

Міністерство освіти і науки України

Харківський національний університет імені В.Н. Каразіна

Кафедра теоретичної і практичної філософії імені професора Й. Б. Шада

“ЗАТВЕРДЖУЮ”

Проректор з науково-педагогічної
роботи
Олександр ГОЛОВКО

“ _____ ” _____ 2022 р.

**РОБОЧА ПРОГРАМА
І НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНИЙ КОМПЛЕКС
НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ**

Філософія (англійською мовою)

рівень вищої освіти *бакалавр*

галузь знань *право, бізнес*

спеціальність *29 міжнародні відносини, 073 менеджмент*

освітня програма *293 міжнародне право, 073 менеджмент*

вид дисципліни *обов'язкова*

факультет *юридичний, Каразинська школа бізнеса*

2022 / 2023 навчальний рік

Програму рекомендовано до затвердження вченою радою філософського факультету

Протокол № 5 від 24 червня 2022 року

РОЗРОБНИКИ ПРОГРАМИ: Загурська Н. В., доктор філософських наук, доцент, професор кафедри теоретичної і практичної філософії імені професора Й. Б. Шада

Програму схвалено на засіданні кафедри теоретичної і практичної філософії імені професора Й. Б. Шада

Протокол № 12 від 10 червня 2022 року

Завідувач кафедри теоретичної і практичної філософії імені професора Й. Б. Шада

_____ Олег ПЕРЕПЕЛИЦЯ

Програму погоджено з гарантом освітньої програми

Програму погоджено методичною комісією філософського факультету

Протокол від 15 червня 2022 року № 10

Голова науково-методичної комісії філософського факультету

_____ Сергій ГОЛІКОВ

INTRODUCTION

The program of the discipline «**Philosophy**» is made according to the educational level of preparation of the bachelor's degree in specialty 29 public-law, specialization 082 International law.

1. Description of the discipline

1.1. The aim of studying of the discipline

Studying philosophy develops abilities that are not only essential to almost any vocation, but instills qualities vital to one's growth as a person. Moreover, for many students such qualities quite often produce practical benefits as well.

1.2. The main tasks of studying the discipline

Studying philosophy not only provides general career preparation, but in many cases specific preparation as well. Here are just a few examples: the student pursuing medicine will benefit from studying bioethics, the student pursuing art, film, or music will benefit from studying aesthetics, of the philosophy of music, the student pursuing literature will benefit from studying the philosophy of literature, the student pursuing law, or political science will benefit from studying the philosophy of law, or political philosophy; the student pursuing business will benefit from studying business ethics, the student pursuing theology, or religion will benefit from studying the philosophy of religion, the student pursuing some arena of science will benefit from studying philosophy of science, the student pursuing computer science or engineering will benefit from studying logic and the student pursuing psychology will benefit from studying the philosophy of mind. *If you want to succeed in business, don't get an M. B. A. Study philosophy instead.* M. Stewart «The Management Myth».

1.3. Number of credits – 4

1.4. Total hours – 56

1.5. Features of the discipline	
Standard	
Full-time form	Part-time form
Year of preparation	
2-nd	-
Term	
4-th	-
Lectures	
32 h.	h.
Practical, seminar classes	
32 h.	h.
Laboratory classes	
h.	h.
Independent work	
72 h.	h.
Individual tasks	
h.	

1.6. Planned studying outcomes

Philosophy majors develop problem solving skills at a level of abstraction that cannot be achieved through the case study or profession-specific approach favored in disciplines geared towards occupational training. People with strong abstract reasoning skills do better in applied fields, on average, than people who lack the ability to abstract from particular problem-situations.

General Skills:

- to think through a problem clearly,
- to communicate a solution effectively,
- to think, speak, and write clearly and critically,
- to communicate effectively,
- to form original, creative solutions to problems,
- to develop reasoned arguments for one's views,
- to appreciate views different from one's own,
- to analyze complex material,
- to investigate difficult questions in a systematic fashion.

Critical Thinking Skills:

- to think logically;
- to identify the key issues in a discussion;
- to assess the pros and cons of proposed solutions;
- to ask the right questions;
- to see beyond superficial categorizations (i. e., «to think outside the box»);
- to draw accurate conclusions from confusing data;
- to clarify purposes, principles, and general objectives;
- to differentiate fact from value.

Problem-Solving Skills:

- to find creative solutions to hard problems;
- to define the parameters of a problem;
- to look at a problem from different angles and to identify alternative courses of action;
- to identify useful resource materials for solving a problem;
- to factor complex problems into solvable pieces.

Argument Skills:

- to use argumentation techniques to persuade others;
- to assess the implications of a proposal.

Communication Skills:

- to express and to explain difficult ideas clearly and straightforwardly;
- to express one's point of view while respecting the views of others;
- to use a variety of tools and strategies to convey information.

Information Management:

- to sort, compile and rank data;
- to evaluate information and to use it to solve problems;
- to locate information in many electronic and paper media;
- to use creative insight to guide information searches;
- to abstract concepts in order to summarize information;
- to focus on the big picture, to see the forest and the trees;
- to discern what is valuable from what is irrelevant.

2. Topical plan of the discipline

SECTION 1. *General problems and history of philosophy*

TOPIC 1. *What is philosophy*

Philosophy as a love of wisdom. Different definitions of philosophy. The Value of Philosophy according to B. Russell. Philosophical methods. Philosophical argumentation.

TOPIC 2. *Divisions of Philosophy*

Natural, metaphysical and moral philosophy. Metaphysics as the philosophical study of reality nature. Ontology as the philosophical study of being. Epistemology is the study of knowledge. The main

questions of metaphysics, ontology as the philosophical study of being and epistemology. Areas of current philosophy.

TOPIC 3. *Ancient Philosophy*

History of philosophy as a significant part of philosophy, as a history of answers and arguments about philosophical very questions. From myth to logos. Philosophy of elements. Pythagorean school. Sophists. Socratic Method. Gnoseology of Plato. Plato's metaphors of chariot and cave. The state according to Plato. Aristotelian metaphysics. Matter and form. Essentiality and accidentality. Teleology. Material, formal, efficient and final causes. Cynical philosophy of Antisthenes and Diogenes of Sinope. Epicurean atomism. Free will according to Epicurus. Stoicist fatalism. Logic of stoics. Skepticist suspending of judgement. The concept of ataraxia. Neoplatonic philosophy. Plotinus's influence on following philosophy.

TOPIC 4. *Rationalism*

Knowledge through reason. Mathematics as the paradigm example of knowledge. Cartesian skepticism. Epistemological project of providing systematic justification of knowledge. *Cogito Ergo Sum* or *I think, therefore I exist*. Dualistic Cartesian philosophy of mind. *The Passions of the Soul*. Monism of Benedict Spinoza. Infinite number attributes of the substance. Intellectual love. Determinism. Monadology of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. Psychological monad as a reflection of all creation. Plurality of substances.

TOPIC 5. *Empiricism*

Knowledge grounded in sense experience. Mind as a tabula rasa, a blank slate. Simple and complex ideas. Primary and secondary qualities. Liberty as a freedom from domination, but not freedom to do whatever one pleases. Property rights as natural extensions of a human liberty. Idealism on empiricist grounds by George Berkeley. Sense impressions as an appearances. Empiricist epistemology by David Hume. Impressions and ideas. The role of imagination. A priori and a posteriori reasoning. Skeptical Empiricism about a moral truths. Self as a bundle of experiences.

SECTION 2. *Particular problems of philosophy*

TOPIC 6. *Ethics*

Ethics about what we ought to do, what it would be best to do, how we ought to live, how we ought to treat others and how we ought to organize our communities. Good and evil, right and wrong, virtue and vice, justice and crime. Right and wrong conduct. Moral epistemology. Descriptive and prescriptive ethics. Applied, normative ethics and meta-ethics. Ethical conventionalism, relativism, subjectivism and realism. Immanuel Kant about on intrinsic value. Hypothetical and Categorical Imperatives. Formulations of Categorical Imperatives. Ethical monism and pluralism. Instrumental values are useful to me. Fundamental values are useful for me.

TOPIC 7. *Philosophy of love*

Need, appetite, passion, love. Pragma is practical kind of love. The problem of sex-objectivation. Storge is obligative kind of love. Family affection. Mania is obsessive kind of love. Partner's personal space. Agape is selfless kind of love. Ludus is game kind of love. Love affair. Tokos is creative kind of love. Pteros is destructive kind of love. Eros is ideal kind of love. Erotic and sexuality. Philia is friendly kind of love. Actual conceptions of love.

TOPIC 8. *Philosophy of happiness*

Aristotle about a passive and an active happiness. Eudaimonia as living well and doing well. Happiness as telos. Happiness requires more than just a virtue. In Epicurus views happiness needs natural and necessary pleasures. Significance of good habits. Importance of wisdom (prudence) and friendship. According to Stoics happiness is achieved in accepting of fate. Concerning with things within our control according to Epictetus. According Utilitarians happiness as a pain and no pleasure from utilitarian point of view. To maximize overall happiness is an aim of John Stuart Mille. Happiness needs both instrumental and fundamental, intrinsic values.

TOPIC 9. *Philosophical anthropology*

Philosophical anthropology as a trend in German philosophy and a special discipline in philosophy. Human being as a loving being according to Scheler. Intersections of love, knowledge and values. Human being as a value-bearer. Rank of values according to Scheler. Value's (disvalue's) existence or non-existence. Basic moral tenor of the person. An order and disorder of the heart. Human beings as a problems for themselves. Homo religious, homo sapiens, homo faber, homo dionysiacus, homo creator.

TOPIC 10. *Aesthetics and philosophy of art*

Concept of beauty in a natural landscape, of a person or a human-made object. Whether beauty is in the eye of the beholder: objectivist, subjectivist and culturalist kinds of answers. The interrelation between beauty and higher metaphysical qualities, such as goodness, truth and unity. Beauty-goodness theory (kalokagatia). Beauty-goodness as a related purest form. Irrespective good and beauty in and of themselves. Concept of taste. The psychological faculty of taste enables to detect beauty within objects. Possibility to improve the taste. Esthetic and taste. The evolutionary origin of our human sense of beauty. Sense of beauty as an advantage of sexual selection. Intuitionism, imitationism, expressivism, formalism. Family resemblance and the institutional definition. Inaesthetics by Badiou.

TOPIC 11. *Feminist and gender philosophy*

Feminism is both an intellectual commitment and a political movement that seeks justice for women and the end of sexism in all forms. Feminist philosophy about women, their roles and locations. Beauvoir about becoming a wo/man. Denaturalizing of heteronormative sexuality. Woman's happiness and freedom. Neither alienation from sexuality nor risk for ideas/ideals. Subject and Other in erotics. An importance of Foucault's philosophy for a queer theories. Genealogical approach to identity in conceptions of sexuality. Gender studies as an interdisciplinary studies. Gender as a social and cultural construction. Gender Trouble according to Butler. Need of the gender lenses. Feminist contribution in philosophy.

TOPIC 12. *Philosophy of law and justice*

Relationship between law and morality, logics, politics, etc. Legal positivism vs. natural law. Hobbes' philosophy of law. Kantian and positivist conceptions of law. Kelsen about the basic norm. Hart between formalism and rule-scepticism. Dworkin about black-letter provisions. John Austin's version of legal positivism. Finnis's view on law as an expression of a deeper moral and political theory and a framework of institutions. Dworkin about constructive interpretation of law. The problem of legislation and the problem of adjudication according to Unger. Force of law according to Jacques Derrida.

TOPIC 13. *Environmental Philosophy, Bioethics and Aesthetics*

Environmental philosophy as philosophy first of all the natural world. Environmental philosophy as an alternative to anthropocentric one. Ecojustice, political ecology, sustainable development ethics, ecofeminism, ethics and sense of place and so on. Animal rights. A biocentric ethics about respect to life. A plant as neither a subject, no an inanimate object. Bioethics as inclusive ethics of biodiversity. Land ethic by Leopold. Serres about social contract and natural contracts. Deep ecology. Medical ethics, genet(h)ics, etc. as a subsets of bioethics. Intuitionism by Wittgenstein and after. Speciesism.

TOPIC 14. *Postmodern Philosophy*

Ihab Hassan's table of modernism and postmodernism. Postmodern, postmodernism, postmodernity. Postmodern conditions according to Lyotard. What philosophy is according to Deleuze. Concept of the Concept. Simulacre by Deleuze and Baudrillard. Hyperreality. Critic of phallocentrism and deconstruction by Derrida. Suspension of philosophy from truth procedures, conditions: science (ontology) – joy – the matheme, politics – enthusiasm – ethics – political invention, art – pleasure – the poem, love – happiness – anthropology, psychoanalysis according to Badiou.

TOPIC 15. *Speculative realism and object-oriented ontology*

Speculative realism as post-Continental philosophy. Object-oriented ontology (OOO) about importance of things. The real beyond human experience. OOO by Harman and Levi Bryant. Transcendental materialism by Grant. Life itself according to Thacker. Transcendental nihilism by Brassier. Bryant's ontology. Hyperobjects according to Morton. Alien phenomenology by Bogost. Berry and Galloway's pancomputationalism and digital philosophy. Bennett's *Vibrant Matter*. Speculative naturalism by Niemoczynski.

3. Structure of the discipline

Section titles	Number of hours											
	full-time form						part-time form					
	in total	including					in total	including				
l		p	lab.	ind.	i.w.	l		p	lab.	ind.	i.w.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Section 1. General problems of philosophy												
Total for section 1	28	12	16									
Section 2. Particular problems of philosophy												
Total for section 2	36	20	16									
<i>In total</i>	64	32	32									

4. Topics of the seminar (practical, laboratory) classes

№ n/o	The title of the topic	Number of hours
1	Metaphysics // The Blackwell Companion to Philosophy. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2002.	8
2	Epistemology // The Blackwell Companion to Philosophy. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2002.	8
3	Ethics; Bioethics, Genethics and Medical Ethics; Environmental Ethics; Business Ethics // The Blackwell Companion to Philosophy. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2002.	8
4	Philosophy and Feminism // The Blackwell Companion to Philosophy. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2002.	8
	<i>In total</i>	32

5. Tasks for independent work

№ n/o	Types, content of independent work	Number of hours
In-depth studying of topics:		
1	Philosophy: areas, history and contemporary trends	8
2	Ontology, metaphysics and epistemology	8
3	Ethics	8
4	Philosophical anthropology	8
5	Gender studies	8
Writing an essay:		
6	What is philosophy	32

6. Individual tasks

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7. Studying methods

During the taking of the course the following studying methods are carried out. Preliminary preparation through entrance control, diagnostic testing, interrogation, acquaintance or repetition of terminology. Submission of new information through the presentation of course topics, search for answers to questions, discussion of cases. Training through observation of the phenomenon, questions and answers, questions for self-control, discussion, debate, non-assessment tasks, watching movies, interactive practical tasks.

8. Methods of control

Current control is realized during seminar classes and through tests.
In additional individual self-control and writing an essay is supposed.
Final control is realizing by exam paper.

Exam question:

1. Philosophy: science or art?
2. Main trends in philosophy.
3. General features of contemporary philosophy.
4. Ontology.
5. Metaphysics.
6. Epistemology.
7. Ethics.
8. Bioethics.
9. A human in philosophy.
10. Contemporary trends of philosophical anthropology.
11. Esthetics and philosophy of art.
12. Gender as a subject of philosophical analyses.

Questions for self-control:

What is philosophy?
What can be done with philosophy?
Why study philosophy?
What is being?
What is the nature of reality?
Is the world strictly composed of matter?
Do people have free wills?
What is truth?
What is it for one event to cause another?
What is knowledge?
Do we know anything at all?
How do we know what we know?
Can we be justified in claiming to know certain things?
How do you know that you know the stuff you think you know?
What is good? What makes actions or people good?
What is right? What makes actions right?
Is morality objective or subjective?
How should I treat others?

What is a human?

What is a person? What makes a person the same through time?

Do people have minds? If so, how is the mind related to the body?

What is gender?

Control tasks:

1. The word «philosophy» derives from:

- a) latin, meaning «love of life»;
- b) greek, meaning «love of wisdom»;
- c) jewish, meaning «love of knowledge»;
- d) icelandic, meaning «love of fish».

2. Philosopher is

- a) a lover of wisdom;
- b) a husband of wisdom;
- c) a magician;
- d) a sage.

3. B. Russell argues that philosophy

- a) frees human;
- b) enslaves human;
- c) consoles human;
- d) supports human.

4. Philosophical methods include

- a) questioning and critical discussion;
- b) questioning and critical debates;
- c) questioning and critical disapproval;
- d) questioning and critical condemnation.

5. Metaphysical issues are concerned with

- a) the nature of reality;
- b) the nature of human being;
- c) the nature of knowledge;
- d) the nature of art.

6. Ontology is the philosophical study of

- a) being;
- b) human;
- c) knowledge;
- d) art.

7. Ontology is

- a) the theory of existence (or being);
- b) the theory of «ought»;
- c) the theory of knowledge;
- d) another name for the Socratic Method.

8. Epistemology is the study of

- a) being;
- b) human;
- c) knowledge;
- d) art.

9. The view that we can't have knowledge is called

- a) skepticism;
- b) stoicism;
- c) cynicism;
- d) atomism.

10. According to G. Deleuze, philosophy is the art of

- a) creating concepts;

- b) creating notions;
- c) creating images;
- d) destroying concepts.

11. According to A. Badiou philosophy is suspended from

- a) truth procedures;
- b) truth comprehension;
- c) fallacy procedures;
- d) lies procedures.

12. Water is source of ultimate reality according to:

- a) Thales;
- b) Anaximander;
- c) Anaximenes;
- d) Heraclitus.

13. *Everything that is, is in a state of flux* is affirmed by

- a) Thales;
- b) Anaximander;
- c) Anaximenes;
- d) Heraclitus.

14. Heraclitus believed that

- a) the world was made up of tiny «atoms»;
- b) the world was made from water;
- c) change has a form that underlies all reality;
- d) there was an ultimate force ruling the universe.

15. Pythagoras brought philosophy closer to

- a) mathematics;
- b) biology;
- c) logic;
- d) law.

16. Knowledge often is defined by Plato as

- a) any idea;
- b) an idea about God or the supernatural;
- c) justified true beliefs;
- d) the foundations of self-consciousness.

17. Plato believed in the immortality of the

- a) animals;
- b) souls;
- c) Gods;
- d) spirits.

18. The Republic by Plato is about

- a) an ideal society and government;
- b) the Greek heroes;
- c) the Greek gods powers and symbols;
- d) a war in Ancient Greece.

19. Aristotle's best known idea is

- a) parabolas;
- b) The Golden Mean;
- c) love;
- d) the theory of forms.

20. Aristotle affirmed, that the goal of a life is

- a) loneliness;
- b) love;
- c) happiness;
- d) friendship.

21. *I would rather go mad than feel pleasure* spoke

- a) Antisthenes;
- b) Epicurus;
- c) Zeno;
- d) Plotinus.

22. *I am looking for a genuine man* spoke

- a) Diogenes of Sinope;
- b) Epicurus;
- c) Zeno;
- d) Plotinus.

23. Epicurus accepted

- a) determinism;
- b) ascetism;
- c) atomism;
- d) idealism.

24. Epicurus held, that happiness needs a

- a) love;
- b) loneliness;
- c) friendship;
- d) pleasure.

25. Zeno was a

- a) voluntarist;
- b) fatalist;
- c) hedonist;
- d) naturalist.

26. Stoics assert, that a fate is

- a) aleatoric;
- b) free;
- c) changed;
- d) fated.

27. Sceptics suggested

- a) refuse judgment;
- b) suspend judgement;
- c) assert judgment;
- d) all the above.

28. Skeptical suspending of judgment leads to

- a) aristocracy;
- b) ataraxy;
- c) kalokagathia;
- d) all the above.

29. Plotinus identified The One with the

- a) Intellect;
- b) Soul;
- c) Beauty;
- d) all the above.

30. Origin of Western philosophy is

- a) Greek philosophy;
- b) Slavic philosophy;
- c) philosophy of Far East;
- d) philosophy of Near East.

31. Rationalists claim that

- a) beliefs cannot be justified;

- b) knowledge comes through sense experience;
- c) reason alone can be trusted to provide knowledge;
- d) we should doubt everything.

32. *Cogito ergo sum* means (*I think, therefore I am*) is affirmed by

- a) Descartes;
- b) Spinoza;
- c) Leibniz;
- d) Hume.

33. Descartes was a

- a) monist;
- b) dualist;
- c) physicalist;
- d) idealist.

34. Descartes views on the physical world are

- a) naturalism;
- b) organicism;
- c) mechanism;
- d) technicism.

35. Beliefs justified through the evidence is

- a) rationalism;
- b) empiricism;
- c) materialism;
- d) idealism.

36. The distinguishing of belief from knowledge is

- a) the mind-body problem;
- b) dualism;
- c) double consciousness;
- d) the method of doubt.

37. Spinoza was a

- a) monist;
- b) dualist;
- c) physicalist;
- d) idealist.

38. According to Spinoza perfect love is

- a) physical;
- b) sensual;
- c) intellectual;
- d) spiritual.

39. Method of Spinoza is

- a) arithmetical;
- b) geometrical;
- c) algebraical;
- d) differential.

40. Leibniz was a

- a) monist;
- b) dualist;
- c) physicalist;
- d) pluralist.

41. Monad is a notion, using by

- a) Descartes;
- b) Spinoza;
- c) Leibniz;
- d) Hume.

42. Pre-established harmony is notion by
- Descartes;
 - Spinoza;
 - Leibniz;
 - Hume.
43. Empiricists claim that
- beliefs cannot be justified;
 - knowledge comes through sense experience;
 - reason alone can be trusted to provide knowledge;
 - we should doubt everything.
44. According to Lock the mind starts off
- as a tabula rasa, a blank slate;
 - as a curriculum vitae, a tracker;
 - as a terra incognita, an unknown land;
 - hic et nunc, here and now.
45. Lock asserts that a sense experience is a source of a
- simple ideas;
 - complex ideas;
 - complicated ideas;
 - sophisticated ideas.
46. Lock's political views was
- tyrannical;
 - authoritarian;
 - liberal;
 - democratic.
47. Political philosophy of Lock issues from
- contest;
 - liberty;
 - love;
 - friendship.
48. Idealists claim that there is
- physical substance underlying a sense impressions;
 - no physical substance underlying a sense impressions;
 - no spiritual substance underlying a sense impressions;
 - spiritual substance underlying a sense impressions.
49. Materialists claim that there is
- physical substance underlying a sense impressions;
 - no physical substance underlying a sense impressions;
 - no spiritual substance underlying a sense impressions;
 - spiritual substance underlying a sense impressions.
50. Berkeley argued, that a sense impressions are
- mere superstition;
 - mere prejudices;
 - mere beliefs;
 - mere appearances.
51. According to Berkeley in our absence things
- appears;
 - disappears;
 - exists;
 - don't exist.
52. Hume distinguished impressions from ideas through
- their vividness;

- b) their vitality;
- c) their livingness;
- d) measuring tool.

53. Hume asserts that the imagination is guided by

- a) association;
- b) calculation;
- c) presentation;
- d) observation.

54. After Hume truths about the external world depends on

- a) a priori reasoning;
- b) hic et nunc reasoning;
- c) a posteriori reasoning;
- d) eternal reasoning.

55. According to Hume self is a

- a) bundle of feelings;
- b) bundle of experiences;
- c) bundle of beliefs;
- d) bundle of thoughts.

56. Philosophy of science is

- a) the science of reality;
- b) the science of world;
- c) the science of consciousness;
- d) the science of science.

57. The Positivists employed

- a) Empiricism;
- b) Rationalism;
- c) Spiritualism;
- d) Metaphysics.

58. Most of philosophy is verified as

- a) true;
- b) false;
- c) both true and false;
- d) neither true nor false.

59. According to Popper hypothesis must be

- a) refutable;
- b) falsifiable;
- c) testable;
- d) verifiable.

60. On Kuhn's view, paradigm is a

- a) parable;
- b) framework;
- c) explanation;
- d) state of affairs.

61. Philosophers of mind research a

- a) psychic;
- b) thinking;
- c) consciousness;
- d) mental states.

62. Logical Behaviorism is based on

- a) Empiricism;
- b) Rationalism;
- c) Idealism;
- d) Spiritualism.

63. On The Brain State Identity Theory

- a) mind is parallel with the brain;
- b) mind is identical with the brain;
- c) mind is correspondent with the brain;
- d) mind communicates with the brain.

64. Functionalism is compatible with

- a) Metaphysics;
- b) Idealism;
- c) Spiritualism;
- d) Dualism.

65. Property Dualism is a theory of

- a) Descartes;
- b) Lock;
- c) Hume;
- d) Chalmers.

66. Ethics is a study of a

- a) moral;
- b) human;
- c) knowledge;
- d) art.

67. The specific ethical matters

- a) are issues of applied ethics;
- b) are issues of normative ethics;
- c) are issues of meta-ethics;
- d) aren't issues at all.

68. How things ought to be

- a) is issue of applied ethics;
- b) is issue of normative ethics;
- c) is issue of meta-ethics;
- d) isn't issue at all.

69. Fundamental ethical questions

- a) are issues of applied ethics;
- b) are issues of normative ethics;
- c) are issues of meta-ethics;
- d) aren't issue at all.

70. Ethical Realism implies that ethical truths

- a) are made true by facts;
- b) are made true by ideas;
- c) are made true by conventions;
- d) aren't, only subjective ethical sentiments.

71. Ethical Conventionalism implies that ethical truths

- a) are made true by facts;
- b) are made true by ideas;
- c) are made true by conventions;
- d) aren't, only subjective ethical sentiments.

72. Ethical Subjectivism implies that ethical truths

- a) are made true by facts;
- b) are made true by ideas;
- c) are made true by conventions;
- d) aren't, only subjective ethical sentiments.

73. Kant's moral theory is grounded on

- a) relative value;

- b) intrinsic value;
- c) subjective value;
- d) isn't grounded.

74. A hypothetical imperative suggests

- a) respect for person;
- b) respect for law;
- c) achieving some goal;
- d) nothing.

75. A categorical imperative suggests

- a) respect for person;
- b) respect for law;
- c) achieving some goal;
- d) nothing.

76. Ethical Monism is based on

- a) a single value;
- b) two kinds of values;
- c) achieving some goal;
- d) a plurality of values.

77. Ethical Dualism is based on

- a) a single value;
- b) two kinds of values;
- c) achieving some goal;
- d) a plurality of values.

78. Ethical Pluralism is based on

- a) a single value;
- b) two kinds of values;
- c) achieving some goal;
- d) a plurality of values.

79. Mania is

- a) creative kind of love;
- b) obsessive kind of love;
- c) selfless kind of love;
- d) practical kind of love.

80. Eros is

- a) ideal kind of love;
- b) destructive kind of love;
- c) selfless kind of love;
- d) practical kind of love.

81. Agape is

- a) creative kind of love;
- b) destructive kind of love;
- c) selfless kind of love;
- d) practical kind of love.

82. Ludus is

- a) creative kind of love;
- b) destructive kind of love;
- c) selfless kind of love;
- d) game kind of love.

83. Storge is

- a) creative kind of love;
- b) obligative kind of love;
- c) selfless kind of love;
- d) practical kind of love.

84. Pragma is

- a) creative kind of love;
- b) destructive kind of love;
- c) selfless kind of love;
- d) practical kind of love.

85. Tokos is

- a) creative kind of love;
- b) destructive kind of love;
- c) selfless kind of love;
- d) practical kind of love.

86. Pteros is

- a) creative kind of love;
- b) destructive kind of love;
- c) selfless kind of love;
- d) practical kind of love.

87. Philia is

- a) creative kind of love;
- b) destructive kind of love;
- c) selfless kind of love;
- d) friendly kind of love.

88. Instrumental values are useful

- a) to me;
- b) for me;
- c) of me;
- d) isn't useful.

89. Fundamental values are useful

- a) to me;
- b) for me;
- c) of me;
- d) isn't useful.

90. Happiness needs

- a) instrumental values;
- b) fundamental values;
- c) both instrumental and fundamental values;
- d) needn't values.

91. It's more preferable a happiness, which is

- a) passive;
- b) active;
- c) quite;
- d) spiritual.

92. Happiness requires

- a) less than a virtue;
- b) just a virtue;
- c) more than just a virtue;
- d) doesn't require anything.

93. In Epicurus views happiness needs

- a) natural and necessary pleasures;
- b) natural and unnecessary pleasures;
- c) unnatural and unnecessary pleasures;
- d) doesn't need anything.

94. According to Stoics happiness is achieved

- a) in denial of fate;

- b) in the rejection of fate;
- c) in accepting of fate;
- d) unachievable.

95. Epictetus concerned with things

- a) within our control;
- b) out of our control;
- c) which is uncontrolled;
- d) doesn't concern with things.

96. According Utilitarists happiness is

- a) a pleasure and a pain;
- b) a pleasure and no pain;
- c) a pain and no pleasure;
- d) doesn't exist.

97. To maximize overall happiness is an aim of

- a) Aristotle;
- b) Epicurus;
- c) Epictetus;
- d) John Stuart Mille.

98. Feminist philosophy

- a) knowledge;
- b) goodness;
- c) beauty;
- d) relationship.

99. Philosophical anthropology is a study of a

- a) moral;
- b) human;
- c) knowledge;
- d) art.

100. Esthetics is a study of a

- a) moral;
- b) human;
- c) knowledge;
- d) art.

9. Scheme of scoring

Current control, independent work, individual tasks															Control work provided by the syllabus	Individual task	In total	Exam work	In total
Section 1				Section 2															
T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15					
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			60	40	100

Scale of scoring

The sum of points for all types of educational activities during the term	Score for the exam
90–100	excellent
70–89	good
50–69	satisfactory
1–49	poor

Evaluation criteria

The exam task consists of two tasks,
each is graded on the following points system:

27-40 scores	the student demonstrated a thorough knowledge of the content of the exam question, made deep philosophical analysis of the problem, knowledge of the basic principles of the philosophical primary sources and recommended literature, the answer fully represents some philosophical problem; the answer is succinctly, clearly, logically, and consistently worded conclusions, the answer contains a juxtaposition of different approaches to solving a particular problem, their critical analysis, the answer is well written and demonstrates a high level of learning material
19-26 scores	student demonstrated knowledge of the content of the exam question, explained in a reasoned manner the specified problem, the answer as a whole represents a philosophical problem, analysis of different points of view on the specified issues, the answer is succinct and consistent, but contains some inaccuracies and errors in the logic of presentation of the material and own conclusions are not substantiated, the answer contains a comparison of different approaches to solving a particular problem without own analysis
13-18 scores	the student demonstrated some knowledge of the content of the exam question, outlining basic the position of the problem specified, enlightened knowledge is fragmentary, there is no analysis of different points of view on the specified issues, the answer is not sufficiently consistent and logical and own conclusions are absent
7-12 scores	student demonstrated some knowledge of the exam question without analysis of the specified issues, the answer is fragmentary, conclusions and generalizations are missing or don't correspond to the content of the question
1-6 scores	partial answer, analysis of the specified issues is absent, conclusions are absent or aren't relevant to the content of the question
0 scores	the answer is missing or answer isn't relevant to the content of the question

10. Recommended literature

Basic

- Blackburn S. *Think: A Compelling Introduction to Philosophy*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999.
- Craig E. *Philosophy. A Very Short Introduction*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2002.
- Solomon R., Higgins K. *The Big Questions: A Short Introduction to Philosophy*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth, Cengage Learning, 2010.
- Russell B. *A History of Western Philosophy and Its Connection with Political and Social Circumstances from the Earliest Times to the Present Day*. New York: Simon & Schuster, Inc., 1972.
- Russell B. *The Problems of Philosophy*. New York: Barnes & Noble, 2004.
- Russ Pain W. *An Introduction to Philosophy*.
<https://commons.bellevuecollege.edu/wrussellpayne/an-introduction-to-philosophy/>
- Stevenson Jay. *The Complete Idiot's Guide to Philosophy*. New York: Alpha, 2002.
- The Blackwell Companion to Philosophy*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2002.
- The Philosophy Book (Big Ideas Simply Explained)*. London: Dorling Kindersley, 2011.
- Westphal J. *Philosophical Propositions: An Introduction to Philosophy*. London: Routledge, 2005.

Additional

- Cathcart Th. *The Trolley Problem*. New York: Workman, 2013.
- Cathcart Th., Klein D. *Aristotle and an Aardvark Go to Washington: Understanding Political Doublespeak through Philosophy and Jokes*. New York: Abrams Image, 2007.
- Cathcart Th., Klein D. *Heidegger and a Hippo Walk through Those Pearly Gates*. New York: Penguin, 2009.
- Cathcart Th., Klein D. *I Think, Therefore I Draw: Understanding Philosophy Through Cartoons*. New York: Penguin, 2018.
- Cathcart Th., Klein D. *Plato and a Platypus Walk into a Bar: Understanding Philosophy through Jokes*. New York: Abrams Image, 2006.
- Cohen Th. *Jokes: Philosophical Thoughts on Joking Matters*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1999.
- Deleuze G., Guattari F. *What Is Philosophy?* London: Verso, 1994.
- Klein D. *The Travels with Epicurus*. New York: Penguin, 2012.
- Negarestani R. *What Is Philosophy? Part One: Axioms and Programs* // www.e-flux.com/journal/67/60702/what-is-philosophy-part-one-axioms-and-programs/
- Negarestani R. *What Is Philosophy? Part II: Programs and Realizabilities* // <https://www.e-flux.com/journal/69/60608/what-is-philosophy-part-two-programs-and-realizabilities/>

11. Links to information resources on the Internet, video-lectures, other methodological support

Basic

- <https://open.bccampus.ca/browse-our-collection/find-open-textbooks/?uuid=24d4160c-c8b2-4f3b-9d5c-7203c92b790b&contributor&keyword&subject>
- [https://cdn.preterhuman.net/texts/thought_and_writing/philosophy/Honderich,%20Ted%20\(ed.\)%20-%20The%20Oxford%20Companion%20To%20Philosophy.pdf](https://cdn.preterhuman.net/texts/thought_and_writing/philosophy/Honderich,%20Ted%20(ed.)%20-%20The%20Oxford%20Companion%20To%20Philosophy.pdf)
- <https://svetlogike.files.wordpress.com/2014/02/the-blackwell-companion-to-philosophy-2ed-2002.pdf>
- https://transversalinflexions.files.wordpress.com/2015/04/deleuze-3207-what_is_philosophy-fenomenologie-van-schilderkunst.pdf
- <http://www.ditext.com/russell/rus15.html>
- <http://guides.lib.jmu.edu/philosophy>
- <https://www.apaonline.org>
- <https://www.philosophicalgourmet.com>

<https://plato.stanford.edu/contents.html>
<https://www.iep.utm.edu>
<http://legacy.earlham.edu/~peters/philinks.htm>
<http://www.philosophersnet.com>
<https://philosophynow.org>
<http://www.angelfire.com/ego/philosophyradio/>
<https://www.philosophersimprint.org>
<http://ota.ox.ac.uk/>

Infographics, etc.

<https://dailynous.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/mapofphilosophy.png>
Map of Philosophy
<http://coppelia.io/2012/06/graphing-the-history-of-philosophy/>
Graphing the history of philosophy | Coppelia
<https://existentialcomics.com/comic/250>
A Brief History of Metaphysics – Existential Comics
<http://www.jamesbowman.me/post/socratic-questions-revisited/>
Socratic questions revisited
<https://www.utm.edu/staff/jfieser/class/110/3-hellenistic.htm>
Hellenistic philosophy
<https://imgur.com/r/Stoicism/x2zZGIG>
Twenty-First Century Stoicism
<https://m.blog.naver.com/PostView.nhn?blogId=weijung&logNo=221383821357&proxyReferer=https:%2F%2Fwww.google.com%2F>
Dualism vs. Monism
<https://pediaa.com/what-is-the-difference-between-hypothetical-and-categorical-imperative/>
What is the Difference Between Hypothetical and Categorical Imperative
<https://www.businessinsider.in/9-of-history-s-greatest-philosophers-reveal-the-secret-to-happiness/articleshow/52907620.cms>
The Color Wheel Theory Of Love Can Illuminate Your Love Story!
<http://www.fengshuidana.com/2017/09/13/the-color-wheel-theory-of-love-can-illuminate-your-love-story/>
From Love Letters by Maiko Tanaka
<http://www.scapegoatjournal.org/docs/09/TANAKA.pdf>
The 3 Key Ideas from Aristotle That Will Help You Flourish
<https://www.productiveflourishing.com/aristotle-the-good-life-and-gtd/>
9 of history's greatest philosophers reveal the secret to happiness
<https://blog.adioma.com/meaning-of-life-according-to-philosophy/>
The Meaning of Life According to Different Philosophies
<https://mappalicious.com/2016/02/03/fabulous-infographic-why-people-become-unhappy/>
Why People become Unhappy
<https://treehouseletter.com/2020/04/18/are-we-killing-the-fat-man-the-corona-trolley-dilemma/>
Are We Killing the Fat Man? The Corona Trolley Dilemma
<https://www.slideshare.net/auasdp/philosophical-anthropology>
Philosophical Anthropology
<https://cs14d.wordpress.com/2018/04/24/human-teleology-in-plessners-philosophical-anthropology/>
anthropology/
Human teleology in Plessner's philosophical anthropology
<https://prezi.com/u7ydkgfgsvl/philosophy-of-man-philosophical-anthropology-0-introduction/>
Philosophy of Man (Philosophical Anthropology)
<https://slidetodoc.com/properties-of-art-the-categories-we-use-to/>
Properties of Art. The categories we use to

<https://www.theartstory.org/section-movements-timeline.htm>

Modern Art Movements: 1870s to 1980s

<https://artsandculture.google.com/experiment/sgF5ivv105ukhA>

Play a Kandinsky

<https://pangendering.tumblr.com/post/98779473546/gender-symbols>

pangendering

<https://www.vectorstock.com/royalty-free-vector/feminism-infographics-book-pages-vector-20560459>

Body Positive Wave

<https://www.homeworkjoy.com/infographics/what-is-natural-law-theory-in-philosophy/>

What is Natural Law Theory in Philosophy

<https://prezi.com/3eun2zx-jzbx/natural-law-ethics/>

Natural Law

<https://prezi.com/desshuenwcm/the-philosophy-of-law-hla-hart/>

The Philosophy of Law: H.L.A Hart

<https://olafureliasson.net/archive/exhibition/EXH101069/the-weather-project#slideshow>

Olafur Eliasson. The Weather Project

<https://dsrny.com/project/blur-building>

Blur Building – Diller Scofidio + Renfro

https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-40355-7_1

Visceral Design: Sites of Intra-action at the Interstices of Waves and Particles

<http://www.iaacblog.com/programs/discussion-object-oriented-ontology/>

Discussion on Object Oriented Ontology and Architecture

<http://maaikelauwaert.com/articles/soul-snatchers/>

Material World

https://www.artspace.com/magazine/interviews_features/the_big_idea/a-guide-to-object-oriented-ontology-art-53690

What Is Object-Oriented Ontology? A Quick-and-Dirty Guide to the Philosophical Movement Sweeping the Art World

<http://online.pubhtml5.com/xkcj/gnmj/#p=1>

IKEA OOO (Object Oriented Ontology)

Videos

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=giQ7655MqWM&ab_channel=Carneades.org

Why We Need Philosophy

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LfduUFF_i1A&ab_channel=RosenzweigBenjamin

Monty Python Philosophy Football

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jLesc5lITvo&ab_channel=TED-Ed

Plato's best (and worst) ideas

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VDiyQub6vpw&ab_channel=TheSchoolofLife

Plato

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1RWOpQXTltA&ab_channel=TED-Ed

Plato's Allegory of the Cave

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eUWNYsDpP8E&ab_channel=RedFrostMotivation

Aristotle: LIFE CHANGING Quotes

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Utzym1I_BiY&ab_channel=TED-Ed

The philosophy of cynicism

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kg_47J6sy3A&ab_channel=TheSchoolofLife

Epicurus

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R9OCA6UFE-0&ab_channel=TED-Ed

The philosophy of Stoicism

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AFr4z1kvGBw&ab_channel=PhilosophiesforLife

7 Things To Do In Your Evenings (Stoicism Evening Routine)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DsTWIKgXniw&ab_channel=ZoeHu

What is Skepticism?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EfqVnj-sgcc&list=PLVoPb02aUm_gFAGJGW_gE2tf7Xr95tKm4&index=15&ab_channel=TED-Ed

What is Zeno's Dichotomy Paradox?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CAjWUrwvxs4&ab_channel=TheSchoolofLife

René Descartes

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pVEeXjPw54&ab_channel=TheSchoolofLife

Baruch Spinoza

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=68bQ3qSl6jc&ab_channel=Strayer

Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bZiWZJgJT7I&ab_channel=TheSchoolofLife

POLITICAL THEORY – John Locke - YouTube

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9iBryNYU49Y&ab_channel=BBCRadio4

Esse est Percipi – ('To be is to be perceived')

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HS52H_CqZLE&ab_channel=TheSchoolofLife

PHILOSOPHY – David Hume

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u399XmkjeXo&ab_channel=TheEthicsCentre

What is Ethics?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3_t4obUc51A&ab_channel=AcademyofIdeas

Introduction to Ethics

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i_4g-cNQD-c&list=PL32TobLoKLYrTk4TB4w-kuOf_dEEmAvOg&index=3&ab_channel=McCombsSchoolofBusiness

Moral Illusions Explained | Ethics Unwrapped

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nsgAsw4XGvU&ab_channel=TheSchoolofLife

PHILOSOPHY: Immanuel Kant

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5sY4rhvB9LE&list=PLVoPb02aUm_gFAGJGW_gE2tf7Xr95tKm4&index=25&ab_channel=TED-Ed

What is love? – Brad Troeger

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yJSiUm6jvI0&list=PLVoPb02aUm_gFAGJGW_gE2tf7Xr95tKm4&index=11&ab_channel=TED-Ed

Why do we love? A philosophical inquiry – Skye C. Cleary

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FrZl22_79Q&ab_channel=McCombsSchoolofBusiness

Utilitarianism | Ethics Defined

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R9IM3ZKNMck&ab_channel=BBCRadio4

The Harm Principle: How to live your life the way you want to

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UHwVypU3Pg&ab_channel=TED-Ed

Who am I? A philosophical inquiry – Amy Adkins

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ooCunV4JX4w&ab_channel=TheSchoolofLife

Who am I?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QZQyV9BB50E&ab_channel=GCFLearnFree.org

What is Art?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sn0bDD4gXrE&ab_channel=TheSchoolofLife

What is Art for?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HoXyw909Qu0&ab_channel=TED-Ed

Who decides what art means? – Hayley Levitt

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8weVGTzffSI&ab_channel=TheAudiopedia

What Is Feminist Philosophy? What Does Feminist Philosophy Mean?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ws2Y2cWme8c&ab_channel=TED-Ed

The meaning of life according to Simone de Beauvoir – Iseult Gillespie

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BBJTENTZtGU&ab_channel=TheSchoolofLife

Michel Foucault

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SoFs0ws82SM&ab_channel=DebasmitaDas

Judith Butler's Theory of Gender Performativity

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BBaImG0sCD4&ab_channel=United4SocialChange

Legal vs. Moral: Written vs. Right

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9i4jb5XBX5s&ab_channel=TheSchoolofLife

PHILOSOPHY: Thomas Hobbes

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H0tnHr2dqTs&ab_channel=TheSchoolofLife

PHILOSOPHY: Jacques Derrida

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pQ33gAyhg2c&ab_channel=TheSchoolofLife

PHILOSOPHY – Ludwig Wittgenstein

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1RokWAuCKVw&ab_channel=justwondering...justwonderin

g...

Animal & Disability Liberation – with Sunaura Taylor

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8l1kajxU9ho&ab_channel=justwondering...

Everything is equally weird – On Graham Harman's philosophy

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U-sG4BKFC04&ab_channel=justwondering...

The end of endings - with Timothy Morton's philosophy

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hnOh_NccF8c&ab_channel=DamianMarhulets

Brilliant Darkness #4 // Ben Woodard + Damian Marhulets

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jk5gibBg-4g&ab_channel=RickGrunwald

Cricket Symphony a Wonder of Nature

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0wposQzs8_k&ab_channel=FutureHumanbyDesign

Object-Oriented Ontological Concepts for Post-Anthropocentric Design Research

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5kADmTk6ItE&ab_channel=RainWorld

Introduction to Nick Land / Accelerationism

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5VA7u2BADbA&ab_channel=BloombergQuicktake%3ANo

w

How Will Humanity Change After the Covid-19 Pandemic? (with Philosopher Reza Negarestani)