

**Course Syllabus****Course from study programme for the cycle: 2022/2023****I. General Information**

Course name	History of Philosophy
Programme	Biotechnology/Journalism and Social Communication/ European Studies
Level of studies (BA, BSc, MA, MSc, long-cycle MA)	BA
Form of studies (full-time, part-time)	Full-time
Discipline	Biological Sciences/Social Sciences/Legal Science
Language of instruction	English

Course coordinator/person responsible	Dr Piotr Szalek
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Type of class ( <i>use only the types mentioned below</i> )	Number of teaching hours	Semester	ECTS Points
lecture	30	II	2

Course pre-requisites	W1 – basic knowledge in the liberal arts
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**II. Course Objectives**

C1 – the first aim is to give an account of the fundamental streams in philosophy and of essential philosophical concepts which philosophers elaborated from the ancient to contemporary times
C2 – the second aim is to enable students to acquire skills necessary for both analytic and synthetic way of thinking and a good argumentative and critical competence

**III. Course learning outcomes with reference to programme learning outcomes**

Symbol	Description of course learning outcome	Reference to programme learning outcome
<b>KNOWLEDGE</b>		
W_01	A student knows the main epochs and streams of European philosophy and their representatives, as well as understands the role of philosophical reflection in the development of a spiritual culture of the human being.	H1A_W01; H1A_W02 <i>or</i> H1A_W01; H1A_W02; S1A_W01 <i>or</i> P1A_W08 <i>or</i> S1A_W01; S1A_W02 <i>or</i> X1A_W01 <i>or</i> T1A_W01
W_02	A student has ordered knowledge of history of philosophy as regards basic types of philosophy and its main standpoints.	H1A_W05 <i>or</i> H1A_W05; S1A_W07 <i>or</i> S1A_W07
<b>SKILLS</b>		
U_01	A student can demonstrate main problems in philosophy as well as their ways of solving over the centuries of a development of the human thought.	H1A_U04 <i>or</i> H1A_U01; H1A_U04; S1A_U01; S1A_U03; S1A_U08 <i>or</i> P1A_U07 <i>or</i> S1A_U01; S1A_U03; S1A_U08 <i>or</i> X1A_U01 <i>or</i> T1A_U01

U_02	A student can analyse classical philosophical texts by identifying their key problems, terminology, and arguments as well as is able to assess their historical significance, originality, and coherency.	H1A_U01; H1A_U05; H1A_U06 or H1A_U04; H1A_U05; H1A_U06; S1A_U05; S1A_U06; S1A_U07; S1A_U08 or S1A_U05; S1A_U06; S1A_U07; S1A_U08
<b>SOCIAL COMPETENCIES</b>		
K_01	A student is careful about a precise formulation of philosophical opinions and their reference to worldview and religious standpoints.	H1A_K02; H1A_K04 or H1A_K02; H1A_K04; S1A_K02; S1A_K04 or P1A_K02; P1A_K04 or S1A_K02; S1A_K04 or X1A_K02; X1A_K04 or T1A_K01; T1A_K03
K_02	A student is open-minded to discussing various philosophical opinions.	H1A_K02 or H1A_K02; S1A_K02 or P1A_K02 or S1A_K02 or X1A_K02 or T1A_K02
K_03	A student is aware of the complexity and historical evolution of the philosophical problems and their solutions.	H1A_K01; H1A_K03; H1A_K04 or H1A_K01; H1A_K03; H1A_K04; H1A_K05; S1A_K03; S1A_K04; S1A_K05; S1A_K06 or P1A_K01; P1A_K04 or S1A_K03; S1A_K04; S1A_K05; S1A_K06 or X1A_K01; X1A_K03; X1A_K04; X1A_K06; or T1A_K01; T1A_K03; X1A_K04; X1A_K06

#### IV. Course Content

The lecture is providing a course of the history of philosophy through the major themes and philosophers. It consists of the main philosophical standpoints such as, among others, of Plato and Aristotle, St Thomas Aquinas, two main streams in modern philosophy: Continental Rationalism and British Empiricism, I. Kant, G.W. Hegel, A. Comte, F. Nietzsche, American Pragmatism, Phenomenology, Analytic Philosophy, and Existentialism. It gives a tool for critical thinking and deeper self-consciousness as regards different opinions and ideas.

#### V. Didactic methods used and forms of assessment of learning outcomes

Symbol	Didactic methods (choose from the list)	Forms of assessment (choose from the list)	Documentation type (choose from the list)
<b>KNOWLEDGE</b>			
W_01	A Conventional Lecture	An Exam	An Exam Form
W_02	A Conventional Lecture	An Exam	An Exam Form
<b>SKILLS</b>			
U_01	A Conventional Lecture	An Exam	An Exam Form

U_02	A Conventional Lecture	An Exam	An Exam Form
<b>SOCIAL COMPETENCIES</b>			
K_01	A Conventional Lecture	An Exam	An Exam Form
K_02	A Conventional Lecture	An Exam	An Exam Form
K_03	A Conventional Lecture	An Exam	An Exam Form

## VI. Grading criteria, weighting factors

Fail:

(W) – student does not have a basic knowledge on history of philosophy

(U) – student does not have a competence in analysing the lecture’s contents and does not understand the basic content of the lecture; student is not able to offer any conceptual solution for the discussed problem

(K) – student is not engaged in the process of acquiring the knowledge offered within lecture and does not fulfil lecture’s aims and tasks, does not engage himself into the discussion of the raised problems

Barely Pass

(W) – student gained general but limited knowledge on history of philosophy

(U) – student barely can analyse and understand contents of the lecture; with a tutor’s assistance student is able to analyse and reconstruct the contents.

(K) – student attends the lecture, but is passive

Good Pass

(W) – student has gained a good knowledge on history of philosophy

(U) – student is able easily to demonstrate his knowledge on history of philosophy and can apply the knowledge to a problematic situation; student can analyse raised problems without any serious difficulty

(K) – student is active at the lecture and is willing to broaden his knowledge

Very Good Pass

(W) – student has systematized and wide knowledge on history of philosophy

(U) – student is highly competent as regards the lecture and is able easily to refer to its content and the reading list sources

(K) – student is continually active at the lectures and takes an initiative with broadening his knowledge

## VII. Student workload

Form of activity	Number of hours
Number of contact hours (with the teacher)	<b>30</b>
Number of hours of individual student work	<b>30</b>

## VIII. Literature

<b>Basic literature</b>
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(1) R.H. Popkin (ed.), *The Columbia History of Western Philosophy*, New York: Columbia University Press 2006; (2) A. Kenny, *An Illustrated Brief History of Western Philosophy*, Oxford: Blackwell 1999.

**Additional literature**

(1) A. Kenny, *Ancient Philosophy: A New History of Western Philosophy*, Vol. 1, New York: Oxford University Press 2004; (2) A. Kenny, *Medieval Philosophy: A New History of Western Philosophy*, Vol. 2, New York: Oxford University Press 2005; (3) A. Kenny, *The Rise of Modern Philosophy: A New History of Western Philosophy*, Vol. 3, New York: Oxford University Press 2006; (4) A. Kenny, *Philosophy in the Modern World: A New History of Western Philosophy*, Vol. 4, New York: Oxford University Press 2008; (5) F. Copleston, *History of Philosophy*, 9 vols (various editions); (6) B. Russel, *History of Western Philosophy* (various editions); (7) É. Gilson, *History of Christian Philosophy in the Middle Ages*, New York: Random House 1953; (8) R. Scruton, *A Short History of Modern Philosophy*, London-New York: Routledge 2002; (9) Classical philosophical works by Plato, Aristotle, Aquinas, Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz, Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Kant, Hegel, Comte, Marx, Nietzsche, Husserl, Russell, Wittgenstein, Sartre, Levinas (further details on required reading selections from the works will be given at the lecture); (10) Selected essays from the Cambridge Companions series, especially from those on Plato (R. Kraut), Aristotle (J. Barnes), Augustine (N. Kretzmann, E. Stumpff), Aquinas (E. Stumpff, N. Kretzmann), Descartes (J. Cottingham), Kant (P. Guyer), Hegel (F. Beiser), Marx (T. Carver); (11) Relevant entries from the Routledge Encyclopaedia of Philosophy and the online Stanford Encyclopaedia of Philosophy (<http://plato.stanford.edu/>).