BUNIN YELETS STATE UNIVERSITY

THE WORK PROGRAMME OF THE DISCIPLINE
B1.C.01.02 Philosophy

Direction of training: *44.03.01 Pedagogical Education*
Profile: *Primary education*

Qualification (degree): *bachelor*
Mode of study: *full-time*

Institute *of Psychology and Pedagogy*
Department: *Philosophy and Social Sciences*

	full-time form	full-time and part-time form	part-time form
Study course	2		
Term	3		

Lectures	18		
Laboratory work			
Practical work (seminars)	18		
including practical training			
Form of control	**Credit test with grade**		
Control			
Other forms of work			
Independent work	36		

Total number of academic hours: 72
Labor intensity: 2 credits

Developer of the work programme:
D-r of Philosophical Sciences, Professor   *Podoxenov A. M.*

I. ORGANIZATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL SECTION

The purpose of studying the discipline: the formation of scientific ideas about the specifics of philosophy as a way of understanding the world and man, about the problem of the emergence of philosophy and its place in culture, the relationship of philosophy with other forms of human spiritual activity, the characteristics of the main periods of the history of foreign and domestic philosophy, the relationship of philosophy with other humanitarian and natural science disciplines.

Objectives of studying the discipline:

– familiarization with the specifics of philosophical knowledge, scientific and ideological foundations of philosophy;
– mastering basic knowledge of the history of ancient, medieval Byzantine and Western European, modern European, post-classical and Russian philosophy;
– formation of philosophical and humanitarian culture, introduction to the field of ideological and methodological problems considered in the history of world philosophy;
– development of skills in working with original philosophical texts and critical literature, participation in the discussion of philosophical and general ideological problems;
– development of skills in critical perception and evaluation of information sources, the ability to logically formulate, present and argue one's own vision of problems and ways to resolve them; mastering techniques of conducting discussions, polemics, dialogue.

The place of the discipline in the structure of the BPEP: implemented within the framework of the basic (compulsory) part of block B1. Disciplines (modules)

Planned learning outcomes for the discipline:

Competence code	Indicators of Competence Achievement	Planned learning outcomes for the discipline
UC-1	**To know:** - methods of searching for information and working with it; - the essence of a systems approach.	**Knows:** - methods of searching for information and working with philosophical texts; - the main interpretations of the essence of the systems approach
	To be able to: - analyze a problem, identify stages of its solution, carry out actions to solve it; - find various options for solving a problem, evaluate their advantages and risks.	**Is able to:** - apply philosophical methods of problem analysis, determine the stages of its solution; - find optimal options for solving the problem
	To possess: - skills of assessing the practical consequences of possible options for solving a problem;	**Possesses:** - philosophical methods of assessing the consequences of different options for solving a problem;

	- skills of competent, logical, reasoned formulation of one's own judgments and assessments.	- skills for logical and reasoned presentation of one's judgments and assessments
UC-5	**To know:** - cultural characteristics and traditions of various social groups and ways of studying them; historical heritage and socio-cultural traditions of various social groups; - stages of historical development of Russia (including main events, main historical figures) in the context of world history and cultural traditions of the world (depending on the environment and objectives of education), including world religions, philosophical and ethical teachings.	**Knows:** - philosophical methods of assessing the cultural traditions of different social groups and ways of studying their historical heritage; - stages of Russia's development (including major events, major historical figures) in the context of world history, including world religions, philosophical and ethical teachings.
	To be able to: - tolerantly and constructively interact with people, taking into account their socio-cultural characteristics in order to successfully complete professional tasks and strengthen social integration.	**Is able to:** - interact with people, taking into account their socio-cultural characteristics in order to successfully complete professional tasks
	To possess: - skills of respectful attitude to the historical heritage and socio-cultural traditions of various social groups.	**Possesses:** - philosophical principles of attitude towards history and socio-cultural traditions of various social groups
GPC-1	**To know:** - laws and other regulatory legal acts governing activities in the field of education in the Russian Federation; federal state educational standards of basic general, secondary general education; - legislative documents on the rights of the child.	**Knows:** - the history of the formation of legislation on activities in the field of education in the Russian Federation and its philosophical understanding; federal state educational standards of basic general, secondary general education;
	To be able to: - apply the main regulatory legal acts in the field of education and the norms of professional ethics.	**Is able to:** - apply the main regulatory legal acts in the field of education and the norms of professional ethics, understood from a philosophical point of view.
	To possess: - actions to comply with legal, moral and ethical standards, requirements of professional ethics - in real pedagogical situations; - actions to carry out professional activities in accordance with the requirements of federal state educational standards of basic general, secondary general education.	**Possesses:** - actions to comply with legal, moral and ethical standards, requirements of professional ethics in real pedagogical situations; - actions to carry out professional activities in accordance with the requirements of state educational standards.

II. CONTENT AND SCOPE OF THE DISCIPLINE
indicating the number of hours allocated for contact work of students with the teacher (by type of class) and for independent work

Full-time education

№	Name of sections and topics	Total	Classroom lessons			Ind. work.
			LEC	PRACT	LAB	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	**Section 1. The subject of philosophy and its place in culture**	**24**	**6**	**6**		**12**
3	**Topic 1**. The subject of philosophy and the problem of the specificity of philosophical knowledge	8	2	2		4
4	**Topic 2**. The problem of the origin of philosophy, the main concepts of its origin	8	2	2		4
5	Topic 2. The relationship between philosophy and mythology, features of ancient Eastern philosophy	8	2	2		4
6	**Section 2. The main stages of the development of philosophy and its current state**	**48**	12	**12**		**24**
7	**Topic 4**. Ancient philosophy	8	2	2		4
8	**Topic 5**. Philosophy of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance	8	2	2		4
9	**Topic 6.** Formation of the philosophy of the New Age	8	2	2		4
10	**Topic 7.** German classical philosophy	8	2	2		4
11	**Topic 8.** Formation and development of philosophy in Russia	8	2	2		4
12	**Topic 8.** Postclassical philosophy. Philosophy in modern culture	8	2	2		4
13	*Control*					
14	*Assessment*					
15	*Total for 3 term*	*72*	*18*	*18*		*36*
16	**Total number of academic hours:**	**72**	**18**	**18**		**36**

Full-time and part-time education (not implemented)

Part-time education (not implemented)

III. EVALUATION MATERIALS FOR CONDUCTING CURRENT AND INTERIM CERTIFICATION OF STUDENTS IN THE DISCIPLINE

Current certification is carried out in the form of a test

Standard version of test paper in test form

1. The author of the aporias questioning movement was
a) Anaximenes;
b) Pythagoras;
c) Zeno;
d) Anaxagoras.
2. Plato's school was called
a) Academy;
b) Lyceum;
c) Stoa;
d) Garden.
3. According to Plato, souls
a) are born but do not die;
b) are neither born nor die;
c) are born and die;
d) are born but are capable of becoming immortal.
4. The concept of "Logos" was first used
a) Plato;
b) Heraclitus;
c) Parmenides;
d) Anaximander.
5. Anaximander's principle was called
a) logos;
b) homeomeria;
c) apeiron;
d) monad.
6. The first philosophers turned out to be close to
a) idealism;
b) materialism;
c) dualism;
d) pluralism.
7. The myths that became the prerequisite for the emergence of philosophy are myths
a) cosmocentric;
b) anthropocentric;
c) theo- and cosmogonic;
d) anthropomorphic.
8. The author of the thesis about man as the measure of all things was
a) Socrates;
b) Protagoras;
c) Democritus;
d) Parmenides.
9. The central issue in the dispute between Socrates and the sophists was the question
a) about truth;
b) about the state;

c) about the knowledge of nature;
d) about being.
10. Democritus considers unreliable knowledge
a) rational;
b) sensual;
c) experiential-intuitive;
d) all types of knowledge.
11. The distinction between "opinion" and "knowledge" comes from
a) the Eleatics;
b) the Pythagoreans;
c) Socrates;
d) the sophists.
12. According to Democritus, atoms are
a) being;
b) non-being;
c) becoming - a mixture of both;
d) neither.
13. The traditional views of the Greeks about the gods became the subject of criticism by:
a) Plato;
b) Xenophanes;
c) Xenophon;
d) Hesiod.
17. We know about the philosophical views of Socrates from the works of:
a) Plato and Xenophon;
b) Plato and Xenophanes;
c) the sophists;
d) the Eleatics.
14. The corporeal world, according to Plato, is:
a) being;
b) non-being; c
) a mixture of being and non-being;
d) being in possibility.
15. Patristics is:
a) the totality of the main provisions of Christian doctrine;
b) one of the examples of religious philosophy;
c) the first stage of medieval philosophy;
d) Greek philosophy of the 1st-7th centuries AD.
16. "Creationism" means:
a) the basic view of Western Christianity on nature;
b) the Christian doctrine of the creation of the human soul;
c) the doctrine of the reality of general concepts;
d) the doctrine that the world was created by God.
17. The following are not among the main directions of medieval philosophy:
a) idealism;
b) realism;

c) moderate realism (conceptualism);
d) nominalism.
18. Averroism influenced the way Western European medieval philosophy considered:
a) the problems of the creation of the world;
b) the problems of the relationship between reason and faith, as well as the problems of individual human immortality;
c) the problems of universals and individual freedom;
d) the problems of knowing destiny and personal salvation.
19. The following are not among the main directions of Renaissance philosophy:
a) scholasticism;
b) metaphysics;
c) humanism;
d) pantheism.
20. The main work of F. Bacon is called:
a) "Discourse on Metaphysics";
b) "Metaphysical Meditations";
c) "New Organon";
d) "New Essays Concerning the Human Understanding".
21. The main properties of Descartes' substances are:
a) thinking and extension;
b) extension and immutability;
c) the ability to think and indivisibility;
d) uncreatedness and indivisibility.
22. According to Spinoza, the attributes of substance include:
a) freedom and necessity;
b) necessity and chance;
c) thinking and extension;
d) all philosophical categories.
23. According to Leibniz:
a) the actual precedes the possible;
b) the possible precedes the actual;
c) the actual and the possible completely coincide;
d) God does not distinguish between reality and possibility.
24. J. Berkeley believes that:
a) the individual really exists, while the general exists only in thinking;
b) only the individual exists, and there is nothing general in the mind either;
c) the general exists, but only as properties of the individual;
d) discussing the problem of the general and the individual is not constructive.
25. Kant argues that:
a) philosophy cannot claim the status of a science, it is only an expression of the natural tendency of our mind to represent experience as a whole;
b) philosophy completes a series of sciences;
c) philosophy is a science, although not as reliable as mathematics;
d) philosophy is close to religion, while other sciences lead to atheism.

Sample topics for abstracts

1. The atomism of Democritus and his doctrine of knowledge.
2. The Sophists and Socrates on the subject of philosophy; the problem of knowledge in the Sophists and Socrates. Socrates' "dialectic" and his "ethical rationalism".
3. Socrates, Plato and the "Socratic schools" in ancient philosophy.
4. The formation of Plato's philosophy, the main stages of his work. The evolution of the image of Socrates in Plato's dialogues.
5. Plato's doctrine of ideas. "Dialectic" in Socrates and Plato.
6. Plato's doctrine of the soul and his concept of knowledge.
7. Plato's criticism of the doctrine of ideas in the "late" dialogues.
8. Plato's doctrine of the origin of the sensory world.
9. The main features of Plato's socio-ethical doctrine.
10. Aristotle's attitude to Plato's doctrine of ideas.
11. Aristotle's classification of sciences. The subject of "first philosophy".
12. Aristotle's doctrine of the four causes. "Matter" and "form" in the philosophy of Aristotle.
13. Aristotle's doctrine of possible and actual being.
14. Aristotle's doctrine of essence.
15. Aristotle's doctrine of the Mind, the problem of the status of this doctrine in the theoretical philosophy of Aristotle.
16. The main ideas of Aristotle's practical philosophy.
17. Aristotle's aesthetic concept.
18. The main features of the philosophy of the Hellenistic era.
19. Physics and ethics of Epicurus.
20. The doctrine of the Stoics on knowledge, their physics and ethical concept.
21. Elements of skepticism in early Greek philosophy, the main directions of skepticism in the Hellenistic era and late antiquity.
22. Plotinus's doctrine of the three hypostases. Evolution of Neoplatonism in the 3rd-5th centuries.
23. The problem of the relationship between ancient and medieval philosophy.
24. Apologetics, patristics and scholasticism in medieval philosophy. Eastern and Western patristics.
25. The philosophy of Augustine: creationism; providentialism; the problem of free will; the concept of history.
26. The problem of the relationship between faith and knowledge in medieval philosophy.
27. The problem of universals and the main directions of medieval philosophy.
28. Philosophy of the Renaissance: its main themes and directions.
29. Philosophical views of F. Bacon.
30. The metaphysics of Descartes: the concept of methodical doubt, the principle of self-consciousness, the doctrine of "innate ideas", the doctrine of substances.
31. The philosophy of Spinoza: the concept of substance, its "attributes" and "modes"; rationalistic concept of knowledge.
32. Sensationalism and materialism of T. Hobbes.
33. Religious philosophy in France in the 17th century (B. Pascal, N. Malebranche)

34. Sensationalism of J. Locke.

35. Leibniz's metaphysics: "possible" and "actual" being, the doctrine of individual substances, the concept of "pre-established harmony". Leibniz's attitude to rationalism and sensualism.

36. Nominalism of J. Berkeley, his criticism of the concept of matter; "solipsism" of Berkeley's early concept and its overcoming.

37. Empiricism and nominalism of D. Hume, his criticism of the concept of spiritual substance. The problem of the reliability of knowledge in Hume's philosophy.

38. Philosophy of the Enlightenment in France and Germany.

39. The main ideas of the "Critique of Pure Reason".

40. Kant's understanding of the nature and tasks of philosophy.

41. Kant's ethics.

42. Kant's aesthetics and teleology.

43. "Science teaching" by I.G. Fichte and the evolution of Fichte's philosophical views in the "late" period of his activity.

44. Schelling's philosophy of nature, "transcendental philosophy" and "philosophy of identity".

45. Schelling's philosophical concepts in the "late" period of his activity. Schelling's place in the history of philosophy.

46. The main stages in the evolution of Hegel's views on the problem of the structure of the system of philosophy. Problems of interpretation of Hegel's system of philosophy.

47. Hegel's "Phenomenology of Spirit", its structure and content. Interpretation of the "Phenomenology of Spirit" in Russian and world philosophy of the 19-20 centuries.

48. Hegel's "Science of Logic" and "Encyclopedia of Philosophical Sciences", their place in Hegel's system of philosophy.

49. Hegel's main lecture courses, their content and influence on European philosophy of the 30-40s of the 19th century.

50. Classical and post-classical philosophy. The problem of defining the specifics of post-classical philosophy.

51. The problem of defining the chronological boundaries of Russian philosophy. The place of Russian philosophy in the world historical and philosophical process.

52. Philosophical knowledge and interests in Russian culture of the 18th century (M.V. Lomonosov, A.N. Radishchev, G.S. Skovoroda).

53. The formation of Russian philosophy in the works of I.V. Kireevsky and A.S. Khomyakov.

54. The experience of philosophical synthesis of V.S. Solovyov.

55. Philosophical and historical concept of N.Ya. Danilevsky.

56. Philosophy of K.N. Leontiev.

57. Literary and philosophical works of V.V. Rozanov.

58. The fate of Russian philosophy in the 20th century.

Interim assessment of students is carried out in the form of a credit test with a grade, an exam using the following assessment materials: a list of questions for a credit test with a grade.

Questions for the test (3 term)

1. The problem of the origin of philosophy. The relationship between philosophy and mythology. Features of ancient Eastern philosophy.
2. The doctrine of the first principles in the philosophy of the pre-Socratics.
3. The doctrine of the Eleatics about being.
4. The philosophical doctrine of Anaxagoras.
5. The atomism of Democritus and his doctrine of knowledge.
6. The Sophists and Socrates on the subject of philosophy; the problem of knowledge in the Sophists and Socrates. Socrates' "Dialectic" and his "ethical rationalism".
7. The formation of Plato's philosophy, the main stages of his work. The evolution of the image of Socrates in Plato's dialogues.
8. Plato's doctrine of ideas. "Dialectic" in Socrates and Plato.
9. Plato's doctrine of the soul and his concept of knowledge.
10. Plato's criticism of the doctrine of ideas in the "late" dialogues. Plato's doctrine of the origin of the sensory world.
11. The main features of Plato's socio-ethical doctrine.
12. Aristotle's classification of sciences. The subject of "first philosophy".
13. Aristotle's doctrine of the four causes. "Matter" and "form" in Aristotle's philosophy.
14. Aristotle's doctrine of possible and actual being.
15. Aristotle's doctrine of essence.
16. Aristotle's doctrine of the Mind, the problem of the status of this doctrine in Aristotle's theoretical philosophy.
17. The main ideas of Aristotle's practical philosophy.
18. Aristotle's aesthetic concept.
19. The main features of the philosophy of the Hellenistic era.
20. The philosophy of Epicurus.
21. The doctrine of the Stoics on knowledge, their physics and ethical concept.
22. Elements of skepticism in early Greek philosophy, the main directions of skepticism in the Hellenistic era and late antiquity.
23. Plotinus's doctrine of the three hypostases and the evolution of Neoplatonism in the 3rd-5th centuries.
24. Apologetics, patristics and scholasticism in medieval philosophy. Eastern and Western patristics.
25. The philosophy of Augustine: creationism; providentialism; the problem of free will; the concept of history.
26. The problem of the relationship between faith and knowledge in medieval philosophy.
27. The problem of universals and the main directions of medieval philosophy.
28. The philosophy of the Renaissance, its main themes and directions.
29. The philosophical views of Fr. Bacon.
30. Descartes' metaphysics: the concept of methodical doubt, the principle of self-consciousness, the doctrine of "innate ideas", the doctrine of substances.
31. Spinoza's philosophy: the concept of substance, its "attributes" and "modes"; rationalistic concept of knowledge.

32. Empiricism and sensualism in the philosophy of the 17th century (T. Hobbes, J. Locke).

33. Leibniz's metaphysics: "possible" and "actual" being, the doctrine of individual substances, the concept of "pre-established harmony". Leibniz's attitude to rationalism and sensualism.

34. Berkeley's nominalism, his criticism of the concept of matter; "solipsism" of Berkeley's early concept and its overcoming.

35. Hume's empiricism and nominalism, his criticism of the concept of spiritual substance. The problem of the reliability of knowledge in Hume's philosophy.

36. Philosophy and ideology of the French and German Enlightenment.

37. The main ideas of the "Critique of Pure Reason". Kant's understanding of the nature and tasks of philosophy.

38. Kant's ethics and his teleology.

39. Fichte's "science teaching" and his socio-ethical concept.

40. Schelling's philosophy of nature, "transcendental philosophy" and "philosophy of identity". Schelling's place in the history of classical philosophy.

41. The evolution of Hegel's views on the structure of the system of philosophy. The problem of interpreting Hegel's system of philosophy

42. Formation of the main directions of post-classical philosophy (A. Schopenhauer's irrationalism).

43. Formation of the main directions of post-classical philosophy (S. Kierkegaard).

44. Formation of the main directions of postclassical philosophy (anthropological philosophy of L. Feuerbach)

45. Formation of the main directions of postclassical philosophy (Marxism).

46. Formation of the main directions of postclassical philosophy (positivism).

47. "Philosophy of life" in European philosophy of the late 19th - early 20th centuries.

48. Phenomenological project of E. Husserl and its evolution.

49. Philosophy of existentialism in Germany.

50. Philosophy of existentialism in France.

51. Neopositivism: problematic field, content of discussions, place in the philosophical culture of the 20th century.

52. Postpositivism and philosophy of science in the 20th century.

53. History of the formation of hermeneutics and its main problems. "Philosophical Hermeneutics", theories of text interpretation in literary criticism and philosophy of the 20th century.

54. Philosophical knowledge and interests in Russian culture of the 18th century (M.V. Lomonosov, A.N. Radishchev, G.S. Skovoroda).

55. Formation of Russian philosophy in the works of I.V. Kireevsky and A.S. Khomyakov.

56. Experience of philosophical synthesis of V.S. Solovyov.

57. Fates of Russian philosophy in the 20th century.

58. Main intentions of modern philosophy.

IV. LIST OF REFERENCES REQUIRED FOR MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE

4.1. Main literature

1. Tugarov, A.B. Lectures on Philosophy / A.B. Tugarov, T.I. Lavrenova. - Penza: PSU Publisher, 2022. - 88 p. - ISBN 978-5-907600-10-2. - Text: electronic // Lan: electronic library system. - URL: https://sgd.pnzgu.ru/files/sgd.pnzgu.ru/tugarov_lavrenova_ucheb_posobie_lekcii_po_filosofii_angll_2022(2).pdf?ysclid=m1w84svmql957455787 (date accessed: 02.09.2024). - Access mode: for authorized users.

4.2. Additional literature

1. Aleshinskaya, E.V. Philosophy / E.V. Aleshinskaya; Lobachevsky State University. - Nizhni Novgorod: Lobachevsky State University Kemerovo State University Publisher, 2010. - 62 p. - Access mode: by subscription. - URL: http://www.fis.unn.ru/data/objects/162/re_files/Philosophy.pdf (date of access: 02.09.2024). - Text: electronic.

V. LIST OF RESOURCES OF THE INFORMATION AND TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK "INTERNET" REQUIRED FOR MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE

№	Link to information resource	Name of the development in electronic form	Availability
1.	http://edu.ru/	**Russian Education: Federal Portal.** Includes links to portals and websites of educational institutions; state educational standards; regulatory documents; catalog of excursions and educational programs.	Free access

VI. MODERN PROFESSIONAL DATABASES AND INFORMATION REFERENCE SYSTEMS

1.	http://www.biblioclub.ru	Electronic library system (ELS) University library online	Registration via the university computer. In the future, unlimited individual access is provided from any point where there is access to the Internet.
2.	https://e.lanbook.com/	Electronic library system (ELS) Lan	Registration via the university computer. In the future, unlimited individual access is provided from any point where there is access to the Internet.

VII. LICENSED AND FREELY DISTRIBUTABLE SOFTWARE

The following licensed and freely distributed software is used in the implementation of the academic discipline:
- Microsoft Windows;
- Microsoft Office;
- LibreOffice and others.

VIII. EQUIPMENT AND TECHNICAL TEACHING AIDS REQUIRED FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN THE DISCIPLINE

Classes are held in classrooms equipped with specialized furniture, including stationary or portable technical teaching aids (projector, screen, computer/laptop).

Independent work is carried out in rooms equipped with computers with the ability to connect to the Internet and provide access to the electronic information and educational environment of the university.