philosophy.
2. Nicholas of Cusa and Giordano Bruno
3. Social and political philosophy: Niccolò Machiavelli, Tommaso Campanella, Thomas More
4. Lorenzo Valla and Giovanni Pico della Mirandola
5. Michel de Montaigne philosophy

----- **Books to read** -----

1. Copenhaver, Brian P., & Schmitt, Charles B., Renaissance Philosophy, New York: Oxford University Press, 1992.
2. Hankins, James, (ed.), The Cambridge Companion to Renaissance Philosophy, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007.
3. Riedl, John O., A Catalogue of Renaissance Philosophers (1350-1650), Milwaukee: Marquette University Press, 1940.
4. Schmitt, Charles B., Skinner, Quentin (eds.), The Cambridge History of Renaissance Philosophy, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1988.

3. New Age Philosophy. Epistemology: Origin of the Method (4 hours)

6-7th Seminars

The cognitive problems from ancient times to the New Age philosophy.

1. Introduction to the Renaissance. Humanism.
2. Historical conditions of New Age philosophy.
3. Empiricism.
4. Francis Bacon: 4 Idols of the perception: 3 ways of the perception.
5. Thomas Hobbes materialism.
6. John Lock's perception theory.
7. Rene Descartes about cognitive abilities.
8. Baruch Spinoza: substance/ attributes/ moduses; rationalistic perception theory.
9. Gottfried W. Leibniz – teaching about monads.
10. Immanuel Kant: critical period since 1770. A priory & a posteriori knowledge.
11. Johan Goettlieb Fichte: Process of self cognition.
12. G. W. F. Hegel: system of the objective idealism.
13. Truth, rationality & cognitive relativism.
14. Postmodernism & truth.

Key words: empiricism, rationalism, idealism, materialism. mind-body problem, cognition, perception, inductive, deductive, apriory, aposteriori

Questions:

1. Thomas Hobbes...
2. Duns Scotus was...
3. Ways of the perception according to Francis Bacon
4. To explain the theory of “critical rationalism”

5. What is the task of philosophy (according F. Beckon)
6. Who & how denied “inborn Ideas”?
7. What are the Mind Idols by Bacon?
8. To explain the meaning of the word “a priori”.
9. Moral relativism.
10. Explain the moral imperative by Kant.
11. To explain the meaning of the word “rationalism” in the sphere of cognition theory
12. Representatives of rationalistic theory in the New Age philosophy
13. Who & why criticized inductive method?
14. The main principles of critical rationalism.
15. To explain the meaning of the word “a posteriori”.
16. 6. Moral realism.

----- **Books to read** -----

1. Achinstein, Peter, and Barker, Stephen F. (1969), *The Legacy of Logical Positivism: Studies in the Philosophy of Science*, Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, MD.
2. Aristotle, "On the Soul" (De Anima), W. S. Hett (trans.), pp. 1–203 in Aristotle, Volume 8, Loeb Classical Library, William Heinemann, London, UK, 1936.
3. Aristotle, Posterior Analytics.
4. Berlin, Isaiah (2004), *The Refutation of Phenomenalism*, Isaiah Berlin Virtual Library.
5. Bolender, John (1998), "Factual Phenomenalism: A Supervenience Theory", *Sorites*, no. 9, pp. 16–31.
6. Chisolm, R. (1948), "The Problem of Empiricism", *Journal of Philosophy* 45, 512–517.

7. Cushan, Anna-Marie (1983/2014). Investigation into Facts and Values: Groundwork for a theory of moral conflict resolution. [Thesis, Melbourne University], Ondwelle Publications (online): Melbourne. [2]
8. Dewey, John (1906), *Studies in Logical Theory*.
9. Encyclopædia Britannica, "Empiricism", vol. 4, p. 480.
10. Hume, D., *A Treatise of Human Nature*, L.A. Selby-Bigge (ed.), Oxford University Press, London, UK, 1975.
11. Hume, David. "An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding", in *Enquiries Concerning the Human Understanding and Concerning the Principles of Morals*, 2nd edition, L.A. Selby-Bigge (ed.), Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK, 1902.
12. James, William (1911), *The Meaning of Truth*.
13. Leavitt, Fred: "Dancing with Absurdity: Your Most Cherished Beliefs (and All Your Others) are Probably Wrong. (2015) Peter Lang Publishers.
14. Keeton, Morris T. (1962), "Empiricism", pp. 89–90 in Dagobert D. Runes (ed.), *Dictionary of Philosophy*, Littlefield, Adams, and Company, Totowa, NJ.
15. Leftow, Brian (ed., 2006), *Aquinas: Summa Theologiae, Questions on God*, pp. vii et seq.
16. Macmillan Encyclopedia of Philosophy (1969), "Development of Aristotle's Thought", vol. 1, p. 153ff.
17. Macmillan Encyclopedia of Philosophy (1969), "George Berkeley", vol. 1, p. 297.
18. Macmillan Encyclopedia of Philosophy (1969), "Empiricism", vol. 2, p. 503.

19. Macmillan Encyclopedia of Philosophy (1969), "Mathematics, Foundations of", vol. 5, p, 188–189.
20. Macmillan Encyclopedia of Philosophy (1969), "Axiomatic Method", vol. 5, p. 192ff.
21. Macmillan Encyclopedia of Philosophy (1969), "Epistemological Discussion", subsections on "A Priori Knowledge" and "Axioms".
22. Macmillan Encyclopedia of Philosophy (1969), "Phenomenalism", vol. 6, p. 131.
23. Macmillan Encyclopedia of Philosophy (1969), "Thomas Aquinas", subsection on "Theory of Knowledge", vol. 8, pp. 106–107.
24. Marconi, Diego (2004), "Fenomenismo", in Gianni Vattimo and Gaetano Chiurazzi (eds.), *L'Enciclopedia Garzanti di Filosofia*, 3rd edition, Garzanti, Milan, Italy.
25. Rescher, Nicholas (1985), *The Heritage of Logical Positivism*, University Press of America, Lanham, MD.
26. Rock, Irvin (1983), *The Logic of Perception*, MIT Press, Cambridge, MA.
27. Rock, Irvin, (1997) *Indirect Perception*, MIT Press, Cambridge, MA.
28. Runes, D.D. (ed., 1962), *Dictionary of Philosophy*, Littlefield, Adams, and Company, Totowa, NJ.
29. Sini, Carlo (2004), "Empirismo", in Gianni Vattimo et al. (eds.), *Enciclopedia Garzanti della Filosofia*.
30. Solomon, Robert C., and Higgins, Kathleen M. (1996), *A Short History of Philosophy*, pp. 68–74.
31. Sorabji, Richard (1972), *Aristotle on Memory*.
32. Thornton, Stephen (1987), *Berkeley's Theory of Reality*, Eprint

33. Vanzo, Alberto (2014), "From Empirics to Empiricists", *Intellectual History Review*, 2014, Eprint available here and here.
34. .Wilson, Fred (2005), "John Stuart Mill", in Edward N. Zalta (ed.), *Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, Eprint.

4. Matter and Consciousness parity as philosophical problem (4 hours)

8-9th Seminars

Theory of matter and consciousness.

1. Objective reality.
2. Matter as the main philosophical category.
3. Movement as philosophical category.
4. Space as philosophical category.
5. Time as philosophical category. The main problems of the philosophical Anthropology.
6. Consciousness & its definitions.
7. The mind-body problems.
8. Concepts of consciousness: creature & state consciousness.

Key words: idealism, materialism. mind-body problem, cognition, perception

Questions:

1. To explain the meaning of the word “empiricism” in the sphere of cognition theory

2. Who said that “people have to bring everything in question & not to speak about a thing if we don’t know trustworthily”?
3. The author of the words “Cogito ergo sum” (I think therefore I’m exist)? How you can explain it?
4. Epistemological views by D. Hume.
5. To explain the meaning of the word “phenomenon”.
6. To explain the meaning of inductive method of cognition.
7. Objective reality.
8. Matter as the main philosophical category.
9. Movement as philosophical category.
10. Space as philosophical category.
11. Time as philosophical category. The main problems of the philosophical Anthropology.
12. Consciousness & its definitions.
13. The mind-body problems.
14. Concepts of consciousness: creature & state consciousness
15. Who proved impossibility of the theoretical philosophy before preliminary investigation the cognition forms & cognition limit scopes?
16. To describe the hypothetic-deductive method of cognition (main points).
17. To explain the meaning of the word “noumen”.

----- **Books to read** -----

1. Robert M. Young (1996). "The mind–body problem". In RC Olby, GN Cantor, JR Christie, MJS Hodges, eds. Companion to the History of Modern Science (Paperback reprint of Routledge 1990 ed.). Taylor and Francis. pp. 702–11. ISBN 0415145783.

2. Turner, Bryan S. *Body and Society: Exploration in social theory* 1996
3. Kim, J., "Mind–Body Problem", *Oxford Companion to Philosophy*. Ted Honderich (ed.). Oxford:Oxford University Press. 1995.
4. Jaegwon Kim (2010). *Essays in the Metaphysics of Mind*. Oxford University Press. ISBN 019162506X.
5. Feigl, Herbert (1958). "The 'Mental' and the 'Physical'". In Feigl, Herbert; Scriven, Michael; Maxwell, Grover. *Concepts, Theories, and the Mind–Body Problem*. *Minnesota Studies in the Philosophy of Science* 2. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. pp. 370–457.

5. Philosophy of life, Existential philosophy. Philosophical anthropology (4 hours)

10th Seminar

Philosophy of life, Existential philosophy.

1. Epicurus.
2. Epictetus.
3. Søren Kierkegaard.
4. Friedrich Nietzsche.
5. Ludwig Feuerbach.
6. Jeremy Bentham.
7. Martin Heidegger.
8. Jean Paul Sartre.
9. Albert Camus.
10. Jacques Derrida.
11. Martin Buber.
12. The meaning of life.

Key words: existence, essence, individualism, will, responsibility, irrational, voluntarism, suffering

Questions:

1. "Philosophy of life".
2. Jean Paul Sartre`s philosophy.
3. Explain "existence primary to essence".
4. Moral individualism.
5. Søren Kierkegaard`s philosophy.
6. Explain what does mean "moral"?
7. Existentialism.
8. Friedrich Nietzsche`s philosophy.

----- **Books to read** -----

11th Seminar
Philosophical
anthropology

1. Augustine of Hippo the first authors with anthropological vision
2. Immanuel Kant - pragmatic anthropology.
3. Max Scheler
4. Helmuth Plessner and Arnold Gehlen
5. Ernst Cassirer: man as a symbolic animal
6. 20th century: Paul Häberlin, Martin Buber, Hans-Georg Gadamer, , Josef Pieper, Maurice Merleau-Ponty, Paul Ricoeur, Jacques Derrida.

Key words: anthropology, pragmatic anthropology, instinct, illness, disease, sickness, healing, cure.

Questions:

1. What studies philosophical anthropology?
2. Describe Augustine's dualism of substances of the body and soul.
3. Meaning of a conception of pragmatic anthropology?
4. Why Scheler defined the human being not so much as a "rational animal"?
5. Explain Cassirer's description of man as a symbolic animal.

----- **Books to read** -----

1. Anicius Manlius Severinus Boethius, *The Consolation of Philosophy*, Chicago: The Great Books foundation 1959.
2. Martin Buber, *I and Thou*, New York: Scribners 1970.
3. Martin Buber, *The Knowledge of Man: A Philosophy of the Interhuman*, New York: Harper&Row 1965.
4. Martin Buber, *Between Man and Man*, New York: Macmillan 1965.
5. Albert Camus, *The Rebel: An Essay on Man in Revolt*, New York: Vintage Books 1956.
6. Charles Darwin, *The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection*, Chicago – London: Encyclopædia Britannica 1952.
7. Teilhard de Chardin, *The Phenomenon of Man*, New York: Harper&Row 1965
8. Jacques Derrida, *l'Écriture et la Différence*
9. Joachim Fischer, *Philosophische Anthropologie. Eine Denkrichtung des 20. Jahrhunderts*. Freiburg, 2008.
10. Sigmund Freud, *Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality*, New York: Basic Books 1975.

11. Erich Fromm, *To Have or To Be*, New York: Harper&Row 1976.
12. David Hume, *A Treatise of Human Nature*
13. Hans Jonas, *The Phenomenon of Life*. Chicago, 1966.
14. Søren Kierkegaard, *The Sickness unto Death*. 1848.
15. Hans Köchler, *Der innere Bezug von Anthropologie und Ontologie. Das Problem der Anthropologie im Denken Martin Heideggers*. Hain: Meisenheim a.G., 1974.
16. Hans Köchler, "The Relation between Man and World. A Transcendental-anthropological Problem," in: *Analecta Husserliana*, Vol. 14 (1983), pp. 181–186.
17. Stanislaw Kowalczyk, *An Outline of the Philosophical Anthropology*. Frankfurt a.M. etc., 1991.
18. Michael Jackson (anthropology), *Minima Ethnographica and Existential Anthropology*
19. Michael Landmann, *Philosophische Anthropologie. Menschliche Selbstdeutung in Geschichte und Gegenwart*. Berlin, 3rd ed., 1969.
20. Claude Lévi-Strauss, *Anthropologie structurale*. Paris, 1958.
21. John Locke, *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, New York: Dover Publication 1959 (vol. I-II).
22. Bernard Lonergan, *Insight: A Study on Human Understanding*, New York-London: Philosophical Library-Longmans 1958.
23. Alasdair MacIntyre, *Dependent Rational Animals*. 1999.
24. Gabriel Marcel, *Homo Viator: Introduction to a Metaphysics of Hope*, London: Harper&Row, 1962.
25. Gabriel Marcel, *Problematic Man*, New York: Herder and Herder 1967.

26. Maurice Merleau-Ponty, *La Phenomenologie de la Perception*
27. Herbert Marcuse, *One Dimensional Man*, Boston: Beacon Press 1966.
28. Jacques Maritain, *Existence and Existent: An Essay on Christian Existentialism*, Garden City: Image Books 1957.
29. Gerhard Medicus, *Being Human - Bridging the Gap between the Sciences of Body and Mind*. Berlin: VWB 2015, ISBN 978-3-86135-584-7.
30. Maurice Nédoncelle, *Love and the Person*, New York: Sheed & Ward 1966.
31. Josef Pieper, *Happiness and Contemplation*. New York:Pantheon, 1958.
32. Josef Pieper, "Josef Pieper: An Anthology. San Francisco:Ignatius Press, 1989.
33. Josef Pieper, *Death and Immortality*. New York:Herder & Herder, 1969.
34. Josef Pieper, "Faith, Hope, Love". Ignatius Press; New edition, 1997.
35. Josef Pieper, *The Four Cardinal Virtues: Prudence, Justice, Fortitude, Temperance*. Notre Dame, Ind., 1966.
36. Leonardo Polo, *Antropología Trascendental: la persona humana*. 1999.
37. Leonardo Polo, *Antropología Trascendental: la esencia de la persona humana*. 2003.
38. Karl Rahner, *Spirit in the World*, New York: Herder and Herder, 1968.
39. Karl Rahner, *Hearer of the Word*
40. Karl Rahner, *Hominisation: The Evolutionary Origin of Man as a Theological Problem*, New York: Herder and Herder 1965.

41. Paul Ricoeur, *Soi-meme comme un autre*
42. Paul Ricoeur, *Fallible Man: Philosophy of Will*, Chicago: Henry Regnery Company 1967.
43. Paul Ricoeur, *Freedom and Nature: The Voluntary and Involuntary*, Evanston: Northwestern University Press 1966.
44. Jean-Paul Sartre, *Being and Nothingness: An Essay in Phenomenological Ontology*, New York: The Citadel Press 1956.
45. Jean-Paul Sartre, *Existentialism and Humanism*, New York: Haskell House Publisher 1948.
46. Jean-Paul Sartre, *Nausea*, New York: New Directions 1959.
47. Martti Olavi Siirala, *Medicine in Metamorphosis* Routledge 2003.
48. Baruch Spinoza, *Ethics*, Indianapolis: Hackett 1998.
49. Eric Voegelin, *Anamnesis*.
50. Karol Wojtyla, *The Acting Person*, Dordrecht-Boston: Reidel Publishing Company 1979.
51. Karol Wojtyla, *Love and Responsibility*, London-Glasgow: Collins, 1981.

6. Social philosophy: Society as only one ground to be a Person. Philosophy of History (2 hours)

12th Seminars

Social philosophy:

Society as only one ground to be a Person. Philosophy of History

1. Society in philosophical description.
2. Retrospective of philosophical views on the problem of society:
 - a. Plato, Aristotle
 - b. Thomas Hobbes
 - c. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
 - d. John Locke
 - e. Jeremy Bentham
 - f. John Stuart Mill
 - g. Georg Wilhelm Hegel
 - h. Herbert Spencer
 - i. Karl Marx
3. Individualism, Authority
4. Crowds
5. Rights, Property
6. Ideologies
7. Cultural criticism

Key words: Holism, Individualism, Democracy, Freedom, Authority, Crowds, Rights, Property, Ideologies, Cultural criticism

Questions:

1. Give the definitions of Holism and Individualism. Explain the main difference.
2. What philosophical teachings were connected with the problem of social freedom?
3. Is it possible to be free living in the society what are the measures of freedom?
4. What theories philosophy of history do you know?

----- **Books to read** -----

1. Dennett, Daniel C. (2003). *Freedom Evolves*. New York: Viking Press ISBN 0-670-03186-0
2. Epstein J. M. (1999). Agent Based Models and Generative Social Science. *Complexity*, IV (5).
3. Gazzaniga, M. & Steven, M. S. (2004) *Free Will in the 21st Century: A Discussion of Neuroscience and Law*, in Garland, B. (ed.) *Neuroscience and the Law: Brain, Mind and the Scales of Justice*, New York: Dana Press, ISBN 1-932594-04-3, pp51–70.
4. Goodenough, O. R. (2004). "Responsibility and punishment". *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B* 359 (1451): 1805–1809. doi:10.1098/rstb.2004.1548.
5. Kane, Robert (1998). *The Significance of Free Will*. New York: Oxford University Press ISBN 0-19-512656-4
6. Lawhead, William F. (2005). *The Philosophical Journey: An Interactive Approach*. McGraw-Hill Humanities/Social Sciences/Languages ISBN 0-07-296355-7.
7. Libet, Benjamin; Anthony Freeman; and Keith Sutherland, eds. (1999). *The Volitional Brain: Towards a Neuroscience of Free Will*. Exeter, UK: Imprint Academic. Collected essays by scientists and philosophers.
8. Nowak A., Vallacher R. R., Tesser A., Borkowski W. (2000). Society of Self: The emergence of collective properties in self-structure. *Psychological Review*. 107
9. Schopenhauer, Arthur (1839). *On the Freedom of the Will.*, Oxford: Basil Blackwell ISBN 0-631-14552-4.

10. Van Inwagen, Peter (1986). *An Essay on Free Will*. New York: Oxford University Press ISBN 0-19-824924-1.
11. Williams, Clifford (1980). *Free Will and Determinism: A Dialogue*. Indianapolis: Hackett Publishing Company
12. John Baer, James C. Kaufman, Roy F. Baumeister (2008). *Are We Free? Psychology and Free Will*. Oxford University Press, New York ISBN 0-19-518963-9
13. DeLanda, Manuel (2006) *A New Philosophy of Society: assemblage theory and social complexity*, London & New York: Continuum
14. *Journal of Social Philosophy*

7. Medical Philosophy: from Myth to Science. Medical Ethics
(4 hours)

13-14th Seminars

Medical Philosophy

Problems of immortality. Practical philosophy.

2. Arguments for the immortality of the soul.
3. Arguments against survival. Dependence of consciousness on the brain.
4. Death penalty & voluntary euthanasia– problem of the modern society.
5. Problem of abortion.
6. Moral permission for death penalty.
7. Moral permission for voluntary euthanasia.
8. Affirmative action.
9. Religion tolerance.

Key words: immortality, voluntary euthanasia, affirmative action, tolerance

Questions:

1. The role of Evidence-based medicine in our days? Are there any alternatives?
2. Explain the meaning of Cartesian dualism.
3. Modern medicine is mechanistic - why?
4. What is Galenic medicine?
5. What are the differences between illness, disease and sickness?

----- Books to read -----

1. Bunge Mario Augusto (Medical Philosophy: Conceptual Issues in Medicine. World Scientific Publishing Company.
2. "How Should We Treat the Dead?", in Thinking about Death, British Humanist Association (2002)
3. Is Nothing Sacred?, essays, by Richard Norman, Piers Benn, Simon Blackburn, and Michael Clark, 2004, Routledge (see description)
4. Fagot-Largeault, A., 2010. Medecine et philosophie, Paris : Presses Universitaires de France.
5. Gifford, F., ed. 2011 Philosophy of Medicine. Amsterdam: North Holland.
6. Goodman, K. W. 2003. Ethics and Evidence-Based Medicine – Fallibility and Responsibility in Clinical Science. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
7. Howick, J., 2011. The Philosophy of Evidence-Based Medicine. Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell.
8. Johansson, I. & Lynoe, N., 2008. Medicine & Philosophy: A twenty-first century introduction. Lancaster: Gazelle Books.

9. Loughlin, Michael 2002. *Ethics, Management, and Mythology: Rational Decision Making for Health Service Professionals*. Oxon: Radcliffe
10. Kincaid, H. and J. McKittrick, eds. 2007. *Establishing Medical Reality: Essays in the Metaphysics and Epistemology of the Biomedical Sciences*. Dordrecht: Springer.
11. Lee, K., 2012. *The Philosophical Foundations of Modern Medicine*. London: Palgrave/Macmillan.
12. Marcum, J.A., 2008. *An Introductory Philosophy of Medicine*, London: Springer.
13. Sadegh-Zadeh, K., 2012. *Handbook of Analytic Philosophy of Medicine*. Dordrecht: Springer
14. Wulff, H.R. Pedersen, S.A. Rosenberg, R., 1986. *Philosophy of Medicine: An Introduction*, Oxford: Blackwell.

THE APPROXIMATE LIST OF REPORTS:

1. Correlation of philosophy and religion.
2. Essence of religion. Concept of religion.
3. Structural elements of religion and feature of its changes.
4. Specificity of religious consciousness.
5. Value of a religious cult and feature of its influence on mentality of the believer.
6. Functions and a role of religion in a society.
7. Classification the forms of religious beliefs.
8. Features of mythological outlook and initial religious beliefs.
9. Connection of ancient religious systems with medicine.
10. National and state-national religions.
11. Moral values of Confucianism.
12. Daosizm and the Chinese medicine.
13. World religions. Features of cults of world religions.
14. Philosophical bases of the Buddhism. Affinity of the Buddhism with system of medicine and the doctrine of yoga.
15. Christian ethics.
16. Differences in the dogmatic person and a cult in Orthodoxy and Catholicism.
17. The structural and substantial analysis of the Bible.
18. Christianity in Ukraine: a history and the present.
19. An Islam in histories and the present.
1. The basic concepts of an origin of philosophy. Subject and a task of philosophy.
2. Concept of outlook and its types: mythology, religion, philosophy.
3. The main functions of philosophy as ways of the decision of its problems.
4. Ancient philosophy of old times.

5. Philosophy of the Middle Ages and Renaissance.
6. Philosophy of New time: a problem of a method knowledge, empiricism and rationalism.
7. Philosophy of German idealism.
8. Essence of nonclassical philosophy.
9. Philosophy of life: A.Shopengauer, F. Nietshe.
10. Existentialistic philosophy: Z.P.Sartr, A.Kamju, M.Hajdegger, K.Jaspers.
11. Psychoanalysis Z.Freud philosophy. Neofrejdzizm E. Fromm.
12. Modern philosophical anthropology: M.Sheller, K.Lorentz, E Moraines.
13. Specific features of the Ukrainian philosophical idea.
14. Historical representations about a matter. A matter as a substance.
15. Levels of the structural organization of a matter. Modern representations about kinds of a matter.
16. Movement as a way of existence of a matter. A problem of classification forms of matter movement.
17. Space and time universal forms of life, their interrelation.
18. A relativity of existential characteristics. A problem of boundlessness and endless spaces and time.
19. Concept and structure of consciousness. Functions of consciousness.
20. Consciousness as the world of a subjective reflection. Irresponsible and subconscious.
21. Concept of the law. Principles of dialectics.
22. Organic laws of dialectics.
23. Criteria of true.
24. Concept of a method and methodology of scientific knowledge.

25. Structure of empirical and theoretical levels of knowledge.
26. Specificity of a subject of social philosophy. A methodological orientation of social philosophy.
27. Specific features of knowledge of public life.
28. Essence of a social determinism.
29. Values as a nucleus of a world outlook problematic.
30. Spiritual culture of a society: the basic conceptual approaches

CONTROL-WORK QUESTIONS

1. “You have to be courageous to use your own mind” – this words belongs to: a) I. Kant b) H. Hegel; c) Socrates d) Plato
2. Mythology was necessary to: a) entertain; b) to make a system of relationship between man & nature; c) to philosophize; d) to get a feeling of sacred.
3. Confucius' main interest was: a) philosophy of nature; b) philosophy of individuality; c) political philosophy; d) theology.
4. According to Taoism "wu-wei" is: a) doing by not doing, b) dreaming by not sleeping c) perception by not thinking d) coming by going.
5. “Moksha” is the same as a) energy; b) reincarnation; c) nirvana; d) samsara.
6. What sort of philosophical thinking ancient Greeks provided due to active and tumultuous social life? a) speculative, practical, extraordinary; b) practical,

- rational; c) practical, critical, speculative; d) practical, critical.
7. Who considered that one simple substance is the basis of everything in the world: a) philosophers of nature; b) Socrates; b) Plato; c) all wrong.
 8. The founders of Greek Atomism are: a) Thales and Anaximenes; b) Anaximenes and Anaximander; c) Zeno and Leucippus; d) Leucippus and Democritus.
 9. Statement that “human beings are the measures of all things” belongs to: a) Socrates; b) Protagoras; c) Epicurus; d) Pythagorean school.
 10. What is the main pursuit of Socrates? a) the pursuit of untruth b) the pursuit of truth; c) Socrates hasn't any pursuits; d) the pursuit of morals.
 11. What was the most comprehensive statement of Plato's mature philosophical views? a) The Republic; b) The Phaedo; c) The Apology; d) The Allegory of the cave.
 12. Find the right name of one from four causes by Aristotle: a) the first cause; b) the final cause; c) the mental cause; d) the second cause.
 13. In Middle Ages relation between perception and faith were such: a) perception was more initial; b) predominance of faith; c) equal; d) they did not exist at those times at all.
 14. Find the representatives of empiricism: a) Bacon, Hume, Hegel; b) Hobbes, Descartes, Locke; c) Hobbes, Bacon, Locke; d) Berkley, Hobbes, Spinoza.
 15. “Cognize yourself” – this words belongs to : a) I. Kant b) H. Hegel; c) Socrates d) Plato

16. Philosophy has three types of worldview: a) science, mystics, religion; b) religion, mythology, science; c) religion, mythology, philosophy; d) traditions, religion, morality.
17. Such words can describe Confucius philosophical teaching: a) charity, humanity, kindness; b) perception, philosophy of nature, suffering; c) worshipping, politeness, nirvana; d) politeness, love, satisfaction, death.
18. According to Confucius people could achieve peace by a) doing their duty, and cooperating; b) philosophical cognition; c) enjoyment.
19. The idea of _____ is typical for Hinduism a) reincarnation; b) salvation; c) modernization; d) enjoyment.
20. According to Thales everything comes from: a) fire; b) water; c) air; d) apeiron.
21. Pythagorean School was famous for such ideas: a) there is an order in everything; b) the aim of human life is to struggle against others; c) human soul is mortal; b) politeness is the main human virtue.
22. One of the well known paradox of motion by Zeno is: a) The arrow and the elephant; b) The tortoise and Zeus; c) Achilles and tortoise; d) Zeno and dichotomy
23. Statement that “human beings are the measures of all things” belongs to: a) empiricists; b) sophists; c) relativists; d) Gnostics.
24. Who was Socrates` student? a) Pythagoras; b) Heraclitus; c) Plato; d) Aristotle.

25. In what work we can see description of Socrates' final days? a) Phaedo; b) Crito; c) Apology; d) Republic.
26. How many kinds of social structure distinguished Aristotle: a) 1; b) 6; c) 4; d) 7.
27. It is typical for Middle Ages philosophy; a) theocentrism, freedom of mind, providentialism; b) creationism, romanticism, revelationism; c) providentialism, creationism, personalism; d) creationism, romanticism, mysticism.
28. Find the representatives of rationalism: a) Bacon, Spinoza, Leibniz; b) Descartes, Hume, Hegel; c) Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz; d) Kant, Spinoza, Leibniz.
29. Author of Mind Idols was a) Kant; b) Locke; c) Bacon; d) Spinoza
30. "All people are philosophers but some of them are to a greater extent" – this words belongs to :
a) M. Heidegger b) H. Hegel; c) K. Popper d) Aristotle
31. "Philosophy" means : a) wisdom; b) truth; c) knowledge; d) perception
32. Dao (tao) means: a) enjoyment; b) a kind of energy; c) the way; d) beauty.
33. Taoism is a philosophy that may have been started by a man named: a) Kong Qiu; b) Confucius; c) Lao Tzu; d) nobody knows.
34. The first written evidence of Hinduism that we can read is: a) Harappan writing; b) Agni Yoga; c) Upanishads ; d) Rig Veda.
35. «Apeiron» is: a) primal, turbulent mass; b) type of philosophical thinking c) water; d) human virtue.

36. The main idea of Heraclitus phrase “Upon those who step in to the same river, different water flow” is: a) water is most complicated and changing structure; b) everything is changing; c) people destroying environment and river getting dirty with every moment d) all answers are correct.
37. The basis statement of atomists was: a) everything consists of tiny indivisible bodies; b) everything consists of special tiny drops of liquid; c) everything consists of compressed gas that formed bodies after “big Bang” d) all answers wrong.
38. Most of philosophers of nature in Ancient Greek were a) materialists; b) idealists; c) conformists; d) agnostics.
39. Who wrote dialogs between Socrates and Athenian people? a) Socrates; b) Aristotle; c) Plato; d) Athenian people.
40. The distinct classes in Plato’s idealistic state are: a) rulers, philosophers, peasants; b) soldiers, rulers, sailors; c) rulers, soldiers, people; d) kings, soldiers, people.
41. Plato believed that cognition means to: a) work hard; b) to recall the knowledge; c) to stay in meditation; d) it is impossible at all.
42. Theism is: a) God created world from nothing and he is a source of love and harmony; b) God created nature for humans; c) God can’t be cognized; d) God is a first source of movement.

43. “Inborn ideas” were typical for such philosophers as: a) Bacon, Spinoza, Leibniz; b) Descartes, Hume, Hegel; c) Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz; d) Kant, Spinoza, Leibniz.
44. _____denied the “inborn ideas” by “tabula rasa” a) Bacon; b) Spinoza; c) Locke; d) Leibniz.
Peculiar features of Reformation philosophy are: 1) ... 2) ... 3) ... 4) ...
45. Explain & give the examples of **object** and **subject** of cognition
46. Existential philosophy is.....
47. Choose any problem of present day’s medicine and examine it from the philosophical point of view. (try in a short essay)
48. One way of knowledge according to Bacon is: a) ant way; b) snake way; c) rational way; d) mosquito way.
49. Peculiar features of Renaissance are: 1)... 2) ... 3) ... 4)....
50. Explain & give the examples of **deductive** method of cognition
51. Arthur Schopenhauer philosophy – main points:
52. Choose any problem of present days medicine and examine it from the philosophical point of view. (try in a short essay)
53. Peculiar features of New Age philosophy are: 1)... 2) ... 3) ... 4)...
54. Explain & give the examples of **inductive** method of cognition

55. Friedrich Nietzsche philosophy – main points are:.....
56. Choose any problem of present day's medicine and examine it from the philosophical point of view. (try in a short essay)

101 Philosophy Questions

.... thinking about them systematically and clearly can help us improve our critical thinking, and gain a better understanding of ourselves and the world. It might also be fun!

1. Is the mind the same as the brain, or do we have souls?
2. Can computers think, or fall in love?
3. Can computers be creative?
4. What is consciousness?
5. Can we really know what it feels like to be a bat?
6. When you have a toothache, is the pain in your mouth or in your brain?
7. What is an emotion?
8. Is love just a feeling?
9. How is love different from passion or sexual desire?
10. Are emotions irrational?
11. Which would you rather be - an unhappy human being or a happy dog?
12. What is the meaning of life?
13. Is happiness the most important purpose in life?
14. Is it always better to have more choices?
15. Does freewill really exist?
16. If there is no freewill, should we punish people at all?

17. If God knows what you will do tomorrow, do you still have freewill?
18. Does God exist?
19. If God exists, why is there so much evil in the world?
20. Can God create a stone so heavy that he cannot lift?
21. Can there be two almighty Gods?
22. Can there be morality without God?
23. Is morality relative?
24. Is it objectively wrong to torture innocent babies just for fun?
25. Is abortion ever permissible?
26. Is it wrong to have children, if you don't know whether they want to be born?
27. What is wrong with incest?
28. What is friendship and why do we need it?
29. What is art?
30. Is there progress in art?
31. Can food be art?
32. Is it wrong to spend money on expensive food when people are dying of hunger?
33. If someone is drowning and you refuse to help, are you responsible for his death?
34. Why do we punish people?
35. Is it alright to torture terrorists to extract information?
36. When is it ok, if ever, to disobey the law?
37. Is it the main purpose of law to promote morality?
38. Should governments penalize people for unhealthy lifestyles?
39. Why ban drugs and not alcohol or trans-fat?
40. Should prostitution be made legal?
41. Is there such a thing as sexual perversion?
42. What is wrong with having sex with animals?
43. How much freedom should people have?

44. Are people free to sell themselves into slavery?
45. Why think there are universal human rights?
46. Is democracy the same as decision by the majority?
47. Should people who pay more taxes get more votes?
48. Is democracy suitable for all countries?
49. When should governments intervene in the market?
50. Is there a difference between free trade and fair trade?
51. What is wrong, if anything, about protectionism?
52. Is patriotism irrational?
53. Can wars ever be just?
54. Should people have the right to live in any country they wish?
55. Is the preservation of culture a good reason to limit immigration?
56. Is race a biological category or a social construct?
57. Are you the same person you were ten years ago?
58. What is a person? Is it the mind, or the body?
59. Do we think with language or pictures?
60. Why do we dream?
61. Can animals reason?
62. What about fish, oysters and tomatoes?
63. Do animals have rights?
64. If we eat chickens, why not dogs, dolphins, or babies?
65. If super-intelligent aliens want to eat humans, are they wrong?
66. If meat can be grown using stem cells, is there any reason not to eat meat?
67. Should we let people commit suicide when they are terminally ill?
68. Should we kill coma patients on life support to provide more resources to others?
69. Should organ donation be made compulsory?
70. Should organ donors be financially compensated?

71. Is it wrong to grow brain dead babies to harvest their organs?
72. Why should we respect the dead?
73. Should we fear death?
74. Is life meaningless if we can live forever?
75. What are numbers and do they really exist?
76. Does Sherlock Holmes exist?
77. Why is there something rather than nothing?
78. What is time?
79. Does time flow? How fast does it flow?
80. Can something be at two places at the same time?
81. Is time travel possible?
82. If you can travel back in time, can you kill your earlier self?
83. If you go back in time and teach young Einstein relativity theory, where does the idea come from?
84. Are there parallel universes?
85. Does every event have a cause?
86. "This sentence is false." Is it true or false?
87. "It will rain a week later." Is it true or false or neither?
88. Is truth relative, or a matter of opinion?
89. How do you know you are not dreaming right now?
90. If we live in a computer simulation, does it make a difference to the meaning of life?
91. Would you choose to live in a computer simulation if it will make you a lot happier?
92. Can we be certain of anything?
93. What is science?
94. Why is mathematics so important in science?
95. Is mathematics the same as logic?
96. Why believe in electrons and blackholes if we can't see them?

97. Can there be two different theories of the world, both true and complete?
98. How should we distinguish between good and bad scientific theories?
99. Is science compatible with religion?
100. Is there progress in philosophy?
101. What is philosophy anyway?

GUIDELINES FOR WRITING PHILOSOPHY ESSAY

WHAT MAKES A GOOD PHILOSOPHY ESSAY?

Writing philosophy is very different from other writing you have been and may be asked to do. We want you to engage critically with the philosophers you read in such a way that you are able to form your own opinions about the issues under discussion and not just to report the positions advanced by those you read (though this is an essential element of a good essay – see below). While we do not expect you to be strikingly original or to substantiate new solutions to philosophical problems, we want you to begin the process which leads philosophers to their positions. To do that you must think for yourself as clearly as possible about some difficult, abstract questions.

The most serious faults in a philosophy essay are muddle and irrelevance. Usually an essay is supposed to provide an answer to a question. There is no right answer which we are looking for and although there are bad answers to philosophical questions, there are also many different good answers. You certainly do not get marked up or down for either agreeing or disagreeing with the lecturer. Hence although we are interested in your answer **we are much more interested in**

the way in which you reach it. The three most important features of a good essay are listed below (in order) with some notes about how to achieve them.

1. Clear and accurate written English

- a. Use grammatical sentences (unlike spoken English).
- b. Say what you mean rather than leave the reader to work it out.
- c. Avoid unexplained jargon; define technical terms.
- d. Avoid stylistic variation: if one word is the right word to express your thought, then another similar word may not do equally well.
- e. Feel free to repeat yourself, or state the obvious, if it is going to ensure that you meet the other goals.

2. Careful reading and critical discussion of texts

- a. Keep asking yourself: Why did he say that?
- b. Don't categorize an author – he may be saying something similar to, but significantly different from, other authors you know about.
- c. Try to make your criticism such that the author needs to respond to it and consider how the author might respond to what you say.
- d. Don't ignore passages because they are difficult or seemingly irrelevant – it is up to you to understand why the author thought they were relevant.
- e. Try to find out as much as possible about things you do not understand (use dictionaries, encyclopaedias etc.)

3. Developing your own position

- a. Don't merely express your opinion – **argue** for it.
- b. An important part of thinking independently is how you organize your discussion of what you have read and your critical responses to it.
- c. Make sure your conclusion connects with what went before.

d. If you think someone has not argued for a premise or assumption, try to work out why he did not think it was necessary to argue for it.

e. Anticipate objections to your position and try to respond to them in advance.

f. Don't worry if your conclusion is not original – what is important is how you argue for it.

GLOSSARY

1	analogy argument	a nondeductive inference in which one infers that a target object T has some characteristic on the ground that T is similar to some other object A (the analogy), and A is known to possess that characteristic
2	analytic	an analytic sentence is one whose truth or falsehood is deductively entailed by definitions. If a sentence isn't analytic, it is synthetic
3	a posteriori	a proposition that can be known or justified only by sense experience
4	a priori	a proposition that can be known or justified independent of sense experience
5	argument from evil	an argument that claims that the existence of evil shows either that there is no God, or that God can't be all-powerful, all-knowing, and all-good.
6	axiom	in mathematics, a starting assumption from which conclusions (theorems) are deduced
7	categorical imperative	n imperative (a command) that is unconditional (no if's). In contrast, a hypothetical imperative is a command of the form, "If you have goal G, then perform action A."
8	causal argument for the existence of God	an argument that Descartes gives in the Meditations for the claim that God exists and is no deceiver: Since (1) I

		have an idea of a perfect being, and (2) there is at least as much perfection in the cause as there is in the effect, it is said to follow that the cause of that idea must be a perfect being, namely, God himself
9	conventionalism	a true sentence might have been false if we had defined our terms differently. For example, the sentence "dogs have four legs" might have been false if we had used the word "dog" to refer to fish. A philosophically interesting conventionalism must go beyond this unsurprising point. Substantive conventionalism holds that a particular proposition is true only because of someone's say-so.
10	cosmological argument	an argument for the existence of God that cites some large-scale feature of the universe as a whole -- for example that things are in motion, that events are related by cause and effect, or that contingent beings exist. Aquina's first three ways are instances of this type of argument
11	deductive validity	an argument is deductively valid because of the logical form it has. a deductively valid argument is one in which the conclusion must be true if the premisses are true
12	design argument	an argument for the existence of God that begins with the observation that features of the universe show evidence

		o design. The inference is then drawn that an intelligent designer brought these features into being. The most familiar form of this argument cites the complex adaptive features of organisms. Creationists use the argument from design and reject evolutionary theory.
13	determinism	the thesis that a complete description of the causal facts at one time uniquely determines what must happen next. there is only one possible future, given a complete description of the present. Newtonian physics says that the behavior of physical objects is deterministic.
14	dualism	the thesis that the mind and the body are two distinct entities. Dualists claim that a person's mind is made of a nonphysical substance. Dualism rejects materialism
15	empirical	for a proposition to be empirical is for it to be a posteriori
16	epistemology	the branch of philosophy concerned with concepts like knowledge and rational justification
17	ethical conventionalism	the thesis that ethical statements are made true by someone's say-so. the divine command theory, ethical relativism, and Sartre's version of existentialism are conventionalist theories
18	ethical realism	the thesis that some ethical statements are true, and are true independently of

		anyone's thinking or saying that they are
19	ethical relativism	the thesis that an ethical statement is true or false in a society because of the norms adopted in that society. Ethical relativism is a normative, not a descriptive, thesis
20	existentialism	a twentieth-century philosophical movement that places great weight on the fact that individuals are free and so must take responsibility for how they live their lives. in Sartre's version of existentialism, each person creates ethical facts for himself or herself by a free decision
21	fatalism	he theory loosely expressed by the slogan "whatever will be, will be" (que sera, sera). According to this theory, what happens to us doesn't depend on what we think or want or try to do. Example: Oedipus, the myth says, was fated to kill his father and marry his mother. Fatalism and determinism are different.
22	hard determinism	the incompatibilist doctrine that holds that human actions are unfree because they are causally determined
23	indeterminism	the thesis that even a complete description of the present doesn't uniquely determine what will happen next. There's more than one possible future, each with its own probability of coming true, given a complete description of the present

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25	induction	a nondeductive argument in which characteristics of individuals not in a sample are inferred from the characteristics of individuals in the sample. The strength of an inductive inference is influenced by sample size and sample bias
26	law	a scientific law is a proposition that is general (it concerns all objects of a certain kind), that doesn't refer to any individual, place, or time, and that has a kind of necessity called nomological necessity. The term is often reserved for a posteriori propositions satisfying these conditions
27	libertarianism	the incompatibilist doctrine that holds that some human actions aren't causally determined, since they are free
28	logical behaviorism	the thesis that the meanings of mentalistic terms can be given in exclusively behavioral terms
29	materialism	the thesis that every object is a physical object. The mind/brain identity theory and functionalism are materialistic

		theories about the mind. Both reject the dualist claim that minds are made of an immaterial substance
30	metaphysics	the branch of philosophy concerned with specifying the basic kinds of things that exist. Whether electrons exist is a problem for physics, not metaphysics, but whether physical objects exist is a metaphysical question. Other metaphysical questions include: Do numbers exist? Does God exist? What is the nature of the relationship between minds and bodies?
31	objective	a proposition describes an objective matter if the proposition is true or false independently of what anyone believes or thinks
32	Ontological Argument	an a priori argument for the existence of God, proposed by Saint Anselm. It attempts to show that the definition of the concept of God entails that God exists, necessarily
33	positivism	the philosophical view that sentences about God, morality, aesthetics, and metaphysics are meaningless and are shown to be so by the testability theory of meaning
34	pragmatism	in this book, the philosophical theory that claims that the usefulness of a belief is what makes it reasonable to believe. Pragmatists also proposed a theory about what truth is
35	proposition	that which is expressed by a true or

		<p>false declarative sentence. Though the sentence "lemons are yellow" is part of the English language, the proposition that this sentence expresses is no more a part of English than it is a part of any other HUMAN language. A variety of philosophical theories maintain that some declarative sentences don't express propositions (though they may seem to). For example, ethical subjectivism says that ethical statements are neither true nor false. Logical positivism maintains that the statement "God exists" is neither true nor false</p>
36	psychological egoism	<p>the doctrine that people's ultimate desires are always self-directed; whenever a person has a desire about the situation of others, this desire is purely instrumental- you care about others only because you think that this will benefit yourself. Psychological egoism denies that people ever have altruistic ultimate motives</p>

BRIEF LECTURE SYNOPSIS

Topic 1.

Introduction to philosophy: human measurements and sense of philosophical knowledge.

Philosophy of Ancient East and Antiquity as bases for the formation of the general philosophical ideas.

- **World outlook** – knowledge, values, ideas about the world; principles and programs of human activity
- **empirical** – everyday practical which based on life experience, habits and traditions
- **theoretical** – based on fundamental statements about nature and society and associated with philosophy and other sciences

- **TYPES of WORLDOUTLOOK: Mythology, Religion, Philosophy**

Mythology: proposes complete picture of creation and development of universe, describes society, place of person in it, moral principles. Typical for it –

unification of prescientific knowledge about the world, religious believes kind of arts and moral principles.

Religion: based on believes about the existence of fantastic, supernatural forces which influence on human`s life and surrounding world. Typical for the person of religious world outlook is perceptible

Philosophy: the highest level of world outlook which characterise by rationality, system, logic, theoretically perfect

Difference between philosophy, mythology and religion is on specific of philosophy:

- based on knowledge (not on believes or fantasy);
- reflexive (thought aimed to itself);
- logical (has its own system and unity)
- basing on clear notions and categories

Difference between Philosophy and Science:

1. a kind of theoretical world outlook, more generalized knowledge which was accumulate by humanity
2. subject which studies Philosophy wider than any another subjects of all spheres of science
3. integrates another sciences but not standing higher them, nor absorbing them
4. has utmost general, theoretical character
5. contains basic, fundamental ideas and notions, which underlies another sciences
6. in many cases subjective – personality, world outlook of many philosophers leaves a mark on it

8. studies not only the subject, but mechanisms of perception as well
9. has reflexive quality – knowledge facing not only on the world of things, but also on itself
10. influenced by different philosophical doctrines of the past
11. dynamic, permanently developing
12. basing on categories, utmost concepts
13. inexhaustible per se
14. confined by human perceptive abilities, has insoluble everlasting problems: origin of being, question of substance-mind primarity, problem of God etc.

Main philosophical questions in context of main subjects:

- Matter (substance) and its forms
- Nature and society
- Nature
- Society and person
- Society
- Essence of being
- Consciousness, its origin and nature
- Unconsciousness
- Human being, its essence and existence
- Soul, spiritual world of the person
- Origin of being
- Spiritual sphere of society life
- Social sphere of society life
- Perspectives of man and society
- Ecology, problems of survive

- Cognition problems
- Influence of subject on object of perception
- Limits of cognition
- Philosophical categories

Main philosophical methods:

- Dialectic
- Metaphysic
- Dogmatism
- Hermeneutic
- Eclectic
- Sophistic

Main philosophical methods which at the same time are philosophical directions:

- Rationalism
- Empiricism
- Idealism
- Materialism

Functions of philosophy

World view function – forming integral picture of the world, presentation of its organization, mans place in it and principles of correlation with surrounding world

Methodological function – working out the main methods of cognition surrounding world

Gnosiological - right and truthful perception of the world (mechanisms of perception)

Critical – calling in questions world and knowledge about it, searching new qualities, features, finding the contradictoriness

Axiological function – (*axios* . greec. – value) evaluating things, phenomena of the world from the different points of view – moral, ethical, social, historical. Its look like the sieve to find the most important values.

Philosophy of Ancient East

CHINA & INDIA

Peculiarities of society in Ancient East:

- economy: predominance of agriculture
- social structure: caste (India), Class (China)
- policy: empire state, active military activity, conquering territories

Peculiarities of Philosophy in Ancient East:

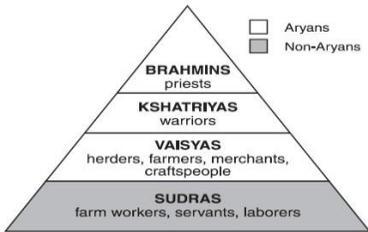
- Unity of mythology, religion & philosophy
- Ethic and socio-political problems higher than science
- Indian Philosophy – self-cognition, self-perfection, salvation
- Chine's Philosophy- policy, ideology

Difference between:

Western Philosophy	Eastern Philosophy
<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Under the power of religion– Very dynamic development (different directions)– Rational-critical character– Outside directions (ontology, gnosiology, ethic, aesthetic etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Influencing religion by itself– Static situation (“calmness of eternity”)– The main idea – correct, deep understanding, not arguing and changing– Inside direction (self-cognition of a person)

HINDUISM

- **Veda** – sacred knowledge
- «ведать» - to know
- **4 Vedas**
- (**Rig Veda** – the oldest)
- **Upanishads**



Source: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*,
Prentice Hall, 1999 (adapted)

BUDDHISM

- *Siddhartha Gautama*

Main principles:

- everyone is **equal**
- nothing is eternal
- **suffering** is everywhere
- **desire** – the root of suffering
- **Noble Eightfold path** to the end of suffering – **Nirvana**

PHILOSOPHY OF ANCIENT GREECE

General characteristics of Philosophy of Ancient Greece:

- Rational system of philosophical knowledge
- Attempt to create naturalistic picture of Universe

A lot of intuitive assumptions proposed by Greeks were proved by science lately in history:

atom

substance (matter)
evolution ideas

Pre-Socratics:

- Problem of *primary substance* and *changes*
- “Investigators of Nature” (*accord. to Aristotle*)
- “*Archae*” - primary substance – fundamental principle of Universe –
Greek: “*αρχή*”, Latin: “*principium*”

Milesian School
(VII-VI cent. B.C.)

- THALES
 - **Water** – basis of all things
- ANAXIMANDER
 - **Apeiron** – (boundless) eternal & indestructible, without qualities, basis of everything
- ANAXIMENES
 - **Air** - basis of all things, by thickening and thinning can modified into fire, clouds, water, earth

Heraclitus

- Fire – the principle of substance
- Heat produces changes
- Everything is *flux*, world is in constant changes
- Perpetual flux structures by *LOGOS* – logic of reason
- “*You can't step twice in to the same river*”

**Pythagorean
School
(VI century B.C.)**

- Pythagoras
- World is a perfect harmony of numbers
- Soul is a prisoner of body and can be reincarnated
- The highest purpose of soul – to purify itself by cultivating intellectual virtues, refraining from sensual pleasures and practicing religious rituals

**ATOMISTS
(Leucippus & Democritus)
(V century B.C.)**

- Atoms – small primary bodies, uncuttable (indivisible), imperishable, distinguished by size, shape & weight.
- Atoms = *existence*
- Emptiness = *non-existence*

**Sophists
(V century B.C.)**

- The individuals have the right to **judge all matters for themselves.**
- *“Man is the measure of all things – all which exist in their existence and all which aren't exist in their non-existence”*
- *“If the truth hurts it must be changed to another truth more helpful”*

SOCRATES **(469-399 B.C.)**

- Left no writings (his students wrote about him)
- Ethical philosophy (*justice, love, virtue, self-cognition*)
- Knowledge – virtue, ignorance – vice
- Philosopher`s duty is to provoke people into thinking for themselves “Percept yourself”
- Dialectic method - the highest method of the speculative thought for analytical examination for clear definition of basic concepts

PLATO **(428-348 B.C.)**

- Teaching about Ideas (or Doctrine of Forms)
- True knowledge can be obtained by soul activity – “recalling of soul” by dialectical principle
 - ❖ Good
 - ❖ Idea of ideas
 - ❖ World of Ideas
 - ❖ World of shadows (reality of sensual perception)
- “Republic” – *Myth of the Cave* – humanity imprisoned in cave and mistaking shadows on the wall for reality. Philosopher penetrates the world outside the “cave of ignorance” and achieves a vision of true reality

ARISTOTLE
(384-322 B.C.)

- Plato`s disciple
- Tutor of Alexander Macedonsky the Great
- - denies separate existence of the concept apart from particular objects of sense: knowledge must be grounded on sense experience

Formal logic (theory of causality)

- Acting cause (efficient)-the source of motion
- Material cause – matter out of which thing made
- Formal cause – species, kind or type
- Final cause – the goal

Topic 2.

**Middle Ages and Renaissance Philosophy:
conception of divinity and rise of scientific thinking.**

Specifics of medieval society:

Policy:

Creation of the strong European and Asian
states based on monarch authority

Religion:

Development of the main concepts of Islam and
Christianity
Religion was state ideology

All European texts on science (pre-scientific) and philosophy were written on Latin language, so only minority could read them

World outlook:

limited to agriculture and church

Specific of Philosophy:

- With religious faith had to provide rational grounds for religious dogmas
- Theism – god created world out of nothing
- Theocentrism – the God is in the center and is a source of goodness, beauty and harmony
- Creationism – world was created by God
- Providentialism – God rules the world, He knows everything
- Revelationism – cognition is possible only according to Holy Bible & other sacred texts

Synthesis of two traditions: **Ancient Greece**

Philosophy + Christianity

Two main directions: Patristicism + Scholasticism

Gnostics (II-III cent.)

- World **dualism**: struggle between evil and good (matter – the source of evil; God – the source of good)
- **Theodicy** – justification of God and existence of evil (Creator and Expiator)

- *Cognition* of God can be possible only with the help of coming in the state of ecstasy (not by rational thinking)

Apologists (protection from heresy)

- Faith can't be combined with reasoning “ *I believe because it's absurd*” (Tertullian)
- God determine everything, that's why man has to know only one thing – the “Gospel”

Augustine of Hippo (354-430)

- **Neoplatonism**
- “*I believe in order that I may understand*” (reason is useful for those who already have faith)
- Soul is the higher than body form of existence, so knowledge consists in the contemplation of Platonic ideas that have been purified of both sensation and imagery
- Every human being is *sinful* by their nature from the times of the first sin of Adam and Eve. Only God knows whom he will rescue. His choice we can't understand
- **Happiness**, the sense of life is in perception of God and understanding that you completely *depending* on him
- Opposition of “*City of God*” (church) & “*City of evil*” (material human's world)

Thomas Aquinas (1220-1292)

- Authorative philosophy of the Catholic church – “**Thomism**”

- Faith and reason cannot conflict, but faith is always primary
- Human virtues: *wisdom,*
courage,
moderation (frugality),
justice,
faith,
hope,
love

5 proves of God existence (by Aquinas)

- Immovable mover
- First cause
- Primer necessity
- Teleological (final aim)
- Highest state of perfection

Problem of Universals

Realists	Nominalists
Universals – really exist, independently from the things which they meaning & humans who are using them in their thinking. Universalia sunt realia – (U. – real essences)	Universals – exist only in our mind like an instrument to percept the world Universalia sunt nomina – (U. – only the words)

Reformation
XVI century
Martin Luther
(1483-1546)

- *“salvation is not earned by good deeds but received only as a free gift of God's grace through faith in Jesus Christ as redeemer from sin”*
- *“Bible is the only source of divinely revealed knowledge*
 - confronted indulgence salesman Johann Tetzel with his *Ninety-Five Theses* in 1517 (*strongly disputed the claim that freedom from God's punishment for sin could be purchased with money*)
 - Translated Bible from Latin in to German

Renaissance:

- Revival of Greek and Roman studies;
- Intense interest in the visible world and in knowledge derived from concrete sensory experience;
- Experience and reason became the sole standards of truth.

HUMANISM: IDEA THAT PEOPLE ARE RATIONAL BEINGS WHO POSSESSES WITHIN THEMSELVES THE CAPACITY FOR TRUTH AND GOODNES

Nicola Machiavelli

(1469-1527)

- *Il principe* ("The Prince")
- "The end justifies the means"
- Ruler are not bound by traditional ethical norms
- A Prince should be concerned only by rules that would lead to success and political actions

Science

Perception problem:

Middle Ages	Renaissance
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Geocentric system (Earth – center of Universe)• God s primary, nature – secondary• God is the source of truthful knowledge, nature is sinful and untruthful• Only God can be percept by the way of praying and reading Holy texts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Heliocentric system (Sun is the center of Solar system)• God = Nature (pantheism)• Truth can be discover both ways – from perception of God & from perception of nature• Nature must be percept by experiments and sensual observations

Mikolaj Kopernik

(1473-1543)

(Nicolaus Copernicus)

- mathematician, astronomer, jurist with a doctorate in law, physician, classics scholar, translator, artist, Catholic cleric, governor, diplomat and economist.
- Heliocentric model of the solar system
- His work stimulated further scientific investigations, becoming a landmark in the history of science that is often referred to as the Copernican Revolution.

Galileo Galilei

(1564-1642)

- If science has a beginning date, it must be **1632** when the Italian astronomer and physicist Galileo Galilei, published his book:
 “Dialogue on the Two Systems of the World”.

All the previous work, all the observations, theory, and fighting against dogmatic concepts were brought together by Galileo.

- Emphasized the importance of **applying mathematics to the formulation of scientific laws**;
- The science of **mechanics (physics)** was created and applied **principles of geometry** to the motions of bodies;
 Invented first astronomical quality **telescope**

Topic 3.

New Age Philosophy. Epistemology: Origin of the Method.

Perception problem:

Middle Ages	Renaissance
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Historical conditions

- Development of capitalism;
- *Social revolutions*;
- Weakness of influence of church.

Specific

- Philosophy start to base on science;
- *Problem of perception* became primary;

- Struggle between empiricism and rationalism.

EMPIRICISM “*empirio*” – lat. “*experience*”

- *The one source of knowledge is experience, when all surrounding world influences our senses (“sensualism”)*
- *Francis Bacon*
- *Thomas Hobbes*
- *John Locke*
- *George Berkley*
- *David Hume*

RATIONALISM “*ratio*” – lat. “*mind*”

- Real knowledge possible only from reason (mind), not from experience
- Existing of “inborn ideas” from which logically all knowledge can be taken out.
- *Rene Des Cartes*
- *Baruch B. Spinoza*
- *Wilhelm Leibniz*

Cognition – totality of processes & methods of discovering knowledge about phenomena & regularities (rules) of objective world

Francis Bacon

- **Idols of Kin** – disposition of mind inherited in all mankind (**for example:** anthropomorphism)
- **Idols of Cave** – mistakes of individual conclusion; Individual point of view
- **Idols of Marketplace** – because of imperfection of language, ambiguity of concepts
- **Idols of Theatre** – because of non-critical mastering of opinions, because of authority

John Locke

“Tabula rasa” – there is nothing in the mind which was not present in our senses before.

Forming of complex ideas:

combination, comparison, abstraction

David Hume

We have no any reason to think that phenomenon A is a reason of phenomenon B, only because we observed many times that B comes after A.

Rene Des Cartes

Method of cognition

1. Truth to be considered the thing which don't give rise to doubts.
2. To divide all complicated problems on the simple ones.
3. To come from known to unknown? From simple to more complicated.
4. To involve everything in logical chains of research.

«*Cogito ergo sum*» — «*Think, then, exist*»

ONTOLOGY

- studies about **being, first bases and structures of reality**

- **SUBSTANCE** – primary bases of being; existing in itself, doesn't need anything else for its explanation

Topic 4.

Matter and Consciousness parity as philosophical problem.

Subtle is the Lord, but malicious He is not.

*Nature hides her secret because of her essential loftiness,
but not by means of ruse. Albert Einstein*

Nature shows us only the tail of the lion. But there is no doubt in my mind that the lion belongs with it even if he cannot reveal himself to the eye all at once because of his huge dimension.

The theory says a lot, but does not really bring us any closer to the secret of the "old one." I, at any rate, am convinced that He does not throw dice.

Albert Einstein

I believe in Spinoza's God, Who reveals Himself in the lawful harmony of the world, not in a God Who concerns Himself with the fate and the doings of mankind.

Problem of Matter & Consciousness relationship

<i>Matter</i>	<i>Consciousness</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ specific case of <i>Consciousness</i> ?▪ Attribute of unknown substance?▪ Primary ? Relative to <i>Consciousness</i> (Nature)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ specific case of <i>Matter</i> ?▪ Attribute of unknown substance?▪ Primary ? Relative to <i>Matter</i> ? (God, Mind)

Biggest philosophical category:

BEING – everything in its existence

XVIII st. – *ontology* – teaching about being, its fundamental principles; world interpretation by means of philosophical categories

Objective and Subjective reality: objects of nature, its properties and connections, social structure, Consciousness. **Material & Spiritual Reality**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>BEING</u> ▪ reality, cognizable ▪ Existing in this moment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>NONE BEING</u> unreal incognizable ▪ Was/ will be (potential being)
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Substance:

- Greek “ousia”, which means “being”,
- Latin “substantia”, which means ”something that stands under or grounds things”.
- substances - are those things which, are the foundational or fundamental entities of reality

Conceptions of Being:

Matter & Consciousness relationship

- Monism (1) (idealism, materialism)
- Dualism (2)
- Pluralism (1+1+...n)

MATTER:

- Objective reality
- Exists independently from our perception
- But!
- How we can know that something exists beyond the bounds of consciousness?

DESCARTES' DEFINITION OF MATTER:

- *Nemo extensio in longum, latum et profundum, substantiae corporea naturam constituit*
- extension in **length, breadth, and thickness** **constitutes the nature of corporeal substance** (Principles of Philosophy, Book I).

“I observed that nothing at all belonged to the nature of essence of body except that it was a thing with length and breadth and depth, admitting of various shapes and various motions. I found also that its shapes and motions were only modes, which no power could make to exist apart from it; and on the other hand that colours, odours, savours and the rest of such things, were merely sensations existing in my thought and differing no less from bodies than pain differs from the shape and motion of the instrument which inflicts it”.

DESCARTES

MATTER: *Substance which can be described by attributes of **Extension** & **Time***

Mind-Body Problem:

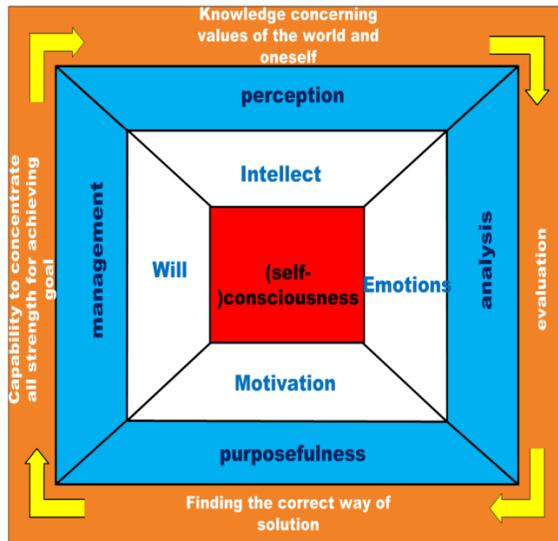
MAN=*Physical body, part of physical reality + Mind, psyche (feelings, emotions, reason)*

If a Man is a Microcosmos than, not only he has
Consciousness!

Consciousness (problems of perception):

- Not an object (Not a thing)
- Can't be percept from the outside

Structure of Consciousness



Choice set of the Mind-Body Problem solution ways :

- **Materialism**: Consciousness – specific physical structures & process of the brain

- We are only biological mechanisms and everything can be explain by the neurons work
BUT !!!:

Subjective emotional experience:

Feelings

Hopes

Dreams

Plans for future

Falling in love

Friendly relations

Spiritual connection between generations...

Feeling of the beautiful...

- **Idealism:** Physical reality– product of human mind or display of spiritual source
- Subjective (*human mind*):
Solipsism – sole – the one
- Objective (universal spiritual source):
Plato;

medieval God;

Hegel`s Absolute Spirit
- **Dualism:** Mind and Body represent two different substances
- **Neutral monism:** Substance is only one, Matter & Consciousness are two equal demonstrations of its properties

Topic 5.

Philosophy of life, Existential philosophy.

Philosophical anthropology.

- irrationality
- man has been guided by *senses, will, subconsciousness*, not by reason; pure reason lost its primary position in determinative of human life
- Idea of progressive development has been crushed
- phenomenon of the “grey masses”

Arthur Schopenhauer

1788–1860

«The World as Will and Representation»

- Voluntarism - the will is superior to the intellect and to emotion, will is the bases of being
- Pessimism - “our world is the worst among possible”
- Man – anthropos (anthropoid), world – macroanthropos
- World – objectivation of the world will, matter is only demonstration of that will (phenomena are imagination, will is the sense)

- «we live in the worst of all possible worlds»
- « happiness is an illusion » Our will, or our desires, are continually demanding things from the world that cannot always be satisfied. And so we are continually frustrated. Even when our desires are satisfied it will only be brief. This satisfaction will then lead to an increase in our desires and, ultimately, to boredom when our desires are finally exhausted. Life, then, is suffering (an idea well-known to Buddhists).
- *Live in the present, making it as painless as possible.*
- *Make good use of the only thing we can control, our own minds.*
- *Our personality is central to our level of happiness.*
- *Set limits everywhere: limits on anger, desires, wealth and power. Limitations lead to something like happiness.*
- *Accept misfortunes: only dwell on them if we're responsible.*
- *Seek out solitude, other people rob us of our identities.*
- *Keep busy.*

Friedrich Nietzsche

1844-1900

«Thus Spoke Zarathustra: A Book for All and For None»,

«*Beyond Good and Evil*»,

«*The Antichrist*»

- will for power – primary for the person`s being
- “*God is dead*” – secularization of European society had effectively 'killed' the Abrahamic god, who had served as the basis for meaning and value in the West for more than a thousand years
- “*Übermensch*” (“*overman*”, “*superman*”) – natural man`s evolution when moral values must be changed by will, life energy
- “push those who falling” – moral nihilism
- Christianity – bases for human weakness

“I teach you the overman. Man is something that shall be overcome. What have you done to overcome him?... All beings so far have created something beyond themselves; and do you want to be the ebb of this great flood, and even go back to the beasts rather than overcome man? What is ape to man? A laughing stock or painful embarrassment. And man shall be that to overman: a laughingstock or painful embarrassment. You have made your way from worm to man, and much in you is still worm. Once you were apes, and even now, too, man is more ape than any ape... The overman is the meaning of the earth. Let your will say: the overman shall be the meaning of the earth... Man is a rope, tied between beast and overman—a rope over an abyss ... what is great in man is that he is a bridge and not an end”.

Existentialism

starts from 20th of XXct.

- *France: J-P Sartre, A. Camus* (atheistic)
- *Germany: M. Heidegger, K. Jaspers* (religious)
- *existere = to exist*
- *ex+ sistere = over (above) + to exist*
- *existence prefers essence*
- stressed on concrete individual existence:
subjectivity, individual freedom, choice

Moral individualism

- The highest good for individual – to find your unique place in life
- You must choose your own way of life without the aid of universal, objective standards
- No objective rational bases can be found for moral decisions

Subjectivity

- The most important questions in life are not accessible to reason or science
- The perspectives of individual should be emphasized

Søren Kierkegaard

1813-1855

- the first existentialist philosopher
- 3 stages of spiritual development:
- aesthetical – searching for pleasures

- ethical – moral duties
- religious – faith in God
- despair precedes faith

Jean-Paul Sartre

1905 - 1980

- Person has no any prescribed sense
- we are doomed for freedom
- Reality doesn't put any aims for us, general sense of human life doesn't exist
- Existentialism – is a humanism
- the worst person is the person who shift responsibility on another
- Feelings give ability to avoid choice
- Essence of things can be percept

Albert Camus

1913-1960

“The Myth of Sisyphus”

- Man has being throw away to the strange indifferent world without any sense
- Man is only one thing, one creature who has pretensions on sense of life

Sigmund Freud

1856 - 1939

*The Interpretation of Dreams »,
«Totem and Taboo»,*

«The Ego and the Id »

- Discovering “unconscious”
- dominating *libido* (sexual attraction)
- Sublimation

Topic 6.

Social Philosophy: Society as only one ground to be a Person.

Philosophy of History.

*Only in humans we can find shelter.
Even those who tries to seem anarchist
or hermit in actual fact dreaming to be seamed by
others.*

Albert Camus

Complexity in perception of society:

- Permanent
- Regular
- Stable

Is it possible to find this in society ?

Social philosophy: main problems

- Society **order**
- Society (**general**) – Individuality (**single**)
- **Freedom** – Necessity
- Matter – Spirit

- **Equality** - Inequality
- **Justice** – Injustice
- Determine development – undetermined development

Social atomism:

- only one aspiration of everyone is **to be happy** – **individual happiness**
- **Society must give us possibility** to realize this aspiration

Social Universalism:

- Society – strong and unique self-dependent reality
- Exists because of itself

Antiquity about society & personality: **Plato**

- **Harmony** – basic principle
- **Authority** of the leaders (**philosophers** must rule, because they can do this for **justice**; know what is **good** for the people; don't think about their **personal** interest)

Antiquity about society & personality: **Aristotle**

- **Man outside** the society is only **abstraction**
- **Law** - basic principle
- **Society** – unity of the equal people with the same aim – to achieve better life

Holism	Individualism (liberalism)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ from <i>ὅλος</i> <i>holos</i>, a Greek word meaning all, whole, entire, total ○ social systems and their properties, should be viewed as integrity, not as collections of parts ○ Society as an <u>organism</u> ○ Single exists for general 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ "the moral worth of the individual" ○ human individual is of primary importance in the struggle for liberation. ○ Society as <u>system</u> of relations between people ○ General exists for single
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Person can be happy only while living in the interest of all society ○ Authoritarianism ○ Totalitarianism ○ Coercive relationship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ People who live happily making progressive society ○ Democracy ○ Free relationship

Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679)

Leviathan

- doctrine of the foundation of states and legitimating governments – *originating social contract theory*
- demonstrating the **necessity** of a **strong central authority** to avoid the evil of discord and civil war
- "**war of all against all**" (*bellum omnium contra omnes*) – naturally for people

John Stuart Mill (1806–1873)

On Liberty

- the nature and limits of the power that can be legitimately exercised by society over the individual
- *it is alright for someone to harm themselves as long as they are not harming others*
- impassioned defense of *free speech*: free discourse is a necessary condition for intellectual and social progress.
- "*social liberty*" - protection from "the tyranny of political rulers." He introduced a number of different tyrannies, including **social tyranny**, and also the **tyranny of the majority**.

Social justice:

- Can the world be possible without inequality?
- Where are the measures?
- What can be generally useful and morally defensible?
- Past: division into social groups according to religion, tradition, laws
- Present: property (admissible)
 race, sex (inadmissible)

Freedom:

- Freedom from & freedom for
 - "*Escape from Freedom*" Erich Fromm
 - "*freedom gives person feeling of weakness and anxiety*"

- Friedrich Engels:
 - “Freedom – understanding of objective laws and existing according to them; cognition of necessity”

Topic 7.

Medical Philosophy: from Myth to Science.

Medical Ethics

Creation of something new is the result not of intellect but only of the game-instinct. Creative mind is playing with the things which loves.

Carl Gustav Jung

Johan Huizinga “*Homo Ludens*”

- Homo Ludens” – "Man the Player“(Gamer) (alternatively, "Playing Man")
- importance of the play element of culture and society: game is primary to and a necessary condition of the generation of culture.
- Game is older than culture, for culture, however inadequately defined, always presupposes human society, and animals have not waited for man to teach them their playing.
- One of the most significant (human and cultural) aspects of the game is fun
- Game is free, is in fact freedom.
- Game is not “ordinary” or “real” life.

- Game creates order, is order. Game demands order absolute and supreme.
- Game is connected with no material interest, and no profit can be gained from it
- Hunting = game
- Sacred rituals = game
- Game + BEAUTY= it is of great value for the culture
- Game = capability to raise the vigour, **life activity, energy**

...wish for good intentions, to do smth. good means wish to be better than others

Alain Bombard:

French biologist, physician and politician famous for sailing across the Atlantic Ocean in a small boat (1952).

- theorized that a human being could very well survive the trip across the ocean without provisions and decided to test his theory himself in order to save thousands of lives of people lost at sea

Necessary for Creativity:

1. AIM (useful for society)
2. TIME (time-management) we are not able to compel somebody for the creativity
3. PROGRAMME of action

4. WORK (realization of the program)

Principles of Medical Ethics

*"Ethical issues arise when not all values can be respected. The values in conflict must then be prioritized and the essence of 'doing ethics' is to justify breaching the values that are not respected."
(Margaret Somerville, November 2008)*

Preamble:

- developed primarily for the benefit of the patient.
- a physician must recognize responsibility to patients first and foremost, as well as to society, to other health professionals, and to self.
- The following Principles adopted by the American Medical Association **are not laws, but standards** of conduct which define the essentials of honorable behavior for the physician.

Principles of medical ethics:

I. A physician shall be dedicated to providing **competent medical care**, with **compassion and respect for human dignity and rights**.

II. A physician shall **uphold the standards of professionalism**, be **honest** in all professional interactions, and strive to report physicians deficient in

character or competence, or engaging in fraud or deception, to appropriate entities.

III. A physician shall **respect the law** and also recognize a responsibility to seek changes in those requirements which are contrary to the **best interests of the patient**.

IV. A physician shall **respect the rights of patients, colleagues**, and other health professionals, and shall safeguard patient confidences and privacy within the constraints of the law.

V. A physician shall **continue to study, apply, and advance scientific knowledge, maintain a commitment to medical education**, make relevant information available to patients, colleagues, and the public, obtain consultation, and use the talents of other health professionals when indicated.

VI. A physician shall, in the **provision of appropriate patient care**, except in emergencies, be free to choose whom to serve, with whom to associate, and the environment in which to provide medical care.

VII. A physician shall **recognize a responsibility** to participate in activities **contributing to the improvement of the community** and the betterment of public health.

VIII. A physician shall, while caring for a patient, regard responsibility to the patient as paramount.

IX. A physician shall support access to medical care for all people.

(Adopted June 1957; revised June 1980; revised June 2001.

<http://www.ama-assn.org/ama/pub/physician-resources/medical-ethics/code-medical-ethics/principles-medical-ethics.page> American medical association)

The Four Traditional Pillars of Medical Ethics

1. Respect for *autonomy of the patient*.

- capacity to think, decide and act on one's own free initiative.
- should help the patient come to their own decision by providing full information; they should also uphold a competent, adult patient's decision, even if it appears medically wrong.

2. *Beneficence*: promoting what is best for the patient.

- The general moral principle of doing good to others is focused by the lens of being in a professional caring relationship. The definition of 'what is best' may derive from the health professional's judgment or the patient's wishes (see Autonomy);

3. *Non-maleficence*: do no harm.

- to ponder the possibility of doing harm, especially when you cannot cure.

4. *Justice.*

- resources are limited; you cannot cure everybody and so priorities must be set

- patients in similar situations should have access to the same care, and that in allocating resources to one group we should assess the impact of this choice on others.

Reaching an ethical decision:

1. Describe the case simply but with the pertinent facts
2. Specify the ethical dilemma
3. What alternatives do you have?
4. List the key considerations: Autonomy; Beneficence (what are the medical alternatives?); Justice (rights of patient vs. family, etc); Context (situational factors such as your own feelings, your peers, the law)
5. Propose a resolution
6. Review this choice critically: formulate it as a general maxim and review its plausibility
7. Do the right thing!

(Hébert PC. Doing right: a practical guide to ethics for medical trainees and physicians. Oxford University Press, 1995)

Навчально-методичне видання

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Утюж Ірина Геннадіївна**

ФІЛОСОФІЯ

*Методичні інструкції зі спеціальності
"Лікувальна справа"*

(англійською мовою)