

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University

Faculty of Political Science

Department of International Relations and Foreign Policy

«APPROVED»

The first-vice rector

Ishchenko N.M.

« ___ » _____ 2021 p.

Course Discription

PHILOSOPHY,

Social Studies

field of knowledge 22 «Health care»

in the specialty 222 «Medicine»

Developer

Vovchuk L.A.

Head of the Department of Developer

Trigub O.P.

Guarantor of the educational program

Klymenko M.O.

Director of the Institute

Grishchenko G.V.

Dean of the Faculty / Director of the
Institute (which includes specialties)

Shevchuk O.V.

Head of educational and methodical
department

Shkirchak S.I.

1. Description of the course

Characteristic	Characteristics of the discipline	
Name of the discipline	Philosophy	
Branch of knowledge	22 Health Care	
Specialty	222 «Medicine»	
Specialization (if any)	-	
Educational program	Medicine	
Higher education level		
Status of discipline	General	
Course of study	1	
Academic year	2021-2022	
Semester (s) number (s):	Full-time	Correspondence form
	I semester	-
Total ECTS credits / hours	3 credits / 90 hours	
Course structure: - lectures - seminars (practical, laboratory, semigroup) - - hours of independent work of students	Full-time	Correspondence form
	15	-
	15	
	60	
Percentage of classroom load	33%	
Language of instruction	English	
Interim control form (if any)	-	
Form of final control	1st semester - differentiated credit	

2. Purpose, objectives and planned learning outcomes

2.1. The place of the discipline in the educational program

Philosophy performs a number of extremely important functions in the modern world. It is considered the theoretical basis of the worldview, contributes to the formation of values in each of us, provides spiritual guidance and promotes the transmission of socio-cultural experience gained by previous generations. In addition, philosophy is the methodological basis for other sciences, and not only the humanities. Due to its very broad object of study, philosophy is able to establish links between different spheres of human activity and levels of existence - between human life and the Absolute, between nature and technology, between the mental world of the individual and virtual reality. Thus, philosophy gives an idea of the world as certain integrity. Our knowledge of the world around us and of ourselves from the fragmentary becomes holistic, comprehensive, "stereoscopic." Philosophy is studied in almost all universities around the world. It is usually mastered by students of the first or second year of study. The famous ancient Greek philosopher Diogenes of Sinope is credited with saying that "philosophy and medicine made man the most intelligent being." In the words of the Polish philosopher and logician of the twentieth century Tadeusz Kotarbinski, philosophy does not give valuable results, but "the very process of its study gives extremely valuable results."

The purpose of the course: to provide knowledge of philosophy as a theoretical basis of human worldview, or a set of views on the world as a whole and human attitudes to the world, in the understanding of ontological, epistemological, axiological and social problems of life. Great importance is attached to the problem of meaning-making, the search for the meaning of existence by modern man. Particular emphasis is placed on anthropological issues, philosophical principles of human existence, as well as the relationship between philosophy and medicine.

Philosophy for future medical workers is a ideological and at the same time methodological basis on the basis of which the humanities, general education, fundamental and applied disciplines are mastered. To a large extent, it is thanks to her that it is possible for students' consciousness to go beyond narrow professional training and focus on universal values.

The course "Philosophy" performs the following tasks:

- To show the role of philosophy in the life of society and the individual as a methodological basis of worldview;
- To acquaint with the history of philosophical thought, with the achievements of modern philosophy;
- To promote the formation of students' abilities for logical thinking, independent analysis of complex phenomena of socio-cultural life, the ability to link general philosophical problems with the solution of theoretical and practical problems in the professional sphere and personal living space.

The developed program corresponds to the educational program and is focused on the formation of competencies:

GC1. Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis, the ability to learn and master modern knowledge.

GC6. Ability to communicate in the state language both orally and in writing; ability to communicate in a foreign language.

GC9. The ability to act socially responsibly and consciously.

2.2. Prerequisites for studying the discipline

The course "Philosophy" is organically connected with other courses studied by students, including: "History of Ukraine and Ukrainian culture", "History of Medicine".

2.3. Expected learning outcomes

As a result of studying the course, students should **know**:

- The main content of the sections of philosophy (history of philosophy, ontology, epistemology, Social philosophy, anthropology, etc.);
- Basic types of philosophical concepts and styles of thinking;
- The origin and essence of consciousness, its form and structure;
- Ways of knowing the world, the functioning of knowledge in modern society;
- Forms of social consciousness, their relationship;
- Conditions of formation of the personality, its freedom, responsibility for preservation life, culture;

In addition, students must acquire **skills such as**:

- substantiate their worldview and civic position;
- use the acquired knowledge in solving professional problems;
- understand and objectively evaluate the achievements and phenomena of culture and civilization;
- think on a theoretical level, have methods of cognition, creative activity;
- be able to dialogue as a way of solving social, ethical, legal problems.

In accordance with the educational and professional program, the expected program outputs (EPO) include the skills of EPO 1, EPO 7, EPO 9:

EPO1	Know the methods of analysis, synthesis and further modern learning. Be able to analyze information, make informed decisions, be able to acquire modern knowledge. Establish appropriate connections to achieve goals. Be responsible for the timely acquisition of modern knowledge.
EPO7	Have deep knowledge in the field of information and communication technologies used in professional activities. Be able to use information and communication technologies in the professional field, which requires updating and integration of knowledge. Use information and communication technologies in professional activities. Be responsible for the development of professional knowledge and skills.
EPO9	Know your social and community rights and responsibilities. To form one's civic consciousness, to be able to act in accordance with it. Ability to convey one's public and social position. Be responsible for your civic position and activities.
EPO10	Know the problems of environmental protection and ways to preserve it. Be able to form requirements for themselves and others to preserve the environment. Make proposals to the relevant authorities and institutions on measures to preserve and protect the environment. Be responsible for the implementation of environmental protection measures within its competence.

3. The program of the discipline

The educational process is organized under the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS).

№	Topics	Lectures	Seminars	Individual work
Section 1. Subject and history of philosophy				
1	Subject of Philosophy. Philosophy and worldview	1	1	6
2	Philosophy of Ancient world	1	1	6
3	Philosophy of Middle Ages and Renaissance	2	2	6
4	Philosophy of New time and German classical philosophy	2	2	6
5	History philosophy of Ukraine	2	2	6
Section 2. The system of philosophy				
6	Ontology	2	2	6
7	Consciousness as philosophical problem	1	1	6
8	Epistemology	1	1	6
9	Philosophical anthropology	2	2	6
10	Philosophy of culture	1	1	6
	Total for the course	15	15	60

4. The content of the discipline

4.1. Lecture plan

Section 1. Subject and history of philosophy

№	TOPIC	Number hours
1	Topic 1. Subject of Philosophy. Philosophy and worldview 1) Definition of philosophy. Philosophy and philosophizing. Philosophy and worldview 2) The emergence of philosophy. Object and subject of philosophy. Structure and disciplinary structure of philosophical knowledge. 3) The role of philosophy in modern society.	1
2	Topic 2. Philosophy of Ancient world 1) Philosophical thought of the Ancient East (China, India). 2) The ancient type of philosophizing (Ancient Greece and Rome). 3) The value of the philosophy of the ancient world.	1
3	Topic 3. Philosophy of Middle Ages and Renaissance 1) The development of Christianity in Western Europe. Apologetics, patristic. 2) Philosophical views of Augustine Aurelius. 3) The teachings of Thomas Aquinas on the unity of soul and body, on the duality of being, on the relationship of religion, philosophy and science. 4) Philosophy of the Renaissance.	2
4	Topic 4. Philosophy of New time and German classical philosophy 1) The scientific revolution of the XVII century. (I. Newton). New European program for building the philosophy of science. 2) A variety of ontological concepts of the XVII-XVIII centuries. (monism, dualism, pluralism). 3) Substance and psychophysical problem (R. Descartes and B. Spinoza). 4) German classical philosophy.	2
5	Topic 5. History philosophy of Ukraine 1) Philosophy of Kievan Rus (Hilarion, Vladimir Monomakh, Kirill Turovsky, "The Tale of bygone years"). 2) Formation of the philosophy of the Ukrainian spirit in the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy. 3) G.S. Skovoroda - the founder of the philosophy of Ukrainian cordocentrism. 4) Philosophy of Ukraine in the Soviet period. Development of philosophical problems in modern Ukraine.	2
6	Total	8

Section 2. The system of philosophy

№	TOPIC	Number hours
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1.	<p style="text-align: center;">Topic 6. Ontology</p> <p>1) Philosophical understanding of the problem of existence. The idea of ontology as a doctrine of being. 2) The ratio of the categories "being", "substance", "matter". 3) Principles, laws and categories of dialectics.</p>	2
2.	<p style="text-align: center;">Topic 7. Consciousness as philosophical problem</p> <p>1) The philosophical content of the problem of consciousness and ways of considering it in the history of philosophy. 2) Philosophical definition of consciousness. 3) The idea of the structure of knowledge.</p>	1
3.	<p style="text-align: center;">Topic 8. Epistemology</p> <p>1) Cognition as a philosophical problem. The subject and object of knowledge, the nature of their interaction. 2) Cognition and practice. Science as a specific type of cognitive activity, social institution and system of knowledge. 3) The place of medical science in the system of modern knowledge. 4) Diagnostic process as a specific form of cognition.</p>	1
4.	<p style="text-align: center;">Topic 9. Philosophical anthropology</p> <p>1) Man as the main subject of philosophical analysis. 2) The main philosophical and anthropological problems: the nature and essence of man, anthropogenesis, the meaning of life, death and immortality, communication and understanding, man and space. 3) Value orientations, freedom, responsibility and crisis of the person in the modern world. Perspectives of the person. 4) Issues of human life, death and immortality in the context of philosophical, religious and scientific (medical) approaches.</p>	2
5.	<p style="text-align: center;">Topic 10. Philosophy of culture</p> <p>1) Culture: the essence of the concept. Material and spiritual culture. 2) The main elements of culture (values, norms, sanctions), their varieties, factors of formation, the relationship. 3) The concept of civilization.</p>	1
Total		7

4.2. Plan of seminars

Section 1. Subject and history of philosophy

№	TOPIC	Number hours
1	<p style="text-align: center;">Topic 1. Subject of Philosophy. Philosophy and worldview</p> <p>1) Definition of philosophy. Philosophy and philosophizing. Philosophy and worldview 2) The emergence of philosophy. Object and subject of philosophy. Structure and disciplinary structure of philosophical knowledge. 3) The role of philosophy in modern society.</p>	1
2	<p style="text-align: center;">Topic 2. Philosophy of Ancient world</p> <p>1) Philosophical thought of the Ancient East (China, India). 2) The ancient type of philosophizing (Ancient Greece and Rome).</p>	1

	3) The value of the philosophy of the ancient world.	
3	<p align="center">Topic 3. Philosophy of Middle Ages and Renaissance</p> 1) The development of Christianity in Western Europe. Apologetics, patristic. 2) Philosophical views of Augustine Aurelius. 3) The teachings of Thomas Aquinas on the unity of soul and body, on the duality of being, on the relationship of religion, philosophy and science. 4) Philosophy of the Renaissance.	2
4	<p align="center">Topic 4. Philosophy of New time and German classical philosophy</p> 1) The scientific revolution of the XVII century. (I. Newton). New European program for building the philosophy of science. 2) A variety of ontological concepts of the XVII-XVIII centuries. (monism, dualism, pluralism). 3) Substance and psychophysical problem (R. Descartes and B. Spinoza). 4) German classical philosophy.	2
5	<p align="center">Topic 5. History philosophy of Ukraine</p> 1) Philosophy of Kievan Rus (Hilarion, Vladimir Monomakh, Kirill Turovsky, "The Tale of bygone years"). 2) Formation of the philosophy of the Ukrainian spirit in the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy. 3) G.S. Skovoroda - the founder of the philosophy of Ukrainian cordocentrism. 4) Philosophy of Ukraine in the Soviet period. Development of philosophical problems in modern Ukraine.	2
6	Total	8

Section 2. The system of philosophy

№	TOPIC	Number hours
6.	<p align="center">Topic 6. Ontology</p> 1) Philosophical understanding of the problem of existence. The idea of ontology as a doctrine of being. 2) The ratio of the categories "being", "substance", "matter". 3) Principles, laws and categories of dialectics.	2
7.	<p align="center">Topic 7. Consciousness as philosophical problem</p> 1) The philosophical content of the problem of consciousness and ways of considering it in the history of philosophy. 2) Philosophical definition of consciousness. 3) The idea of the structure of knowledge.	1
8.	<p align="center">Topic 8. Epistemology</p> 1) Cognition as a philosophical problem. The subject and object of knowledge, the nature of their interaction. 2) Cognition and practice. Science as a specific type of cognitive activity, social	1

	institution and system of knowledge. 3) The place of medical science in the system of modern knowledge. 4) Diagnostic process as a specific form of cognition.	
9.	<p style="text-align: center;">Topic 9. Philosophical anthropology</p> 1) Man as the main subject of philosophical analysis. 2) The main philosophical and anthropological problems: the nature and essence of man, anthropogenesis, the meaning of life, death and immortality, communication and understanding, man and space. 3) Value orientations, freedom, responsibility and crisis of the person in the modern world. Perspectives of the person. 4) Issues of human life, death and immortality in the context of philosophical, religious and scientific (medical) approaches.	2
10.	<p style="text-align: center;">Topic 10. Philosophy of culture</p> 1) Culture: the essence of the concept. Material and spiritual culture. 2) The main elements of culture (values, norms, sanctions), their varieties, factors of formation, the relationship. 3) The concept of civilization.	1
Total		7

4.3. Tasks for independent work

4.3.1. Abstract

In order to master the theoretical foundations of the discipline, students must write an essay on one of the topics (see below) and speak at a seminar with a presentation of their essay.

TOPICS OF ABSTRACTS

1. Philosophy and scientific picture of the world in the XX - XXI centuries.
2. Basic worldviews of man.
3. Features of modern understanding of philosophy.
4. Worldview as a way of orienting a person in the world.
5. Historical types of worldview.
6. Anthropologism and scientism as trends in modern Western philosophy.
7. The essence of phenomenology as a new philosophical doctrine.
8. The problem of existence in ancient philosophy.
9. The problem of universals in the philosophy of the Middle Ages.
10. The problem of substance in modern philosophy.
11. Ontological revolution in the philosophy of the twentieth century.
12. The evolution of the concept of "matter" in philosophy and science.
13. Determinism as a principle of philosophical understanding of the world.
14. Synergetics: content and main problems.
15. Substantial concept of space and time.
16. Relational concept of space and time.
17. Cognition as a reflection and construction of the world.
18. The role of hypotheses in cognition.
19. The problem as a contradiction between knowledge and reality.
20. Modern theories of truth.
21. Concept as a definite way of understanding phenomena.
22. Non-rational experience of epistemology: intuitive, mystical, religious, existential knowledge.
23. Science as a research program of mankind.

24. The problem of the criterion of truth in philosophy and science.
25. Intuition in the process of cognition and creativity.
26. The problem of creativity in cognition.
27. Concept and theory as a form of scientific knowledge.
28. Truth, however, is a delusion in cognition and practical life.
29. Cognition as a kind of spiritual activity.
30. Creativity and worldview. Methods of creative activity.
31. Social ideal and the problem of social choice.
32. Social progress and its driving forces.
33. Socio-environmental consequences of globalization.
34. Modern concepts of social progress.
35. Activity as a way of social existence.
36. Traditions as forms of social reproduction.
37. Features of the social structure of Ukrainian society.
38. Nation as a socio-cultural phenomenon.
39. Self-determination of the nation: the history of the issue and the present.
40. Ethnos and nation. Prospects for the development of communities and individuals.
41. The system of nature and society: general, special, individual.
42. Ownership and exploitation: a modern philosophical interpretation.
43. National identity and worldview.
44. The specifics of the formation of the Ukrainian mentality.
45. Psychoanalysis and the human problem.
46. The problem of man in existentialism.
47. The problem of the ratio of biological and social in man.
48. Needs as a factor in the formation of personality.
49. The interaction of interests of society and the individual.
50. Man - the highest value of society.
51. Social norms as a factor in the influence of society on the individual.
52. The specifics of understanding the individual in different types of cultures.
53. Personality and its freedom in the views of world religions.
54. The problem of freedom and responsibility of the person at the present stage of development of world civilization.
55. Problems of life and death in the late XX century and ways to solve them.
56. Images of man and culture in the history of philosophical thought.
57. Modern philosophy of culture.
58. The essence of the symbol.
59. Symbolization as a process.
60. Symbol and image.
61. O. Spengler on culture and civilization.

The main requirements for an essay on philosophy

The abstract is performed by selecting one topic from the proposed list of topics. In this work, the student must reveal the key aspects of this topic, expressing their own point of view. Design requirements: Times New Roman font, size 14, spacing 1.5. Number of pages 10-12. There must be conclusions, a list of references.

4.4. Ensuring the educational process

Laptop with Internet connection and projector.

5. Final control

5.1. Example of test questions for the final test in the discipline:

Option 1

1. What is philosophy?
A) The science of the most general laws of man and the world
B) The theory of the impossible
C) Not science at all
2. The most influential philosophers of antiquity:
A) Confucius; B) Socrates; C) Descartes; D) Plato
3. Philosophical currents of the twentieth century:
A) Neotomism; B) Scholasticism; C) Existentialism; D) Neo-positivism
4. The philosopher to whom the phrase "I know that I know nothing" belongs:
A) Hobbes; B) Locke; C) Socrates; D) Plato
5. What is Marxism?
A) The science of the most general laws of man and the world
B) The theory of revolution
C) Philosophical and political current of the XIX century
D) Conspiracy theory

Option 2

1. What is maevtika?
A) The art of dialogue
B) Methods of finding the truth
C) Synonymous with philosophy
D) Direction in scholasticism
2. The most influential philosophers of Ukraine:
A) Frying pan; B) Berdyaev; C) Yurkevich; D) Weber
3. Philosophical currents of the Middle Ages:
A) Positivism; B) scholasticism; C) cynicism; D) patristic
4. The philosopher to whom the phrase "The world caught me, but did not catch":
A) Frying pan; B) Vernadsky; C) Socrates; D) Bruno
5. Philosophical anthropology studies:
A) Man; B) Nature; C) The existence of the world; D) The process of cognition

5.2. An example of questions of the final test in the discipline, to which students must give a detailed written answer:

Option 1

1. What does philosophy study?
2. When and why did the problem of existence appear in philosophy?

Option 2

1. Describe the main function of any worldview.
2. What is the essence of Parmenides' understanding of being?

5.3. Questions to prepare for the differentiated credit

1. Describe the main structural elements of the worldview.
2. Compare the main historical forms of worldview.
3. Analyze the basic prerequisites for the emergence of philosophy.
4. Describe the object and subject of philosophy.
5. Show the place of philosophy in the humanities.
6. Describe the main functions of philosophy.
7. Analyze the features of the basic forms of life.
8. Compare the teachings of categories in Aristotle, Kant and Hegel.
9. Analyze why in periods of social instability comes to the fore such a function of philosophy as the function of intellectual therapy.
10. Explain the content and methodological significance of the categories: single - general - special.
11. According to the work of M. Berdyaev "The meaning of creativity" analyzes the fundamental differences between philosophy and science.
12. Explain what is meant by the "eternity" of philosophical problems and how it relates to the development of philosophy.
13. Explain the problem of the relationship between freedom and responsibility.
14. Describe the categories of "cause" and "consequence" as related categories.
15. Give a classification of different types of causes.
16. Explain the meaning of the category "necessity", analyzing the different approaches to understanding it in the history of philosophy.
17. Explain the meaning of the category "coincidence".
18. Analyze the dialectical connection between the categories "possibility" and "reality".
19. Describe the content of the basic laws of dialectical development of being.
20. Explain how the concepts of "matter" and "substance"?
21. Discover the main features of ancient philosophy.
22. Describe the philosophical knowledge of the Middle Ages.
23. Describe the philosophical knowledge of the Renaissance.
24. Describe the proposed by E. Fromm classification of existential human needs. Which of the needs do you consider the most important for yourself?
25. Discover the essence of E. Fromm's doctrine of types of social character.
26. Analyze the main problems that are the subject of study of the philosophy of existentialism.
27. Discover the content of the main categories of the philosophy of existentialism.
28. Analyze the main stages of the historical and philosophical process in Ukraine.
29. Give a general description of the philosophy of culture.
30. Explain the meaning of the concept of "personality".
31. Explain the functions of religion in modern society.
32. Discover the role of science in society and man.
33. Describe the basic principles of the development process.
34. Explain what the essence of the symbol is.
35. Explain how a symbol differs from an image.
36. Describe the features of philosophical knowledge of the New Age.
37. Describe the features of philosophical knowledge of the twentieth century.
38. What problems mainly concern modern philosophers of Ukraine and the world? Show by examples.
39. Give a general description of the philosophy of postmodernism.
40. Explain the features of Eastern philosophy.

41. Analyze the peculiarities of the development of Ukrainian philosophy of the twentieth century.
42. Analyze the value of human life.
43. Name the sources, leading ideas and directions of philosophical thought of ancient India.
44. Analyze the leading ideas and trends in the philosophy of ancient China.
45. Define the concept of ancient philosophy; name the stages of its development and general features.
46. Analyze the relationship between philosophy, science, religion and art.
47. Analyze the relationship between philosophy and mythology.
48. Analyze the development of ideas in the natural philosophical schools of ancient Greece.
49. Define the concept of "Renaissance" and name the characteristics of the spiritual life of this era.
50. Describe the leading directions of Renaissance philosophy: humanistic anthropologism, Neoplatonism, natural philosophy.
51. Describe the main philosophical ideas of the Late Renaissance.
52. Analyze the philosophy of Pascal on the place and role of man in the world and social relations.
53. Describe the empirical direction in modern philosophy (F. Bacon).
54. Describe the rationalist trend in modern philosophy (R. Descartes).
55. Analyze the philosophical views of J. Locke.
56. Identify the main features and characteristics of German classical philosophy as a special stage in the development of modern European philosophy.
57. Analyze the main ideas of Kant.
58. Analyze the philosophy of Hegel as the highest achievement of German classical philosophy.
59. Explain the essence of the philosophy of existentialism (J.P. Sartre, A. Camus).
60. Analyze the religious philosophy of the twentieth century.

"0" version of the exam ticket

Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University
 Educational qualification level - master
 Area of knowledge: 22 Health
 Specialty 222 Medicine

Course - Philosophy

Option № 0

1. Describe the main structural elements of the worldview (40 points).
2. Analyze the main ideas of I. Kant (40 points).

6.1. Student performance appraisal system

The control of the level of mastering the educational material is carried out by checking the knowledge of students on the test according to the schedule of the session.

The assessment is conducted on a 200-point scale of the university, which corresponds to a similar ECTS scale. The maximum number of points that a student can score when studying the discipline is 200 points, the minimum - 120 points.

The score for current educational activity (PND) should be 60% of the total, ie a maximum of 120 points, a minimum of 70 points.

Accordingly, for each section (consisting of 5 topics) the student can receive: 1 section "Subject and history of philosophy" (oral answers in seminars) maximum 55 points, minimum - 35 points; Section 2 "System of Philosophy" (oral answers in seminars, defense of the abstract, final test) maximum 65 points, minimum - 35 points.

The score on the final control (differentiated test) should be 40% of the total, ie a maximum of 80 points, a minimum of 50 points.

Assessment of student performance

№	Type of control	Maximum number of points	Deadline
1.	Polls and presentations in group classes (maximum 10 answers provided)	10 x 7= 70	During the semester
2.	Final control work	25	Last school week
3.	Preparation and defense of the abstract	25	During the semester
4.	The differentiated credit	80	Test and examination session
	Total	200	

Criteria for assessing knowledge

Opinion poll in group classes - a form of control that allows you to assess the ability of students to independently work on the material and teach it, answer questions from teachers and colleagues. The maximum score for the answer at the seminar is 7 points. The evaluation criteria are:

A score of 6-7 points is given in the case of:

- The student is free to have knowledge and skills according to the curriculum;
- Competently uses the facts, sources, references necessary for the answer;
- Expresses personal opinion, own attitude to educational material;
- The answer is clear and complete, structured;
- Language literate.

A score of 4-5 points is given in accordance with the previous requirements, but:

- There are minor errors in the use of knowledge and skills defined by the program;
- Choosing sources, quotes, the student makes minor mistakes;
- The student expresses his own judgment, but there are some inaccuracies in the argument;
- Language is quite literate.

A score of 2-3 points is given in the following case:

- The student demonstrates fragmentary, superficial knowledge;
- The answer is not logical enough;
- Argumentation is weak or almost absent;
- There are significant errors in knowledge of the factual material and conclusions;
- Language is simplified, with a lot of errors.

A score of 0-1 points is given in case of ignorance of most of the material, the absence of any logic of presentation, namely:

- The student does not have the necessary skills and abilities;
- The student does not know most of the material.

Individual independent work is performed in accordance with the defined tasks and contributes to the in-depth study of theoretical material, the formation of skills to use knowledge to solve practical

problems. This form of independent work is represented by writing essays based on the study of sources. The maximum score for the abstract is 25 points. The evaluation criteria are:

21-25 points if:

1. The author clearly sets the problem and presents his own point of view (position, attitude) in relation to its solution;
2. The problem is revealed at a high theoretical level, the system connections of the subject of research are traced, the substantiation of the declared characteristics with correct use of philosophical and special terms concerning the theme of the abstract is given;
3. The argumentation of one's own opinion based on the historical and philosophical tradition in the context of the problems of the abstract is given;
4. The abstract contains answers to all questions of the declared plan or in the absence of the plan fully reveals the declared subject.

16-20 points if:

1. Presented own point of view (position, attitude) to solve the problem;
2. The topic is disclosed with the specific use of historical, philosophical and special concepts in the context of the answer (theoretical connections and justifications are clearly not traceable);
3. The argumentation of one's own opinion based on the facts of the development of philosophical ideas on the problems of the abstract is given;
4. The abstract does not contain an answer to one of the questions of the plan or the stated topic is not fully disclosed, in particular, some essential characteristics of the subject are not analyzed.

11-15 points if:

1. Presented own point of view (position, attitude) in solving the problem;
2. The problem is revealed in the formal use of historical, philosophical and special terms;
3. The argumentation of his opinion is based on the facts of the development of philosophical ideas on the issue of the abstract without theoretical justification;
4. The abstract does not contain answers to two questions of the plan or the stated topic is not fully disclosed, namely: omitted a significant part of the essential characteristics of the phenomenon, ie revealed only some essential characteristics of the subject of study.

6-10 points if:

1. Presented own point of view (position, attitude) in solving the problem;
2. The problem is revealed on an ordinary (not theoretical) level;
3. Argumentation of one's own opinion is weakly connected with the disclosure of the problem;
4. The analysis of essential characteristics of the phenomenon is omitted, ie only insignificant characteristics of the subject of research are revealed.

0-5 points if:

1. Abstract does not contain historical and philosophical analysis;
2. Contains a historical story about philosophers or philosophical systems;
3. Work is plagiarism.

Final control work

The evaluation criteria are: the correct answer to one test question - 1 point (1 x 5 = 5). The maximum score for a written answer to each "expanded" question is 10 points (2 x 10 = 20).

Compliance with the final semester rating scores in national and ECTS scores

Score in points	Rating by national scale	ECTS Score	
		Rating	Explanation
180-200	Perfectly	A	Perfectly (excellent execution with only minor errors)
160-197	Good	B	Very good (above average with multiple errors)
150-159	Good	C	Good (generally correct execution with a certain amount of significant errors)
140-149	Satisfactory	D	Satisfactorily (not bad, but with many drawbacks)
120-139	Satisfactory	E	Enough (performance meets the minimum criteria)
94-119	Unsatisfactorily	FX	Unsatisfactorily (reassembly)
1-93		F	Unsatisfactorily (with compulsory retake)

7. List of recommended literature

Basic

1. Kravchuk L.V., Kadobnyi T.B., Kravchuk L.O. Philosophy: seminar classes: study guide. Ternopil: TSMU, 2018. 136.
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