

**PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION  
"INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF ECOLOGY AND MEDICINE"  
Department of Social Medicine and Humanitarian Disciplines**

**WORKING PROGRAM OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**"PHILOSOPHY"**

**LEVEL OF HIGHER EDUCATION** Second (master's) level  
**DEGREE OF HIGHER EDUCATION** Master's degree  
**BRANCH OF KNOWLEDGE** 22 Healthcare  
**SPECIALTY** 222 Medicine

Reviewed and approved  
at the meeting of the Academic Council  
Protocol No. 1, dated August 01, 2016

**Kiev 2016**

Working program of education discipline Philosophy for the preparation of students of higher education of the second (master's) level of higher education in specialty 222 Medicine.

### 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

Name of indicators	Field of knowledge, direction of training, educational and qualification level	Characteristics of the academic discipline full-time education
The number of credits is 3	Branch of knowledge 22 "Healthcare"	Normative
	Specialty: <u>222</u> <u>Medicine</u>	A year of training 1st Semester
ECTS credits – 3.0 The total number of hours - 90	Education level: <u>master</u>	2nd
		Lectures
		6 hours
		Seminary
		24 hours
		Laboratory
		0 hours
		Independent
		60 hours
		Individual tasks
	0 hours	
	Type of control:	
	Diff. credit	

## INTRODUCTION

The study program of the academic discipline "Philosophy" is compiled in accordance with the Standard of Higher Education of Ukraine (hereinafter - the Standard) for the diploma training of specialists of the second (master's) level of higher education in the field of knowledge 22 "Health Care": from the specialty 221 "Dentistry" and the educational program with of the academic discipline "Philosophy". The discipline is studied in the 2nd semester of the 1st year of study. The term of study in the specialty is 5 years.

The educational discipline "Philosophy" plays an important role in the formation of a harmonious personality of a doctor-citizen of an independent state, since its study ensures the development of national consciousness, general culture and socialization of the individual. Includes questions from the history of philosophy, ontology, epistemology, philosophy and methodology of science, ethics of science, social philosophy.

The subject of the study of the educational discipline of philosophy is the general principles of the organization of world existence, cardinal worldview and methodological problems, potential ways of development of civilization, problems of harmonizing human existence in the natural and social world.

**Interdisciplinary connections** : history of Ukraine, history of Ukrainian culture, history of medicine, psychology, medical deontology.

Students of higher education can receive advisory assistance from scientific and pedagogical staff of the department who directly conduct classes, or by sending a written request to the e-mail address

### 1. The purpose and tasks of the educational discipline

1.1. The purpose of teaching the educational discipline "Philosophy" is the formation of a scientific-philosophical worldview, a modern culture of thinking, the synthesis of acquired knowledge from philosophy, history, psychology, deontology, the development of the ability to evaluate the historical-philosophical heritage and apply it in the present, the acquisition of knowledge of modern philosophical currents and directions and development of skills to evaluate and apply them in scientific activity. Acquisition of philosophical knowledge, abilities, skills and other competencies sufficient for philosophical analysis of complex problems of theoretical and practical medicine, production of new ideas, solving complex problems in the field of professional and research-innovative activity, mastering philosophical principles, principles, methodology of scientific activity. Comprehension of modern anthropological problems, the essence of anthropology as a philosophical direction, philosophical foundations of scientific activity, clinical research and humanistic foundations of medical theory and medical practice.

### 1.2. The main tasks of studying the discipline "Philosophy" are:

acquainting students of higher education with the achievements of world and domestic philosophical thought, creativity and personalities of outstanding thinkers of antiquity and modernity, the main philosophical schools and trends in their historical development, philosophical terminology; expanding the range of knowledge about man, nature, society, culture, civilization, space and time, the main patterns of movement and development, levels, types and historical types of worldview, consciousness and its structure;

familiarization with modern achievements of the theory of knowledge, philosophical methodology and methodology of scientific research, the range of problems of philosophical axiology and anthropology; raising the cultural and educational level, erudition and the general culture of thinking by demonstrating the concepts of the world structure and a set of approaches to determining the essence of existence and the place of man in it, considering various cosmological and cosmogonic theories, determining the characteristic features of the main sociocultural paradigms, etc.; consolidation of analytical thinking skills, development of the ability to express and argue one's own opinions, reason consistently and logically correctly, conduct dialogue and polemics; worldview training, which involves not only the transfer of knowledge, but also the formation of a philosophical worldview, humanistic value guidelines and orientations, ideals of goodness and justice, as well as national self-awareness. To contribute to the humanization of medical activity, the implementation of modern ethical principles of scientific activity and the principles of the Code of Ethics of a scientist and doctor of Ukraine in medical theory and practice.

**1.3. According to the requirements of the educational and scientific program, applicants for higher education must:**

**know** : object, subject and methods of philosophy, its conceptual and categorical apparatus; main domestic and foreign philosophical schools, directions, worldview concepts; the essence and structure of the human psyche, its relationship with cognitive, moral, aesthetic and practical activity; philosophical and methodological content of modern medical science for its application in professional theoretical and practical activities ;

**be able** : think creatively, solve complex problems of an innovative nature and make productive decisions in the field of psychology, taking into account the peculiarities of future professional activity, as well as the achievements of scientific and technical progress; to combine the methodological possibilities of philosophical and psychological approaches in the process of solving actual problems of the development of objective reality; apply a comprehensive approach to solving psychological issues, analysis of typical and non-standard situations that arise in the process of practical application of professional knowledge; use innovative technologies in practice; to develop creative potential aimed at achieving success in professional activities, to support the desire for self-improvement and the highest professional skill.

**1.4. Competences and learning outcomes**, the formation of which contributes to the discipline (relationship with the normative content of the training of higher education applicants, formulated in terms of learning outcomes in the Standard).

According to the requirements of the Standard, the discipline ensures that students acquire *the following competencies*:

**general:**

- the ability to perform a theoretical analysis of the problem;
- the ability to identify actual problems;
- the ability to propose and substantiate hypotheses;
- the ability to argue a personal point of view;
- ability to process scientific literature;
- ability to work in computer networks, collection, analysis and management of information;
- the ability to conscientiously fulfill scientific and professional duties, to act in accordance with ethical motives;
- willingness to act in accordance with moral standards and ethical principles;

- the ability to apply theoretical knowledge and gain practical experience in solving life and professional tasks;
- the ability to establish professional communication on the basis of tolerance.

**special (professional, subject):**

- to support the desire for self-improvement and the highest professional skill;
- the ability to learn the theoretical and methodological basis of the educational discipline;
- the ability to solve test tasks of varying complexity;
- ability to solve creative tasks;
- the ability to search and accumulate information on philosophical issues;
- the ability to abstract primary sources and scientific publications on philosophy;
- to form the philosophical principles of the process of logical and methodological analysis when conducting scientific research and the corresponding outlook based on the achievements of modern medical scientific and philosophical thought.

**Learning outcomes:**

- formation of a comprehensively developed and harmonious personality of the future doctor-citizen of a democratic society, by mastering a basic set of general and special competencies, theoretical and methodological knowledge of the discipline and practical skills and abilities.

**2. Information volume of the academic discipline**

90 hours, 3 ECTS credits are allocated to the study of the academic discipline. The work program of the study discipline "Philosophy" consists of 12 topics

3 meaningful sections.

**Content section 1. History of philosophy.**

**Topic 1. Philosophy in the spiritual culture of society.**

Prerequisites for the emergence of philosophy. Basic concepts of the origin of philosophy. The problem of survival and achievement of a full-fledged, harmonious human life as a system-forming factor of philosophy. The essence of philosophical problems, their connection with the fundamental questions of human existence. The meaning of life, freedom, destiny, predetermination. The meaning of the concept of "philosophy", the formation of an idea about its content. Philosophy as wisdom, a way of life and a type of philosophizing.

Philosophy and worldview. The need for a worldview. The main question of the worldview is the question of the relationship between man and the world. Worldview as a form of spiritual and practical development of the world. The structure of worldview. Worldview and worldview, worldview and worldview. Worldview as a form of human self-awareness. Historical types of worldview: mythological, religious, scientific, philosophical worldview. Myth as a spiritual prerequisite of philosophy and primitive-ancestral society. Peculiarities of mythology. Socio-historical nature of religion, its social and epistemological functions. The origin of philosophical thought. General and special in historical types of worldview.

Specifics of philosophical awareness of the world. Philosophy as a theoretical outlook that justifies its positions. Philosophy as a form of social consciousness. Philosophy as a science of being, nature, society, thinking, cognition, man (the relationship between "man and the world"). Philosophy is the quintessence of spiritual culture. Object of philosophy. The subject of philosophy and its historical genesis. The main question

of philosophy as a philosophical problem. The content and structure of the main question of philosophy. The main question of worldview as the main question of philosophy. The most fundamental essences of the world are ideal and material. The question of the relationship between the ideal and the material (consciousness, spirit and matter, existence) is the theoretical foundation of the question of the relationship between man and the world. Personal and social significance of the main question of philosophy. Alternative ways of understanding the problems of existence. Philosophy as a study of worldview and methodological problems by means of rational thinking. The specificity of the philosophical approach to the solution of worldview issues is the establishment of their theoretical foundations. Philosophy as a socio-cultural phenomenon, its general features in comparison with myth, religion, art and science. The main topics of philosophical reflection: man and the world, the essence and content of human existence. Social and human creative orientation of philosophical knowledge. The main trends in philosophical thought. The main question of modern philosophy and its solution. Social conditions for the emergence and development of various worldview systems and trends in philosophy.

Philosophy and medicine. Interaction of methodological and categorical systems of philosophy and medical science. Relationship between philosophy and ideology, philosophy and politics, philosophy and science. Philosophical justification of justice, freedom, equality, humanism and universal values. The essence of universal values in philosophy. Man as the highest value.

Social and personal significance of philosophy. The place and role of philosophy in the modern socio-cultural space. Philosophy, science, art, culture. Mass culture and philosophy. Worldview, methodological, cognitive, value orientation, prognostic, critical, socio-practical functions of philosophy. Philosophy, its meaning-life dimensions and purpose. Humanistic orientation of philosophy. The role of philosophical knowledge in methodological and worldview training of professionals.

## **Topic 2. Eastern and ancient origins of philosophical thought. Philosophy of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance**

Prerequisites for the emergence of philosophy in the ancient world (Egypt, India, China). The problem of the primary basis of the world, the perception of the world and man, the "physicality" of man. Eastern and Western philosophical paradigm. Peculiarities of Greek philosophy. Ancient philosophy (Phales, Pythagoras, Heraclitus, Democritus, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Epicurus). Sophists and sophisms. Peculiarities of the development of ancient dialectics, the anthropocentric period of ancient philosophy. The emergence of the theory of legal positivism and the concept of natural law, the problem of the justification of morality. Socratic philosophy, principles of ethics, understanding of knowledge, place of discussion in the acquisition of knowledge, method of argumentation, understanding of happiness and good.

Plato is the founder of objective idealism in the history of European philosophy. The influence of the Socratic, atomistic and Elean traditions on Plato's philosophy. Aristotle's place in the history of ancient philosophy. Aristotle is the systematizer of all previous philosophical thought.

The genesis of philosophical ideas of the era of Hellenism and the Roman Empire in connection with the decline of the polis, the emergence of new forms of political relations, the dominance of political lawlessness, and the understanding of the problems of an individual. Schools of Epicureanism (problems of hedonism, pleasure and morality, atomism), Stoicism (Stoic program of attitude to life, separation of ethics from politics, concept of natural law, relationship between human and universal law), Neoplatonism (dynamic concept of being, rethinking of Platonic theory of emanation).

Main features of medieval philosophy, its social and religious foundations (C. Tertullian, A. Augustine, F. Aquinas, P. Abelard, R. Bacon, D. Scott). Refutation and addition of cosmocentrism by theocentrism. The problem of spirituality as the main problem of medieval philosophy, theocentrism, godlikeness, spirituality,

sinfulness. Three main stages of development: apologetics, patristics and scholastics. The struggle between realism and nominalism. The idea of God: nature, man and the state as creations of God; soul and body; mind and will; the concept of "sacred" theory. The philosophy of Thomas Aquinas.

Philosophy of the Renaissance (M. Kuzansky, J. Bruno, G. Galileo, M. Montaigne, N. Machiavelli). The main features of the worldview of the Renaissance man. Pantheism, anthropocentrism, humanism of the philosophy of the Renaissance, rethinking the understanding of the dialectics of antiquity. Reproduction of the characteristic features of the era in philosophical and philosophical-legal thought.

### **Topic 3. Philosophy of the New Age and German classical philosophy**

Philosophy of the New Age. The problem of the method of knowledge in philosophy (F. Bacon, R. Descartes) and the scientific revolution of the 17th century. (I. Newton). Empiricism and rationalism (F. Bacon, J. Locke, J. Berkeley, D. Hume, R. Descartes, B. Spinoza, G. Leibniz). Formation of a mechanistic-materialistic picture of the world. Understanding of substance (B. Spinoza). The ideal of man and the state in the philosophy of the Enlightenment (S. Montesquieu, F. Voltaire, J.-J. Rousseau). Deism. French materialism, the place and role of man in society (J. Lametre, K.-A. Helvetius, P. Holbach, D. Diderot).

German classical philosophy. Historical conditions of the formation of classical German philosophy, its characteristic features and main problems. Philosophical system of I. Kant: agnosticism, apriorism. Theory of civil society. Philosophical positions of I. Fichte. The philosophical concept of F. Schelling. The philosophy of G. Hegel: the creation of dialectics as a theoretical system, its historical significance and limitations, the contradiction between method and system in Hegel's philosophy. The principle of the identity of being and thinking, the theological scheme of development in the philosophy of self-alienation of the human essence. The influence of German classical philosophy on the formation of the leading philosophical trends of our time.

Historical prerequisites and theoretical origins of the emergence of Marxist philosophy. The main stages of the development of the philosophical views of K. Marx and F. Engels. Materialist dialectic and materialist understanding of history in the philosophy of Marxism. The concept of practice and the problem of human alienation in the philosophy of K. Marx and F. Engels. Formation of philosophical views of V.I. Lenin. The influence of the ideas of V.I. Lenin on the development of philosophical thought after the revolution of 1917.

### **Topic 4. Problems of modern philosophy.**

The main trends, directions and features of modern world philosophy. A critical review of the principles and traditions of classical philosophy of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Formation of a new philosophical paradigm. Characteristic features of the era, their reflection in philosophical thought. Ideologisation and politicization of philosophy. Protection and renewal of classical philosophical traditions: neo-Thomism (Y. Bochenskyi, J. Maritain, E. Gilson, T. de Chardin, etc.), neo-Kantianism (O. Liebman, E. Kassirer, G. Rickert, etc.), neo-Hegelianism (J. Royce, B. Croce, A. Liebert, etc.).

The problem of rational and irrational in the philosophy of the 20th century. Peculiarities of the distinction between rationalism and irrationalism. An attempt to study the problem of the irrational (will, intuition, subconscious) from the standpoint of irrationalism. Mystical approaches in philosophical analysis. Philosophical problems of psychoanalysis (Z. Freud). Psychoanalysis and Neo-Freudianism (K. Jung, A. Adler, E. Fromm, etc.). Soul and psyche. The "I" phenomenon, its explanation. Soul, spirit, spiritual world. Consciousness, unconsciousness, conscience. Feelings, reason, mind. Suffering, fear, will. Faith Hope Love.

Existential philosophy and its main varieties: existentialism (S. Kierkegaard, M. Heidegger, K. Jaspers, J.-P. Sartre, A. Camus, etc.), personalism (P.P. Bone, Z.Sh. Brightman, E. Mounier, etc.), philosophical anthropology; "philosophy of life" (V. Dilthey, A. Schopenhauer, F. Nietzsche), philosophy of German romanticism (E. Rothaker, O. Bolnov). Cultural and historical prerequisites for the formation of existentialism.

The problem of human existence and the existence of the world: man in conditions of alienation, social crises and borderline situations is an essential feature of the problems of existential philosophy.

The essence of a person as a given by the process of existence in society and culture. Soul and existence. The primacy of existence over essence. Temporality, finitude of existence. Existence as existence on the border of being and being. Being "in oneself and for oneself", "here-being". Transcendence and transcendence. Creativity and self-creation. Freedom and responsibility. Existence and communication. Existence is authentic and inauthentic. The true dimension of existence. The problem of "borderline situations" in essentialism and existentialism. Soul, existence as constant self-inconsistency and living contradiction. Dialectics and metaphysics as alternative orientations for ordering the spiritual world.

Solving the problem of life and death, essence and human existence from the standpoint of existentialism. The problem of the meaning of human existence. Meaning and absurdity. Values. Value and assessment. The problem of the ontological status of values and their role in human existence.

The problem of knowledge, language and understanding in modern philosophy. Understanding rationality in E. Husserl's phenomenology. Intentionality and the method of reduction in philosophy. Neopositivism (L. Wittgenstein, G. Reichenbach, R. Carnap, B. Russell). Structuralism (K. Lévi-Strauss, M. Foucault, J. Lacan, etc.), hermeneutics (H.-G. Gadamer, P. Ricoeur, K. Apel). The influence of postpositivism on the development of modern science. Philosophy of global problems (A. Peccei, A. King, L. Brown, D. Forrester, etc.). Philosophy of technology (H. Shelsky, F. Rapp, G. Ropol, etc.).

The genesis of religious philosophy of the 21st century, its main directions, principles, features. Features of modern neo-Thomism. Contradictions of modern religious philosophy. Return from theocentrism to anthropocentrism. Personalism (P.P. Bone, Z.Sh. Brightman, E. Mounier, etc.).

### **Topic 5. History of Ukrainian philosophy.**

Ukrainian philosophical thought as a phenomenon of world culture. Cultural and historical prerequisites for the formation of the worldview of the ancient Slavs: ancient Slavic mythology, the introduction of Christianity. Peculiarities of philosophy in the cultural system of Kyivan Rus (Hilarion of Kyiv, Danylo Zatochnyk, Kyrylo Novgorodets, Kyrylo the Philosopher, Klym Smolyatych). Philosophy of the era of the formation of the Ukrainian ethnos: a) philosophical thought of the period of the Tatar-Mongol invasion; b) ideas of Aeropagitics, Neoplatonism, Hesychasm; c) philosophical ideas in politico-legal and ethno-religious thought (Stanislav Orikhovskiy-Roksolan, Khristofor Filaret, Ivan Vyshenskyi, Vitaliy z Dubna, Isaiah Kopynskyi, Pylyp Orlyk, Kasiyan Sakovich, etc.).

Development of philosophy in the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy (I. Gizel, F. Prokopovych, H. Scherbatsky, etc.). H. Skovoroda is the founder of Ukrainian classical philosophy. Philosophy of the Ukrainian Enlightenment (T. Osypovskiy, I. Tymkovskiy, V. Karazin, M. Maksymovych, I. Ryzkyi, etc.).

Romanticism in Ukraine, its connection with the classics. Penetration of the ideas of German classical philosophy into Ukraine in the first half of the 19th century: P. Lodyi, Y. Shad, D. Vellanskyi (Kavunnyk), A. Dudrovych and others. Ukrainian romanticism (M. Gogol, M. Kostomarov, P. Kulish, etc.). Philosophical views of T. Shevchenko.

Two directions of professional (classical) philosophy in Ukraine in the 19th and 20th centuries. - spiritual-academic and university. M. Karpov, Y. Mikhnevich, P. Avsenev, O. Novytskyi, S. Hogotskyi, P. Yurkevich, P. Linytskyi, O. Gilyarov, G. Chelpanov, O. Kozlov, M. Trubetskoi, V. Zenkovskiy, H. Shpet. Philosophical ideas of natural scientists of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. (M. Avenarius, M. Shiper, etc.). Philosophical views of O. Potebny, S. Podolinsky, M. Drahomanov, V. Antonovych.

The existential-romantic philosophical wave of the beginning of the 20th century. Peculiarities of the philosophical outlook of prominent Ukrainian writers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries (P. Grabovskiy, M. Kotsyubynskiy, Lesya Ukrainka, I. Franko and others.). V. Vernadskiy's doctrine of the noosphere.

Cultural and philosophical rise of the 20s of the 20th century. ("shot revival"). The work of M. Khvylovy, M. Zerov, O. Dosvitnyi, E. Pluzhnyk, H. Kosinka, D. Falokivskiy, etc.). Philosophy of national identity (V. Vynnychenko, M. Hrushevskiy, D. Dontsov, Z. Zenkivskiy, V. Lypynskiy, etc.). Philosophical work of D. Chyzhevskiy.

The philosophy of the Ukrainian "sixties" ("second revival"). The development of philosophical problems in the conditions of the development of Ukrainian statehood. The place and role of philosophy in the revival of the spiritual culture of the Ukrainian people.

## **Content section 2. Ontology, epistemology, anthropology**

### **Topic 6. Ontology: philosophical problems of existence.**

The creation of the world and man as a problem of ontology. The emergence and internal logic of the problem of existence. The spiritual-practical and worldview nature of the problem of existence. The specificity of the philosophical understanding of being, the content of the category of being and matter in various historical and philosophical systems. The relationship between being and non-being (nothing). Being as reality and abstraction. The creation of the world as the basis and prerequisite for its unity. The world as a collective reality, the unity of nature and man, the material world and the human spirit.

Basic forms of being. Dialectics of existence of things, processes and states of nature. The concept of nature. Animate and inanimate nature, their qualitative difference and relationship. The main levels of organization of inanimate, living and socially organized matter. Connection of different levels of organization of matter, their qualitative specificity. Philosophy of the diversity and unity of the world. Nature and society. The specifics of human existence in nature and society. The emergence of culture ("second nature"). The existence of the spiritual (ideal) and its form (individualized and de-individualized spiritual). Being conscious and unconscious. The existence of the social as a unity of individual and social existence.

The problem of substance. Being and subsistence, substrate. Dualism and monism. Historical and philosophical genesis of ideas about matter. Philosophical definition of matter. Matter and substance. The essence of natural and scientific ideas about matter. The methodological significance of the concept of matter for learning about nature, society, and practical activity. The doctrine of the inexhaustibility of the material world. Basic levels of organization of matter. A natural scientific understanding of the structure, properties of the existence of matter and their interrelationships.

Movement as a way of existence of matter. Basic properties of movement and their relationship. Objectivity, absoluteness and relativity of movement. Movement and development. The main forms of movement, their specificity and relationship. Modern science on the problem of classification of forms of movement. Concepts of space and time, their main properties. Spatio-temporal characteristics of the material and ideal world. Substantive and relational concepts of space and time, their worldview and methodological foundations. The role of the theory of relativity (A. Einstein) in the modern understanding of space and time. Cultural-historical and socio-practical content of space and time as attributes of the social form of movement. The methodological significance of the concepts of being, matter, movement, space and time for understanding society and the activities of lawyers and law enforcement officers.

Basic concepts of the origin of consciousness. Consciousness as a substance. Consciousness as a function of the brain and a reflection of reality. Phenomenological concept of consciousness. The essence of the dialectical-materialist concept of consciousness: labor activity, social relations. The essence of Z. Freud's

"psychoanalytic" concept: unconscious ("it"), superconscious ("superego") and conscious ("I"). T. de Chardin on the origin of consciousness.

The spiritual dimension of human existence. The concept of a new philosophical ontology. Ontological dimensions of the spirit. Iconic and symbolic form of being of the spirit. The concept of "soul" and its role in understanding the inner world of a person. The essence of the spiritual. Modern science about the origin of consciousness. Biological prerequisites for the emergence of consciousness. Reflection as a general property of matter. Evolution of forms of reflection, forms and stages of development of reflection in inanimate and living nature. Display and information. Psyche as a form of human reflection of the surrounding world. The nature of the mental image.

Consciousness as a product of social development. Work, language, communication as necessary conditions for the emergence and development of consciousness. Consciousness is the highest form of creative reflection of the world in various forms of mental and objective activity. The essence of consciousness and the problem of the ideal. Ideal as a specific reflection of the world, a product of conscious human activity. The embodiment of ideal images and goals in human activity. Objectification of consciousness. The structure of consciousness. Consciousness as a set of knowledge, cognitive images, emotions, will, psyche. Consciousness and self-awareness. The structure of self-awareness, its role in human development. The place of intuition in the structure of consciousness. Cognitive, emotional, motivational and volitional spheres of consciousness. Levels of a person's mental life: unconscious, subconscious, conscious.

Consciousness and thinking. Thinking and speech. The doctrine of the reflex and analyzers, the "first" and "second" signal systems. The human brain, its importance in mental processes. Thinking as an indirect reflection of reality. Language as a way of existence of thought. Natural and artificial languages. Formation of artificial languages. Language functions. Unity and divergence of thinking and language. The computer world as a new reality. The essence and prospects of artificial intelligence. Basic functions of consciousness. The role of consciousness in the knowledge and professional activity of a lawyer.

Social consciousness as a reflection of social existence. Relative independence of social consciousness. Ontology and structure of social consciousness.

Types, levels, forms of social consciousness. Social and individual consciousness. Everyday-practical and scientific-theoretical consciousness. Forms of consciousness: philosophical, political and economic, law and legal consciousness, moral, aesthetic, religious, scientific consciousness.

## **Topic 7. Epistemology: philosophical problems of knowledge.**

Epistemology: subject, structure and tasks. The relationship between the theory of knowledge, epistemology and epistemology. If epistemology develops its ideas around the subject-object opposition, then for epistemology the opposition object-knowledge is basic. Epistemology is a philosophical and methodological discipline in which knowledge, its structure, structure, functioning and development are studied. The main epistemological problems: how knowledge is organized; what are the mechanisms of its objectification and implementation in scientific-theoretical and practical activities, etc. Ontology and epistemology. The role of cognition in the context of human existence. Evolution of epistemology: from questions about the knowability of metaphysical realities to problems of scientific knowledge. The subject of epistemology and epistemology and their methods.

The concept of cognition. Driving forces of cognition. The problem of determining the limits of the cognitive process. The structure of the cognitive process. Cognition as reflection, relation, (communication)

and activity. Structural components of cognitive activity (object, subject, goal, means, results). Subject and object of knowledge, their indivisibility. Means of cognition. Types of cognitive activity: sensory and rational, empirical and theoretical. Spontaneous cognition and its features. Common sense as the basis of the theory of cognition. Components of common sense. Types of knowledge. Everyday knowledge and its features. Everyday knowledge and everyday language. Everyday knowledge in relation to scientific and philosophical knowledge. Growth and deepening of knowledge as a result of cognitive activity. The transition from ignorance to knowledge and from it to practice as the main content of human cognitive activity.

**The problem of cognition in the history of philosophy.** Classical and non-classical theories of cognition. Skepticism and agnosticism. The problem of the subject of knowledge: realism and cognitive idealism. Naive realism. Critical realism. Subjective idealism. Descartes, Berkeley, Hume. The threat of solipsism. Phenomenalism. Objective idealism. Marburg school: H. Kogen, P. Natorp, E. Kassirer.

**The problem of the origin or source of knowledge: rationalism and sensualism.** Metaphysical rationalism of Plato and Democritus. Mathematical rationalism of Descartes, Hobbes, Spinoza. Sensuality of Locke, Hume. Attempts to overcome the extremes of rationalism and sensualism: Leibniz. The position of I. Kant. The role of intuition in cognition. Intelligence and intuition: A. Bergson.

**The problem of truth in philosophy and jurisprudence.** The concept of truth and delusion, falsehood. Classical and non-classical theories of truth. Criteria and leading theories of truth: pragmatic, coherent, correspondent.

**Truth as a process, result and prerequisite for the development of the cognitive process.** Analysis of postmodern denial of truth. Objectivity of truth and its criteria. The concreteness of the truth. Dialectics of absolute and relative truth. Criterion of truth in philosophy and criminal law. Truth and method. Truth and being.

**Dogmatism and relativism as inadequate knowledge.** The problem of fallibility in cognition. Principles of knowledge verification: verification, falsification, fallibilism, critical rationalism. Irony: position on truth in R. Rorty.

**Cognition in the context of socio-practical life activities.** The problem of practice in the history of philosophy. The structure of practice, its varieties. Work, communication, practical activity. Possibilities and limits of practice as a criterion of truth. The value of practice for knowledge. Creativity as a constructive principle of cognition. Sensualism, rationalism and pragmatism as alternatives to the scientific and philosophical understanding of the essence of the cognitive process. Practice as reproduction and practice as creativity. Individual and social aspects of practice. Practice and culture. Humanizing function of practice.

## **Topic 8. Problems of philosophical methodology.**

**The problem of method in philosophy.** Methods, their types and classification. Methodology as a theory of method. Multilevel methodological knowledge. Science and philosophy, logic. The concept of "picture of the world". Forms of scientific knowledge. Fact. Theoretical and political engagement of scientific facts. Problem. Idea as a form of synthesis of knowledge. Hypothesis. Concept. Theory and its attributes. Types and structure of scientific theories. The place of philosophical methods among special (interdisciplinary, sectoral scientific methods) and general scientific methods. Stages of development of philosophical methodology. Philosophy of science. A. Whitehead and B. Russell. R. Carnap and A. Tarskyi. H. Bashlyar, I. Lakatos, S. Toulmin, K. Popper. Kyiv School of Philosophy of Science: P. Kopnin, M. Popovych, S. Krymskyi. The role of paradigms in science. Newton-Cartesian paradigm. The paradigm of non-

classical science. T. Kun. Formation of the post-nonclassical paradigm. P. Feyerabend. Philosophical methodology as a system of principles and ways of organizing theoretical and practical activities. The essence of philosophical methodology as a science, a system of worldview guidelines and the methodological basis of legal sciences, the practical activity of employees of internal affairs bodies.

Dialectics as a system of principles, laws and categories. Content of basic laws and categories of dialectics. The problem of the laws of dialectics. Concept of law. Classification of laws. Law as an expression of internal, essential connections of material and spiritual processes. Basic laws of dialectics, their meaningful analysis. The law of unity and struggle of opposites. The law of mutual transition of quantity and quality. The law of negation of negation. Philosophical controversies surrounding the laws of dialectics and its principles. The specificity of the manifestation of the laws of dialectics in the professional activity of a lawyer. Requirements for dialectical logic, their methodological significance for consideration of the circumstances of the case in the criminal process. The main functions of dialectics: ontological, epistemological, logical, methodological, worldview, praxeological (socially transforming).

Categories of dialectics and other methods of modern philosophy as a reflection of the diversity of being. Single and common. Phenomena and essence. Dialectical regularities. Form and content. Cause and effect. Elements and structure. Structural connections. Concept of system, principle of systematicity. The systemic nature and mechanism of the development process. Systematic approach in science, practice, activities of internal affairs bodies. Possibility and reality. Freedom and necessity. The concept of determinism. Existence and belonging. Existent and mandatory. It is possible. Ontology of human existence and dialectics of negativity and negation. Modern concepts of dialectics. "Negative" dialectics (T. Adorno, H. Marcuse). Non-linearity, alternative development.

Development as a result of practical and purposeful activity of people. The importance of laws, categories and principles of dialectics in the knowledge and practical activity of a doctor.

### **Topic 9. Modern philosophical anthropology.**

Modern philosophical anthropology of man (M. Sheller, G. Plesner, A. Helen, etc.). Darwin's evolutionary theory and modern anthropology. The concept of neo-Thomism about the essence of man. (Teilhard de Chardin). Sociological theories: K. Marx and M. Weber. Psychological theories. Freudian concept. K. Jung's theory of archetypes. Archetypes of Ukrainian culture: Home – Field – Temple (according to S.B. Krymskyi). Humanistic psychology: V. Frankl.

The concept of "mentality" in modern socio-humanistic cognition. Mentality as a national character (A. de Tocqueville), form and type of thinking ("primitive mentality" in L. Levy-Bruhl), social character (E. Fromm), an important and universal toolkit for scientific knowledge of socio-cultural communities (L. Fevre). Mentality as a deep level of consciousness, which depends on the specificity of worldview, worldview, orientation and behavior of a person (community) in reality.

The limitations of science in the study of man. The problem of the essence of man and his existence. Rational and irrational views on the essence of man in the history of philosophy. Classical, non-classical (modern) and postmodern philosophy about the essence and existence of man. Immanence and transcendence of man. Being in oneself and being in the world (H. Ortega-i-Gasset).

Freedom and responsibility. "Freedom-from" and "freedom-for" (E. Fromm). The culture of individualism and the "cult of personality" as a social phenomenon, its subjective and objective foundations. The problem of personal uniqueness. Creativity and creativity as ways of self-realization of the individual.

Philosophical problem of life and death. Problems of life and death in the spiritual experience of mankind. Self-worth of human life. Meaning of life. Social and biological duration of human life; death, immortality. Human happiness and destiny.

Self-worth of human life. The finitude of human existence as an ontological basis for determining its meaning. Meaning of life. Individual and social meaning of life. The problem of losing the meaning of life. M. Shlemkevych on the "lostness" of the Ukrainian person. Finding and creating the meaning of life.

### **Content section 3. Social philosophy.**

#### **Topic 10. Philosophy of society.**

Peculiarities of philosophical knowledge of society. The problem of building theoretical models of society. The main concepts of the emergence and development of society: theological, patriarchal, naturalistic, technocratic, sociopsychological. Theory of social (M. Weber, T. Parsons) and objective (K. Marx) actions, etc. The development of society as a natural-historical process of changes in socio-economic formations (K. Marx), social systems (T. Parsons), stages of "economic growth" (U. Rostow), evolution of culture types (M. Weber, P. Sorokin), local civilizational cycles (A. Toynbee). Society as a subsystem of objective reality. The social form of the movement of matter and its differences from the processes of animate and inanimate nature.

Social phenomenon. Society as a historical process. Human social existence as a real life process. Subject matter, activity and communication are the forms of existence of society. Types of social action: affective, traditional, value-rational, goal-rational (M. Weber). Society as a self-organized system. Functioning of society as a natural-historical process. Geographical environment and its role in society. "Geographic determinism", "geopolitics". Biosphere. Teachings of T. de Chardin and V. Vernadsky about the noosphere. Criteria of progressive development of society. Society as a self-developing system. The ratio of spontaneous and conscious; necessary and accidental in the activities of people and the development of society. Subjectivism and voluntarism in the social development of society. The history of society as the development of the activities of people pursuing their goals.

Philosophical understanding of historical issues. Philosophical traditions of learning history. The problem of the methodology of determining the objective foundations of the identification of specific historical types of society. The concept of the world historical process. The nature, structure and problem of periodizations of the historical process. Linear and cyclical models of the development of history. The idea of progress in history. Evolutionism and neoevolutionism about the universality of social evolution. Posing the question about the "end of history" in modern philosophy. Material and spiritual prerequisites for the formation of civilizations, external and internal factors of their development. Historical communities of people.

The direction of the historical process. The problem of building theoretical models of society. The development of society as a natural-historical process of changes in socio-economic formations /K.Marx/, social systems /T.Parsons/, stages of "economic growth" /U.Rostow/, evolution of culture types /M.Weber, P.Sorokin/, cycle of local civilizations /A. Toynbee/.

Modern civilization, its peculiarities and contradictions. Western strategy for the development of civilization. Theory of local civilizations. Technology and civilization. Modern civilization and its technological characteristics. The problem of the crisis of civilization and the ways out of it. The dialectics of integrity and contradictions of the modern world. Material and ideal, subjective and objective in society.

The idea of progress in the history of social philosophy. Progress as the evolution of human mind, culture, and spirituality/M. Condorcet/. Impossibility of progress /Plato/. The essence of the dialectical - materialistic concept of progress, its basic principles. Material foundations and spiritual support of progress. Driving forces, criteria and main directions of progress. Degrees of progress. Denial of progress in history. Progress as the evolution of cruelty /V.Engelgard/. Prospects of progress.

The concept of post-industrial society (D. Bell, G. Kahn, Z. Brzezinski, A. Toffler, J. Fourastier, A. Tourin). Social theory of information. Concept of information society. Technological, communicative and social approaches to understanding the information society. Signs of information society. Actual problems of the modern information society.

Globalization in the context of post-industrial reality. Modern understanding of the essence of globalism as the main phenomenon of the era. World order at the beginning of the XXI century. Technogenic and informational factors of the radical transformation of relations in the modern world. Computerization and informatization. The search for solutions to political, ecological, demographic, socio-legal and other global problems for the survival of humanity in the conditions of an integrated and integrated world. Global problems in modern Ukraine and the possibilities of their solution.

### **Theme 11. Modern philosophical problems of civilization and culture.**

Philosophical understanding of the concept of culture. Basic conceptual approaches to the definition of culture in the philosophy of culture and cultural studies. Culture as a "set of symbols" /M. Weber/, "form of mental activity" /E. Cassirer/, "manifestation of the religious spirit" /J. Maritan/, "system of communications" /K. Levi-Strauss/, "intellectual aspect of artificial environment" /A. Mol/. The main models of culture: naturalistic, classical, non-classical (modernist), postmodernist. Functions of culture. The concept of culture as an asset of humanity, a means of self-affirmation of a person in the world through creative material and spiritual activity. "Human dimension" of culture. Culture, "anti-culture", "counter-culture".

Structure of culture. Material and spiritual culture. The concept of "spiritual culture" of society. The structure and functions of spiritual culture. Spiritual culture in the context of class and universal priorities. Spiritual freedom of the individual. Spiritual life of society: concept and structure. Spiritual production, social consciousness, spiritual culture. Spiritual production of consciousness. Social nature of spiritual production. Humanistic orientation of culture. "Ideologizing" and "de-ideologizing" of culture.

Basic approaches to understanding civilization. The idea of demarcation of culture and civilization (F. Tionnis, F. Nietzsche, O. Spengler, H. Marcuse). The relationship between culture and civilization. Types of civilizations: cosmogenic, technogenic (industrial), anthropogenic (information society). The problem of periodization and typology of culture. Basic approaches to the typology of culture. Cultural crisis as an objective phenomenon of socio-historical development. Analysis of the causes of the destruction of cultural and spiritual principles. Criteria of "crisis" of socio-cultural space. Internal and external factors of cultural crisis. Modern anthropological crisis. Ways to overcome the cultural crisis and prospects for the development of culture.

### **Topic 12. Philosophy of medicine.**

The philosophy of medicine as a part of the philosophy of science. The connection between philosophy and medicine as a science. Outstanding medical scientists and philosophers. The subject, structure and functions of the philosophy of medicine. Philosophy of medicine as a separate science that studies the laws of ontology, ethics and theory of knowledge in the field of medicine, the cognitive side of medicine, its role in the development of society and the social sphere. The philosophy of medicine summarizes into a system of concepts the meaning of the opposition "culture and nature" as the main toolkit in medicine, the place of medicine in social life, the definition of a person through the prism of "bio-power" in the era of biotechnology. Philosophical and methodological problems of modern medicine. The problem of humanization of modern medicine. Models of health (traditional scientific, valeological, psychosomatic, ecological, bioethical, etc.). Philosophical prerequisites for the emergence of bioethics: the contribution of the philosophy of life to the development of bioethics: biologism (F. Nietzsche), intuitionism (A. Bergson). The problem of integrity in modern medicine. Holistic medicine. Axiological questions of modern medicine. Philosophy of transhumanism and bioethics. Humanization of the doctor's activity. Medicine and scientific

and technological progress. Worldview and ethical aspects of the use of new biomedical technologies . The relationship between traditional and non-traditional medicine.

### 3. The structure of the academic discipline

Names of meaningful sections and topics	In total	Number of hours				
		lecture	Sem.	Lab.	ind.	s.s.
<b>Content section 1. History of philosophy</b>						
Topic 1. Philosophy in the spiritual culture of society.	6	2				4
Topic 2. Eastern and ancient origins of philosophical thought. Philosophy of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.	8					8
Topic 3. Modern philosophy and German classical philosophy.	8		4			4
Topic 4. Problems of modern philosophy.	8		4			4
Topic 5 . History of Ukrainian philosophy.	8					8
<b>Content section 2. Ontology, epistemology, anthropology</b>						
Topic 6. Ontology: philosophical problems of existence.	8		4			4
Topic 7. Epistemology: philosophical problems of knowledge.	9	2	3			4
Topic 8. Problems of philosophical methodology.	4					4

Topic 9. Modern philosophical anthropology.	7		3			4
<b>Content section 3.</b> <b>Social philosophy.</b>						
Topic 10. Philosophy of society.	6	2				4
Topic 11. Modern problems of civilization and culture.	7		3			4
Topic 12. Philosophy of medicine.	8					8
Final control	3		3			
<b>In total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>24</b>			<b>60</b>
<b>ECTS credits – 3.0</b>						

#### 4. Lecture topics

No	Topic name	Number hours
1.	Topic 1. Philosophy in the spiritual culture of society.	2
2.	Topic 7. Epistemology: philosophical problems of knowledge.	2
3.	Topic 10. Philosophy of society.	2
	<b>In total:</b>	<b>6</b>

#### 5. Topics of seminar classes

No	Topic name	Number hours
1.	Topic 3. Modern philosophy and German classical philosophy.	4
2.	Topic 4. Problems of modern philosophy.	4
3.	Topic 6. Ontology: philosophical problems of existence.	4
4.	Theme 7. Epistemology: philosophical problems of cognition.	3
5.	Topic 9. Modern philosophical anthropology	3
6.	Topic 11. Modern problems of civilization and culture.	3
	Final control	3
	<b>In total:</b>	<b>24</b>

#### 6. Independent work

No	Topic name	Number hours
1.	Topic 1. Philosophy in the spiritual culture of society.	4
2.	Topic 2. Eastern and ancient origins of philosophical thought. Philosophy of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.	8
3.	Topic 3. Modern philosophy and German classical philosophy.	4
4.	Topic 4. Problems of modern philosophy.	4
5.	Topic 5 . Problems of the history of Ukrainian philosophy.	8
6.	Topic 6. Ontology: philosophical problems of existence.	4
7.	Topic 7. Epistemology: philosophical problems of knowledge.	4

8.	Topic 8. Problems of philosophical methodology.	4
9.	Topic 9. Modern philosophical anthropology.	4
10.	Topic 10. Philosophical problems of society.	4
11.	Topic 11. Modern problems of civilization and culture.	4
12.	Topic 12. Philosophy of medicine.	8
	<b>In total:</b>	<b>60</b>

### 7. Methodological support:

-Educational content (summary or extended lecture plan), plans for practical (seminar) classes, independent work, questions, problems, tasks or cases for current and final control of students' knowledge and skills.

- Methodological recommendations for students from the study discipline "History of Ukraine and Ukrainian culture"

- Tasks for independent work of students

- Textbooks, study guides, electronic resources.

- Video materials, reproductions of works of fine art, documentaries and feature films.

**8. Teaching methods: explanatory and illustrative** - students acquire knowledge at lectures, from educational or methodical literature, through information and communication technologies; **the problem presentation method** involves the creation of a problem situation and the active independent activity of students in solving it, which leads to a thorough assimilation and consolidation of scientific principles, develops creative thinking and the ability for independent activity; **the partial-search (heuristic) method** consists in the organization of an active search for a solution to cognitive tasks proposed in training (or independently formulated).

**9. Control methods:** preliminary control (diagnosis of the initial level of students' knowledge); current control (diagnosis of the quality of students' assimilation of material from individual topics and content modules); final control (general diagnosis of the quality of students' knowledge and skills in accordance with the humanitarian component of the master's level specialist training).

When checking the mastery of the topic, the student is assigned points according to the traditional system: "5", "4", "3", "2". The grade is given not only for a one-time performance of the student, but for the sum of the answers that the student gives during the class, asking questions, while demonstrating familiarity with the material.

Assessments are carried out according to the criteria specified in the work curriculum of the discipline.

### Criteria for evaluating students' knowledge

**Grade "5"** - awarded on the condition that the student knows the content of the lesson and the lecture material in full, illustrates the answers with various examples, gives exhaustively accurate and clear answers without any leading questions, presents the material without errors and inaccuracies, freely solves all situational problems of varying degrees of complexity, takes an active part in the discussion and discussion of thematic issues during practical classes, demonstrating mastery of the material of the main and additional sources of information.

**The grade "4"** is assigned when the student knows the content of the lesson and understands it well, answers the questions correctly, consistently and systematically, but they are not exhaustive, although the student answers additional questions without mistakes. Solves situational problems, experiencing difficulties only in the most difficult cases, participates in the discussion of thematic issues during practical classes, demonstrating mastery of the material of the main and recommended sources of information.

**Grade "3"** - given to the student on the basis of his knowledge of the main content of the lesson and at a satisfactory level of his understanding. The student is able to solve modified (simplified) tasks with the help of leading questions, solves situational problems, feeling difficulties in simple cases, is not able to systematically explain the answer on his own, but answers directly asked questions correctly, tries to participate in the discussion of individual thematic issues during practical classes .

**Grade "2"** - awarded in cases when the student's knowledge and skills do not meet the requirements of a "satisfactory" grade; the student passively follows the progress of the discussion of thematic issues without taking part in it, has obvious difficulties in answering the teacher's direct questions.

### 10. Form of final control.

The final control of learning success is carried out at the last practical lesson in oral form .

The final control will take place in the form of a differentiated assessment at the last seminar session in order to establish the content of students' knowledge in terms of volume, quality and depth, as well as the ability to apply them in practical activities. Students who have not missed unworked classes and have an average grade for current academic performance of at least 3.0 are admitted to the credit. The average grade is converted into ECTS points.

**Table 1. Recalculation of the average grade for the current activity into a multi-point scale (for disciplines that end with credit)**

4-point scale	200-point scale	4-point scale	200-point scale	4-point scale	200-point scale	4-point scale	200-point scale
5	200	4.47	179	3.94	158	3.42	137
4.97	199	4.45	178	3.92	157	3,4	136
4.95	198	4.42	177	3.89	156	3.37	135

4.92	197	4.4	176	3.87	155	3.35	134
4.9	196	4.37	175	3.84	154	3.32	133
4.87	195	4.35	174	3.82	153	3.3	132
4.85	194	4.32	173	3.79	152	3.27	131
4.82	193	4.3	172	3.77	151	3.25	130
4.8	192	4.27	171	3.74	150	3.22	129
4.77	191	4.24	170	3.72	149	3.2	128
4.75	190	4.22	169	3.7	148	3.17	127
4.72	189	4.19	168	3.67	147	3.15	126
4.7	188	4.17	167	3.65	146	3.12	125
4.67	187	4.14	166	3.62	145	3.1	124
4.65	186	4.12	165	3.6	144	3.07	123
4.62	185	4.09	164	3.57	143	3.05	122
4.6	184	4.07	163	3.55	142	3.02	121
4.57	183	4.04	162	3.52	141	3	120
4.55	182	4.02	161	3.5	140	Less than 3	Not enough
4.52	181	3.99	160	3.47	139		
4.5	180	3.97	159	3.45	138		

**Distribution of points received by students  
Grading scale: national on ECTS**

Score in points	ECTS assessment	Evaluation on a national scale		Amount of students
		for the exam, diff. offset	for credit	
180-200	A	perfectly	counted	10%
170-179.99	B	fine		25%
160-169.99	C			30%

141-159.99	D	satisfactorily		25%
120-140.99	E			10%
100-119.99	FX	unsatisfactory with the possibility of reassembly	not counted with the possibility of retaking	
1-99.99	F	unsatisfactory with mandatory repeated study of the discipline	not enrolled with mandatory repeated study of the discipline	

## 11. INDICATIVE LIST OF QUESTIONS OF THE FINAL CONTROL

1. Anthropological materialism of L. Feuerbach.
2. Anthropocentric and humanistic nature of philosophy of the Renaissance.
3. Atomistic materialism of Leucippus-Democritus.
4. Human being as a worldview problem.
5. Relationship between law and justice.
6. Plato's teachings about the state and law.
7. The genesis of the subject of philosophy in historical development.
8. The dialectic of democracy, power and freedom.
9. Dialectic and metaphysics as the main philosophical methods.
10. Dialectic and its historical types.
11. Dialectics as a system, its main principles, laws and categories
12. Pre-Socratic era of Ancient philosophy (Miletian school, Pythagoras, Heraclitus, Eleian school).
13. Empiricism of F. Bacon's philosophy. The problem of finding a new method of cognition.
14. A general description of the basic laws of dialectics.
15. General characteristics of the main directions of modern Western philosophy.
16. Idealism, its specificity and types.
17. Historical types of worldview, their features.
18. Historical types of philosophy: basic ideas and principles.
19. Plato's line and Democritus' line in ancient philosophy.
20. Human dimension and polyphony of the subject of philosophy.
21. Matter as a philosophical category.
22. Methodological importance of philosophy for medical sciences.
23. Monism and dualism.
24. Morality and law as forms of social consciousness, their relationship.
25. Natural philosophical views of J. Bruno, H. Galileo.
26. Science in the system of spiritual culture.
27. Necessity, chance, freedom.
28. Neo-Thomism is a religious philosophy of the 20th century.
29. Nominalism and realism in medieval philosophy.
30. The main question of philosophy, its content and structure.
31. The main stages of the development of medieval philosophy: apologetics, patristics and scholasticism.
32. Main categories of dialectics (general characteristics).
33. Basic methods of scientific knowledge.
34. Basic principles of the cognitive process.
35. The main forms of movement of matter, their relationship.
36. Features of the classical era of Ancient philosophy: sophists, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle.
37. Peculiarities of Leninism, Stalinism, neo-Marxism as the main schools of Marxist philosophy.
38. Peculiarities of German classical philosophy.
39. Peculiarities of the interpretation of man, law and the state in medieval philosophy.
40. Peculiarities of the philosophy of the ancient Greeks. Integrity of worldview and syncretic nature of knowledge.
41. Peculiarities of philosophical epistemology as a theory of knowledge of the world.

42. The pantheistic nature of the natural philosophy of J. Bruno and M. Kuzanskyi.
43. Positivism, its main directions and scientific character.
44. Politics and law as forms of social consciousness, their relationship.
45. The concept of "categorical moral imperative" in the philosophy of I. Kant.
46. The concept of being in philosophy. Basic forms of being, their relationship
47. Concept of spiritual life of society.
48. The concept of the unconscious in Z. Freud's psychoanalysis.
49. The concept of social progress, its main criteria.
50. The subject of the philosophy of medicine
51. The subject-practical nature of human consciousness.
52. The principle of geographical determinism and distribution of powers in the philosophy of S. Montesquieu.
53. The problem of alienation in Marxism. Ways to overcome it according to Marx.
54. The problem of truth in philosophy. Its main characteristics.
55. The problem of truth in philosophy. Criterion of truth.
56. The problem of consciousness in philosophy. Social and individual consciousness.
57. The problem of freedom and choice in existentialism.
58. The problem of the meaning of human life in philosophy.
59. The problem of values in philosophy.
60. Space and time as attributes of the existence of matter.
61. The opposite of dialectics and metaphysics, scholasticism, dogmatism, eclecticism.
62. Rationalism and empiricism as defining directions of modern philosophy.
63. Rationalism and irrationalism in the philosophy of the 20th century.
64. Rationalism of the philosophy of R. Descartes.
65. Worldview, its structure and functions.
66. The system of absolute idealism in the philosophy of H. Hegel.
67. Social and legal views of philosophers of the Enlightenment era (Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, Helvetius, Holbach).
68. Social and philosophical views of Aristotle.
69. The specificity of mythology as a historical type of worldview.
70. Specificity of morality as a form of social consciousness.
71. The specificity of the political form of social consciousness.
72. Specificity of religion as a worldview.
73. Specificity of philosophy as a theoretical outlook.
74. The specificity of the philosophical worldview. The main functions of philosophy.
75. The relationship between politics, religion and morality in the philosophy of N. Machiavelli.
76. Correlation between the subject of philosophy and the subject of medical sciences.
77. The relationship between philosophy and religion as forms of social consciousness.
78. Correlation of formational and civilizational approaches to understanding the development of human society.
79. Elemental dialectics as a method of knowledge in Socrates' philosophy.
80. The structure of consciousness. Consciousness and self-awareness.
81. The structure of worldview. Worldview, worldview and worldview.
82. The essence and structure of social consciousness.
83. Theory of social contract Zh.-Zh. Rousseau.
84. Theocentrism as the main principle of the philosophy of the Middle Ages.
85. Philosophy of H. Skovoroda.
86. Philosophy of the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy (XVI-XVIII centuries).
87. Philosophy of Marxism: dialectical and historical materialism.
88. Philosophy of Ukrainian Romanticism (M. V. Gogol).
89. Philosophy of F. Aquinas.
90. Philosophy as a special form of social consciousness. Subject of philosophy.
91. Philosophical hermeneutics. Philosophical concept of culture. Culture as a human world.

92. **Philosophical and philosophical views of representatives of the Ukrainian national movement (T. Shevchenko, M. Kostomarov, M. Hrushevskyi).**
93. **Philosophical and sociological views of representatives of the Ukrainian democratic movement (I. Franko, Lesya Ukrainka, P. Grabovskyi, M. Kotsyubynskyi).**
94. **Forms of social consciousness. The concept of ideology, its role in society.**
95. **Civilization as a concrete-historical existence of culture.**
96. **Modern psychological theories (Z. Freud, K. Jung, V. Frankl, E. Fromm, etc.) and their significance for medicine.**
97. **Illness and health as sociocultural phenomena: metaphysical, anthropological, mythological, psychological aspects.**
98. **The problem of humanization of modern medicine. Models of health (traditional scientific, valeological, psychosomatic, ecological, bioethical, etc.). 86. Biomedical research.**
99. **Philosophical prerequisites for the emergence of bioethics: the contribution of the philosophy of life to the development of bioethics: biologism (F. Nietzsche), intuitionism (A. Bergson).**
100. **The value of philosophy for a doctor.**
101. **The categories essence and phenomenon and their role in medicine.**
102. **Death as a philosophical, sociocultural and medical phenomenon**
103. **The main ideas of phenomenology and their impact on medical practice.**
105. **The problem of the meaning of human existence. The meaning of life and human values. Hierarchy of values of human existence.**

## 12. Recommended literature

1. **Andrushchenko V.P. Mikhalchenko M.I. Modern social philosophy: Course of lectures. - K.: "Geneza", 2003. - 368 p.**
2. **Boychenko I.V., Boychenko M.I. Philosophy : Education. distance guide education / Open International University of Human Development "Ukraine". Distance learning institute. - K.: "Ukraine" University, 2011. - 211 p.**
3. **Vovk V.M., Petrova H.M., Chernei V.V. History of philosophy: reference summary: K.: Atika, 2012. - 275 p.**
4. **Bagpipe G.I. Philosophy of Antiquity and the Middle Ages in the educational context: Study. manual for students higher education closing - K.: Higher education, 2005. - 543 p.**
5. **Gerasymchuk A.A., Tymoshenko Z.I. Course of lectures on philosophy : teaching. study guide / European Univ. - 3rd edition. - K.: Publishing House of the European University, 2007. - 422 p.**
6. **Hubar O.M. Philosophy: interactive course of lectures: education. manual. K.: Center for studies. I-ry, 2012 - 416 p. Code Y/G-93**
7. **Huberskyi L.V., Nadolnyi I.F., Andrushchenko V.P., Rozumnyi V.P., Boychenko V.P. Philosophy : Education. manual / I.F. Nadolny (ed.). - 5 ed., corr. and additional - K.: Vikar, 2005. - 456 p. Code Y/F561**
8. **Kyrylchuk V.T., Reshetov O.O., Stezhko Z.V., Stezhko H.P. Philosophy in a nutshell: N. manual for students higher education closing - 2nd ed., add. - Kirovohrad: Imex-LTD, 2005. - 187 p.**
9. **Tabachkovsky V.G., Bulatov M.O., Khamitov N.V. etc. Philosophy: the world of man. Course of lectures: Education. study guide higher education closing - K.: Lybid, 2003. - 432 p.**
10. **Yu.O. Fediv, N.G. Mozgova. History of Ukrainian philosophy: Study guide. - K.: Ukraine, 2001. - 512 p.**
11. **Rench T. Constitution of morality. Transcendental anthropology and practical philosophy . - K.: Duh i litera, 2010.**
12. **Moskalenko V.F., Popov M.V. Bioethics: philosophical-methodological and socio-medical problems / Moskalenko V.F., Popov M.V. — Vinnytsia: New book, 2005.—218 p.**
23. **Today and bioethics/Ed. Yu.I. Kundieva et al. - K.: VD "Avicenna", 2011. - 400 p**

Approved:



**В.о. Ректора / Acting Rector**

**Mykhailo SALUTA**