

Theme 1: Subject of philosophy. Its significance in the life of a man and mankind.

1. Definition of philosophy.
2. Language, subject, object and methods of philosophy.
3. Structure of philosophy. Materialism and idealism.
4. Functions of philosophy.
5. Philosophy and medicine.

Theme 2: Philosophy of Ancient East.

1. Peculiarity of Eastern culture and Eastern philosophy.
2. Philosophy of Ancient India.
3. Philosophy of Ancient China.
4. Correlation between Eastern philosophy and medicine.

Theme 3: Ancient Greek philosophy.

1. Periods of Ancient Greek philosophy.
2. Philosophy of archaic period (Miletus and Eleatic philosophy, Pythagoras, Heraclitus and atomistic school).
3. Philosophy of Classical period. Sophists and Socrates.

Theme 4: Ancient Greek philosophy.

1. Philosophy of Classical period. Plato and Aristotle.
2. Period of Roman philosophy: Epicurism, stoicism and skepticism.
3. Correlation between Greek philosophy and medicine.

Theme 5: Theologic philosophy.

1. The main features of theologic philosophy.
2. Patristic and scholastic: the main authorities (Augustine and Thomas Aquinas).
3. Peculiarity of Arabian philosophy.

Theme 6: Philosophy of New Time.

1. The main features of New Time philosophy.
2. Dilemma of empiricism and rationalism (Bacon and Descartes).
3. Rationalism of B. Spinoza and G.V. Leibniz.
4. Empiricism of J. Locke and T. Hobbes.

Theme 7: German classic philosophy.

1. Philosophy of E. Kant.
2. Philosophy of I.G. Fichte and F.W.I. Schelling.
3. Philosophy of G.W.F. Hegel.
4. Philosophy of L. Feuerbach.

Theme 8: Western rationalism.

4. The Marxist philosophy.
5. Early positivism (O. Comte, H. Spencer, J.S. Mill).
6. Second positivism (R. Avenarius and E. Mach).

Theme 9: Western rationalism.

1. Neopositivism (L. Wittgenstein, B. Russell, Vienna Circle).
2. Pragmatism (Ch. Peirce, W. James, J. Dewey).

Western irrationalism.

3. Appearance of irrationalism.
4. Philosophy of Schopenhauer.
5. Philosophy of S. Kierkegaard.

Theme 10: Western irrationalism.

1. "Philosophy of life" (F. Nietzsche, H. Bergson).
2. Existentialism: the main features.
3. Psychoanalysis of S. Freud, C.G. Jung and E. Fromm.

Theme 11: Russian philosophy: the main features.

4. Periods of Russian philosophy.
5. Philosophy of Russian Middle Ages.
6. Slavophiles and Westernizers.
7. Philosophy of Vladimir Solovyov.
8. Philosophy of Nicolai Berdyaev.

Theme 12: Philosophical anthropology: the main features. Concepts of being, matter, space and time.

1. Concept of philosophical anthropology (three anthropological laws).
2. Concepts of being and matter (parts of being, two sorts of matter, substance and field, motion, law of indestructibility of matter).
3. Concepts of space and time (substantivalism and relationism, attributes of space and time, sorts of space and time).

Theme 13: Consciousness as a form of human reflection. Cognition, values, action.

1. Consciousness as a form of human reflection (forms of consciousness, definition, attributes).
2. Levels and functions of consciousness.
3. Cognition and scientific cognition (concept of truth, levels of cognition, two approaches to cognition).
4. Values and evaluations. Concept of action.

Theme 14: Human in society. Human as a personality.

1. Concept of society. Genesis of society (anthropo-genesis, ethno-genesis, socio-genesis).
2. Society as a system: the main spheres of social life (economical, political and spiritual).
3. Man, individual, personality. Social roles of personality.

4. Personality and society. Personality as an active force of social development.
5. Freedom and responsibility of man as a personality.

Control questions:

1. What is philosophy: structure, methods, functions.
2. Interconnection between philosophy and medicine.
3. Peculiarity of Eastern culture and Eastern philosophy.
4. Philosophy of Ancient India.
5. Philosophy of Ancient China.
6. Philosophy of archaic period of Ancient Greek philosophy.
7. Philosophy of Classical period. Sophists and Socrates.
8. Philosophy of Classical period. Plato and Aristotle.
9. Period of Roman philosophy: epicurism, stoicism and skepticism.
10. The main features of theologic philosophy.
11. Philosophy of New Time. Dilemma of empiricism and rationalism (Bacon and Descartes).
12. Rationalism of B. Spinoza and G.V. Leibniz. Empiricism of J. Locke and T. Hobbes.
13. Philosophy of E. Kant. Concepts: thing in itself, apriori, categorical imperative.
14. Philosophy of Hegel. Concept of self-development of absolute idea. Philosophy of Feuerbach.
15. Marxist philosophy.
16. Philosophy of positivism (O. Comte, second positivism, neopositivism).
17. Conceptions of irrationalism. (Schopenhauer and S. Kierkegaard.)
18. "Philosophy of life" F. Nietzsche.
19. Main features of Existentialism.
20. Psychoanalysis of S. Freud, C.G. Jung and E. Fromm.
21. Russian philosophy: the main features (V. Solovyov and N. Berdyaev).
22. Concept of philosophical anthropology.

23. Concepts of being and matter.
24. Concepts of space and time in philosophy
25. Consciousness as a form of human reflection.
26. Cognition and scientific cognition.
27. Values and evaluations. Concept of action.
28. Concept of society. Society as a system: the main spheres of social life (economical, political and spiritual).
29. Human as a personality. Social roles of personality.

Philosophical terms.

1. philosophy, mythology, religion, science, methodology, world outlook, dialectics, metaphysics, materialism, idealism, anthropomorphism.
2. sansara, nirvana, karma, Tao, principle Zen, principle of inaction, principle don't do harm to living creature, Buddhism, Jainism, Taoism, Confucianism.
3. arche, subjectivism, hedonism, natural philosophy, skepticism, stoicism, Epicurism, sophistic, Socratic method, anthropocentrism, cosmocentrism, pantheism, humanism.
4. scholasticism, patristic, theocentrism, dogmatism, creationism, nominalism, realism.
5. sensualism, solipsism, rationalism, empiricism, agnosticism, tabula rasa (clean slate), a priori, thing in itself, causa sui (cause of itself).
7. positivism, pragmatism, estrangement, World Will, existence, existentialism.
8. superman, philosophy of life, nihilism, border situation, psychoanalysis, id (unconsciousness), ego, superego, archetypes, collective unconsciousness.
9. slavophiles, westernizers, idea of absolute unitotality, divine Sofia.
10. philosophical anthropology, three anthropological laws (the law of natural artificiality, the law of mediated immediacy, the law of utopian position), being, matter, energy, substance, field, motion, rest, law of indestructibility, space, time, substantialism, relationism, biological time, social time.

11. consciousness, ideality, self-consciousness, super consciousness, cognition, category of truth, rationalism, irrationalism, sensual cognition, abstract thinking, intuition, scientific cognition, values, evaluations, action.

12. society, culture, ethnos, nation, personality, individuality, social relations, economical sphere, political sphere, spiritual sphere, social role, social status.

Philosophical terms.

1. philosophy 2- mythology,3- religion, 4-science,5 methodology, 6-world outlook, 7-dialectics, 8-metaphysics, 9-materialism, 10-idealism, 11-anthropomorphism.

12-sansara, 13-nirvana, 14-karma,15- Tao, 16-principle Zen, 17-principle of inaction, 18-principle don't do harm to living creature, 19-Buddhism, 20-Jainism, 21-Taoism, 22-Confucianism.

23-arche,24- subjectivism, 25-hedonism, 26-natural philosophy, 27-skepticism, 28-stoicism,29- Epicurism,30- sophistic, 31-Socratic method, 32-anthropocentrism, 33-cosmocentrism, 34-pantheism, 35-humanism.

36- scholasticism, 37-patristic, 38-theocentrism, 39-dogmatism, 40-creationism,41- nominalism, 42-realism.

43-sensualism,44- solipsism, 45-rationalism,46- empiricism,47- agnosticism, 48-tabula rasa (clean slate), 49-a priori, 50-thing in itself,51- causa sui (cause of itself).

52-positivism, 53-pragmatism, 54-estrangement, 55-World Will, 56-existence, 57-existentialism.

58-superman,59- philosophy of life, 60-nihilism,61- border situation, 62-psychoanalysis,63- id (unconsciousness),64- ego, 65-superego, 66-archetypes, 67-collective unconsciousness.

68-slavophiles, 69-westernizes, 70-idea of absolute unitotality, 71-divine Sofia.