

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
YAROSLAV MUDRYI NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY

PHILOSOPHY

**STUDY GUIDE
FOR STUDENTS
OF THE FIRST (BACHELOR'S) HIGHER EDUCATION LEVEL
OF BRANCH OF KNOWLEDGE 08 «JURISPRUDENCE»
SPECIALIZATION 081 «LAW»,
BRANCH OF KNOWLEDGE 29 «INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONSHIPS»
SPECIALIZATION 293 «INTERNATIONAL LAW»**

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1. INTRODUCTION

In achieving the goals of humanitarian education while learning a significant role belongs to the cognitive activity, independence, active forms of education. Traditional, stereotypical, mostly verbal means of teaching are already not effective enough for forming students' knowledge and skills.

The guide is dedicated to improving students' work organization while learning the course of Philosophy, performing more qualitative pedagogical control, the main aim of which is a formative influence on the learning process through the feedback and achieving final results of learning, and also providing with a deep knowledge acquisition of specifics of philosophical comprehension of reality, forming the world view and a high methodological culture of future lawyers.

Having mastered the course of philosophy, a student should know:

- principal problems of modern world and domestic philosophy, historical types of philosophy, the main paradigms of philosophizing;

- basic ideas of the world and domestic philosophical thought, the history of its establishment, main stages and features of the development of philosophy;

- basic laws, categories, concepts and principles of philosophy, features of its manifestation in the life of society and legal practice;

- ways of cognition of the world, functioning of knowledge in modern informational society, features of relationship of science with contemporary social and legal problems;

- functions of philosophy in social, scientific and practical cognition;

- conditions of forming of personality, his or her freedom, responsibility for saving life, nature, culture;

be able to:

- analyse independently facts, phenomena and processes in the «a human being – the world» system in their dialectical relationship and with changes, happening in the world and in the country;

- evaluate critically social processes, legal, political, economic, historical, ecological, cultural, social-and-psychological phenomena and events;

formulate the world view and methodological conclusions on the ground of received knowledge, justify personal ideological and social position;

apply the methodology of scientific cognition to the creative activity and achieved knowledge while resolving professional tasks.

It's important to note that one of the specific features of philosophical knowledge is a diversity of statements. There is no unanimity concerning the problems studies in philosophy. The truth produced by philosophers during the centuries is not undeniable for all. Their perception, attitude towards them depends on these or those specific beliefs and outlook.

The Study Guide will be useful for everybody who is striving to join the polyphony and pluralism in answers on the borderline, philosophical questions of a humans' being, to form the culture of personal thinking, and also to work out the skills of independent choice of an appropriate position.

2. NUMBER OF LECTURES, SEMINARS AND SELF-STUDY HOURS

№	Topic	Total	Including		
			lectures	seminars	self-study work
1	Philosophy, circle of its problems and role in society	6	2	2	2
2	Philosophy of Antiquity, the Middle Ages and the Renaissance: main features and stages of development	10	2	2	6
3	Philosophy of a New Time and an Era of Enlightenment	8	2	2	4
4	German classical philosophy	6	2	2	2
5	Modern world philosophy	10	2	4	4
6	Domestic philosophical traditions	6	2	2	2
7	The problem of existence, its philosophical sense	6	2	2	2

8	Consciousness as a philosophical problem	6	2	2	2
9	Philosophical study of development	10	2	2	6
10	Essence and structure of cognitive process. Scientific cognition, its forms and methods	8	2	2	4
11	Philosophical approaches to the understanding of a human, society, history	14	2	4	8
Totally		90	22	26	42

APPROVED
at the meeting of the Department of Philosophy
of Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University
(protocol № 7 from the 29rd December 2021)

3. THE PROGRAMME OF ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE «PHILOSOPHY»

I. THE ESSENCE OF PHILOSOPHY AND THE MAIN STAGES OF ITS DEVELOPMENT

Philosophy, scope of its problems and the role in society

Philosophy, its subject and structure. The aim and order of studying the philosophy as an academic discipline, its place and role in the preparation of lawyers. Scientific, methodological and methodical grounds of studying the philosophy. The world view, its structure, features, social-and-historical character and role in the life of society. Historical types of a world view: mythology, religion, philosophy. Philosophical world view. Humanism of philosophy. Functions of philosophy. Philosophy and law. Philosophy and morality. Philosophy and science.

Philosophy and culture. The role of philosophy in society, lawyers' professional activity.

Philosophy of Antiquity, the Middle Ages and the Renaissance: main features and stages of development

Historical prerequisites, time and places of origin of philosophy. Philosophy of Antiquity. Early Greek naturalism (early classics): Miletus school, Pythagoreans, Eleates. Heraclites and Parmenides: relativistic and absolutist conceptions of the world. Levkippus and Democritus: early atomistic doctrines. High classics: the way towards human – philosophical teachings of sophists and Socrates. Plato's objective idealism. Aristotle's philosophical system. Principle features of the philosophy of era of Hellenism (late classics) and its schools: Cynics, Sceptics, Epicureanism, Stoicism, Neoplatonism.

The sources of the Middle Ages Christian philosophy, its main problems and specifics of the type of philosophizing. Stages of the Middle Ages philosophy development (Apologetics, Patristic, scholasticism) and their features. Teachings of St. Augustine about the nature and human. Realism and nominalism. Philosophical teaching of Thomas Aquinas. Philosophy of the Renaissance. Deism (Galileo) and pantheism (J. Bruno). Humanism and a problem of a human individuality (N. Cusanus, M. Monten, P. Pomponazzi). Philosophy of the period of the Reformation (M. Luther, U. Zwingli, J. Calvin).

Philosophy of the New Time and the Era of Enlightenment

Scientific European revolution of the XVII century. Conceptions of possibility of human cognition. Gnosticism and agnosticism. Problem of cognition method. Mechanism, rationalism and empiricism. Philosophical reasoning of the new picture of the world (F. Bacon, Th. Hobbes, R. Descartes, B. Spinoza, G. V. Leibniz, J. Locke, J. Berkeley, D. Hume). Social-and-philosophical aspects in philosophical views of empiricists and rationalists of the New Time. Deism and materialism in the French Enlightenment. Teaching about the nature and society in the philosophy of Enlightenment (S. Montesquieu, Voltaire, J.-J. Rousseau). The problem

of a human in the philosophy of Enlightenment. French materialism of the XVIII century.

German Classical philosophy

Features of German classical philosophy, its place in the history of a philosophical thought. I. Kant: dualism of humans' existence – natural and moral. The philosophy of a humans' «self» (J. G. Fichte). F. Schellings' natural philosophy. The philosophy of an absolute idea and dialectics of G. V. F. Hegel. Anthropological materialism of L. Feuerbach. The influence of German classical philosophy ideas on the European culture. Penetration of German classical philosophy ideas into Ukraine.

Modern world philosophy

The main direction of modern world philosophy. Positivist tendency in the modern world philosophy. Stages of development of positivism (classical positivism, machism, neo-positivism, post-positivism).

Religious and philosophical directions (Teilhardism, personalism). Neotomism as a philosophical and theological doctrine of the Catholic Church. Appearance of non-classical philosophical teachings in the XIX century. Irrational-and-humanistic direction in the modern philosophy: the philosophy of life and creative evolution, Freudianism (neo-Freudianism), hermeneutics, phenomenology, existentialism, philosophical anthropology. The philosophy of Marxism. Phenomenology. Communicative philosophy. Post-modern philosophy. Russian philosophy of the XIX–XX centuries: the main directions and features.

Domestic philosophical traditions

Sources of Ukrainian philosophical culture. Philosophy in the culture of Kievan Rus (X–XII centuries). Enlightenment in Ukraine (XV – the beginning of XVI centuries). The problem of the world and human in the professors' philosophy of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy (S. Yavorsky, F. Prokopovych). Philosophy of Gr. Skovoroda. An essence of the «philosophy of heart». Ukrainian romanticism (M. Gogol, M. Kostomarov,

T. Shevchenko, P. Kulish). Basic philosophical ideas of P. Yurkevich. Existential philosophy of Kyiv of the XX century (L. Shestov, V. Zenkovskiy). Philosophical ideas in Ukraine of the end of the XIX – beginning of the XX centuries. Ukrainian philosophical Renaissance of the 60th years of the XX century. The latest philosophy of Ukraine.

II. ONTOLOGY, EPISTEMOLOGY, SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY

Philosophical meaning of the problem of existence

Ontology, its main problems and categorical definitions. Types of ontology. Philosophical meaning of the problem of existence, its historical awareness. The category of existence: its meaning and specifics. Correlation between categories: existence, existing, reality, actuality. Basic forms of existence. The role of category of «substance» for defining the ontological foundations and the way of world being. Formation of scientific-and-philosophical concept of matter. Modern science about the complicated system of matter and its qualities. Matter and movement. Space and time as forms of matters' existence. Modern scientific models of world development.

Consciousness as philosophical problem

The problem of consciousness in philosophy. Theories of origin and meaning of consciousness. Consciousness as the highest form of reflection. Consciousness as a substance. Consciousness as a form of regulation and necessary condition of a human life, its social nature, meaning and functions. Consciousness as a subjective phenomenon. Reflection, mind, intellect, thinking. Levels of humans' mental life: unconscious, subconscious, conscious, superconscious. The structure of consciousness. Consciousness and the highest forms of mental activity: thinking, memory, will, emotions. Consciousness and language. Specifics of a legal language. Self-consciousness. Fundamental role of category of consciousness in philosophy, its methodological value for cognition of nature, society and legal practice.

Philosophical doctrines about development

Dialectics as a doctrine about development and cognition method. Historical forms of dialectics. Objective and subjective dialectics. Dialectics as a system of principles, laws, categories. Principle of general connection. The concepts of relation, connection, interaction. Principle of development. Concepts of change, movement, development. The main laws of dialectics. The main categories of dialectics. Value of laws and categories of dialectics for theoretical and practical activity of lawyers. Modification of dialectics in contemporary philosophical doctrines. Metaphysics, dogmatism, relativism, eclecticism as the classical alternatives of dialectics. The opposite between dialectics and metaphysics. Formation of modern philosophical conception of development. Synergetics: categorical apparatus, features, heuristic potential. The opposite and complementarity of dialectics and synergetics.

Essence and structure of the process of cognition. Scientific cognition, its forms and methods

Cognition in the context of human existence. Subject and object of cognition. Types of cognitive activity: sensual and rational, empirical and theoretical. The dialectics of the sensual and rational in cognition.

Creativity as a constructive principle of cognition. Intuition. The problem of the truth in philosophy and science. Philosophical teaching about the truth. Practice as the main criteria of the truth. The truth in judicial decisions. The concept of science. Specific of scientific cognition. Methodology of scientific cognition. Method and methodology. Levels of methodology. Methods of empirical research. Methods of theoretical research. Modern methodology of cognition. Logic of scientific research and its stages (fact, problematic situation, problem, hypothesis, proof, conception, theory). Social functions of science. Science and morality.

Philosophical approaches to understanding of human, society, history

The problem of a human in the history of philosophy. General conceptions of humans' origin (anthroposociogenesis, Darwinism,

cosmism, theology). The problem of nature and essence of human. The problem of life and death in philosophy. The self-worth of human's life and human's right to worthy life. The content of concepts: human, individual, personality, individuality. Freedom and personal responsibility in social development, their mutual conditionality.

Society as a subsystem of objective reality. The main approaches for understanding society: naturalistic, sociopsychological. Activity as a specific means of existence of social. Social relationships, their essence and content. Social laws, their features and classification. Social life spheres (economic, social, spiritual, political). Society as an opened system. Noosphere.

Main spheres and elements of spiritual life of society and their correlation. The concept of social consciousness. Culture as a specific social reality. Culture as a means of social vital activity and a process of human's self-reproduction.

Modern conceptions of the philosophy of history. The problem of unity and diversity of the world history. The problem of essence and orientation of historical process. Setting of the problem of «the end of history» in the latest philosophy (F. Fukuyama). Objective and subjective in social and historical process.

4. PLANS FOR SEMINARS

I. THE ESSENCE OF PHILOSOPHY AND THE MAIN STAGES OF ITS DEVELOPMENT

Topic 1. Philosophy, circle of its problems and the role in society

Plan

1. Philosophy and its subject. Reasoning of the necessity of studying philosophy in the institutions of higher education.
2. World view, its structure, basic historical types and their essence.
3. Specific of philosophical resolving of world view issues.
4. Functions of philosophy. The role of philosophy in the system of culture. Importance of philosophy for professional activity of lawyers.

Topic 2. Philosophy of Antiquity, the Middle Ages and the Renaissance: main features and stages of development

Plan

1. General characteristics of the philosophy of Antiquity and the main stages of its development.
2. The main directions of the philosophy of Antiquity and their specifics.
3. General characteristics of the philosophy of the Middle Ages and the main stages of its development: Apologetics, Patristic, scholasticism, mysticism.
4. Controversy about the nature of universals between realism and nominalism.
5. Philosophy of the Renaissance and its features: anthropocentrism, humanism, deism, pantheism.

Topic 3. Philosophy of the New Time and an the Era of Enlightenment

Plan

1. The main directions of the philosophy of the New Time:
 - a) empirical-sensualist philosophy (F. Bacon, Th. Hobbes, J. Locke);
 - b) philosophical rationalism (R. Descartes, B. Spinoza, G. V. Leibniz);
 - c) subjective idealism of J. Berkeley and agnosticism of D. Hume.
2. French Enlightenment philosophy and French materialism of the XVIII century.

Topic 4. German Classical philosophy

Plan

1. General characteristics of German Classical philosophy.
2. Theoretical and practical philosophy of I. Kant.
3. Philosophical views of J. Fichte and F. Schelling.
4. Philosophy of G. Hegel: his system and method.
5. Anthropological materialism of L. Feuerbach.

Topic 5. Modern world philosophy

Plan

1. Modern world philosophy: its features and specifics.
2. Irrational-and-humanistic direction in the modern philosophy: the philosophy of life, Freudianism, hermeneutics, phenomenology, existentialism.
3. Positivist tendency in the modern world philosophy.
4. Modern religious philosophy (neotomism, Teilhardism, personalism).
5. Russian philosophy of the XIX–XX centuries: the main directions and ideas.

Topic 6. Domestic philosophical traditions

Plan

1. Philosophical thought of spiritual culture of Kievan Rus.
2. Philosophy of Ukrainian Renaissance and Enlightenment.
3. Philosophy of Gr. Skovoroda.
4. «Philosophy of heart» of P. Yurkevich.
5. Ukrainian philosophy of the XIX – the beginning of the XX centuries.
6. Modern development of philosophy in Ukraine.

II. ONTOLOGY, EPISTEMOLOGY, SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY

Topic 7. Philosophical meaning of the problem of existence

Plan

1. Ontology, its main problems and category definitions. Types of ontology.
2. Basic forms of existence. Features of human existence.
3. Category of «substance» and its role in defining of ontological grounds of the world. Matter as a substance.

4. Matter and movement. Classification of the forms of movement.
5. Space and time as forms of existence of matter.

Topic 8. Consciousness as philosophical problem

Plan

1. Problem of consciousness in the history of philosophical thought: ancient, medieval, modern European and contemporary understanding.
2. The essence of reflection. Genesis of reflection forms.
3. Consciousness origin: biological and social prerequisites. Ideal nature of consciousness.
4. Consciousness in the structure of human psychic. The main components of consciousness.
5. Functions of consciousness.

Topic 9. Philosophical doctrines about development

Plan

1. Dialectics as a doctrine about development and the method of cognition. Historical forms of dialectics. Objective and subjective dialectics.
2. Principles of dialectics.
3. The main laws of dialectics and their methodological significance for legal theory and practice.
4. Categories of dialectics. Significance of laws and categories of dialectics for theoretical and practical activity of lawyers.
5. Classical and non-classical alternatives for dialectics.

Topic 10. Meaning and structure of the process of cognition. Scientific cognition, its forms and methods

Plan

1. Cognition as a subject of philosophical analysis. Subject and object of cognition.

2. Types of cognitional activity: sensual and rational, empirical and theoretical and their correlation.
3. Practice as a foundation of cognition. Functions of practice.
4. Problem of the truth in philosophy and science. Criteria of the truth.
5. Methods of scientific cognition. Levels of methodology.
6. The main forms of scientific cognition and their correlation.

Topic 11. Philosophical approaches to understanding of human, society, history

Plan

1. The essence of human. Interconnection between biological and social in a human. Sense of human's life.
2. The main approaches to understanding of society.
3. Society as self-organizing and self-developing system.
4. Modern concepts of social development of: informational society, individualized society, neopatrimonial society.
5. Culture as a specific social-and-spiritual reality. Functions of culture.
6. Conceptions and directions of the philosophy of history: formational, civilizational, theological, technocratic.

5. CURRENT AND FINAL STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE CONTROL

5.1. The description of the course subject

Course	Educational level, branch of knowledge, specialization	Characteristics (structure) of the educational course
Amount of credits ECTS: 3 Sections: 2 General number of hours: 90 Weekly hours: in classroom – 4, student's self-studies – 2,5	bachelor 08 «Jurisprudence» 081 «Law» 29 «International relationships» 293 «International law»	Obligatory: Lectures: 22 h. Seminars: 26 h. Self-studies: 42 h. Types of control: test, exam

Forms of self-studies:

preparation to seminars,
personal learning of additional literature and additional questions,
working with informational resources,
preparation to test or exam according to the suggested by the Department list of questions.

Types of training sessions:

lectures,
seminars.

Types of student knowledge control:

test,
exam.

Type of control: test

Students' knowledge control within the academic discipline is performed with taking into account point rating system.

Distribution of points between forms of organization of the educational process and types of control measures

Current control		Sum
Module 1	Module 2	100
50	50	

A current control result is put into the test statement according to the accumulative principle and is the basis to get a test result for the academic discipline by the student. If during the semester the student scored less than 60 points based on the results of the current control, the test is not passed.

A scale of final assessment of students' knowledge

Final assessment of the discipline is put into grade book according to the following scale:

Definition	Assessment according to the national scale	Assessment according to the 100-points scale, which is used in Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University
Credited – proper execution of tasks according to developed assessment criteria	Credited	60–100
Not credited – improper execution of tasks according to developed assessment criteria	Not credited	1–59

5.6. Type of control: exam

Organization of current control

Students' knowledge assessment is carried out on the basis of current control results. The general object of assessment of students' knowledge

is the relevant parts of academic discipline, acquisition of which is checked during the current control.

Objects of the current control of students' knowledge in philosophy are: work regularity and activity on lectures, seminars (attending appropriate forms of the educational process, activity and the level of knowledge during issues discussion), performance of control tasks, other types of works.

Assessment of current control results is fulfilled by a teacher at the end of the study of each section. Criteria of assessment are:

a) activity and the level of knowledge during the discussions of issues at seminars, attending particular forms of educational process, personal completion of separated topics or issues, other types of works (0–10 points);

b) a mark for a control work, which is carried out in the form of testing and in other forms which are chosen by a teacher (0–10 points). The lists of tests and other tasks, order and time of their passing, criteria of assessment are determined by the Department and students are informed in the beginning of educational semester.

Final score according to the current control results is drawn up during the last seminar.

General score for the current control is 40. Each section is assessed with 20 points.

Results of students' knowledge current control are a basis for defining the general student success and are taken into account while scoring for the final knowledge control.

If tasks of the current control are not performed for objective reasons, students have a right to pass them with a permission of dean until the last seminar. Time and order of passing is defined by the dean.

Organization of final control

Final assessment of student philosophical knowledge level is performed on the basis of current control and final knowledge control within a 100-scores scale.

Tasks which are included in final knowledge control are assessed from 0 to 60 points. Final knowledge control in philosophy is fulfilled in the form of exam. Particular list of questions and tasks which include the whole content of academic discipline, exam tasks assessment criteria,

order and time of their performing are determined with a department, and students are informed on the start of educational year.

Exam paper includes 3 questions.

Summary results of current control and final knowledge control in scores are put into the statement of accounting for final performance.

A final score in academic discipline is put into gradebook according to such a scale.

Score according to the ECTS scale	Definition	Assessment according to the national scale	Assessment according to the 100-points scale, which is used in Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University
A	Excellent – excellent performing, with a small number of mistakes	5	90–100
B	Very good – upper than a middle level with a few mistakes	4	80–89
C	Good – in general correct work with a certain amount of insignificant mistakes		75–79
D	Satisfactorily – not bad, but with a significant amount of mistakes	3	70–74
E	Enough – performing satisfies the minimum criteria		60–69
FX	Unsatisfactorily – preparation is needed before retaking the exam	2	20–59
F	Unsatisfactorily – serious further work is needed, repeat course is obligatory		1–19

6. QUESTIONS FOR TEST

1. What is philosophy? Subject and a place of philosophy in the system of world view knowledge. Main functions of philosophy.
2. The concept and significance of world view. Historical types of world view.
3. Antique philosophy: features, periodization and its meaning for formation of European culture.
4. Main problems of medieval Christian philosophy and the main stages of its development. Debate between realism and nominalism.
5. Humanistic character and the main directions of philosophy of Renaissance era. The main ideas of the Reformation era.
6. Empiricism and sensualism of a New era. The problem of a scientific method, teaching about the human and society (F. Bacon, T. Hobbes, J. Locke, J. Berkeley).
7. Rationalism of the New era (R. Descartes, B. Spinoza, G. Leibniz).
8. Theoretical philosophy of I. Kant. «Copernican coup» in the cognition theory.
9. Practical philosophy of I. Kant: ethical and aesthetic ideas, categorical imperative.
10. G. Hegel, his philosophical system and method.
11. Philosophy of L. Feuerbach, its anthropological nature.
12. Philosophy of Marxism: prerequisites, the main ideas and their influence on the world philosophy and social practice.
13. Irrationalist direction of modern philosophy (A. Bergson, F. Nietzsche, A. Schopenhauer).
14. Existential philosophy, its main ideas.
15. Features and specifics of hermeneutics.
16. Freudianism and neo-Freudianism (S. Freud, E. Fromm, C. Jung, A. Adler, G. Marcusa).
17. Positivism: features and the main stages of development.
18. Modern religious philosophy: neotomism, personalism, Teilhardism.
19. Specifics and the main issues of philosophical culture of Kievan Rus.
20. Philosophy of Ukrainian Renaissance and Enlightenment.

21. Philosophical views of G. S. Skovoroda and their influence on the development of domestic philosophy.

22. Ukrainian philosophy of the XX–XXI centuries: the main trends and directions.

23. Philosophical content of the category of existence and its main forms. Types of ontology.

24. Philosophical doctrine about matter. Qualities and structure of a matter. Movement as a means of matter existence and its forms.

25. Space and time as forms of matter existence. General and specific qualities of space and time.

26. The problem of consciousness in philosophy. The diversity of interpretation of the problem of consciousness in classical and modern philosophy.

27. Reflection and forms of its evolution. Consciousness as the highest form of consciousness.

28. Biological and social prerequisites of the origin of consciousness.

29. Conscious and unconscious as the main components of psychics. Self-consciousness.

30. Structure and functions of consciousness.

31. Dialectics: its historical forms and specifics. Objective and subjective dialectics.

32. Principles of dialectics.

33. Laws of dialectics.

34. Categories dialectics and their characteristics. Dialectical nature of paired categories.

35. Alternatives and modifications of dialectics.

36. Modifications of metaphysical concept of development (dogmatism, relativism, sophistry, eclecticism).

37. Modern philosophical doctrines about development (negative dialectics, «tragic» dialectics, synergetics).

38. Cognition as a subject of philosophical analysis. The essence and structure of cognitive process.

39. The essence of agnosticism and its historical forms.

40. Practice as a specifically human means of cognition of the world. The concept of practice. Forms and levels of practical activity. Functions of practice.

41. Forms of essential cognition and correlation between them.
42. Rational cognition, its specifics and forms.
43. The problem of the truth, types of the truth. The truth and erroneousness. Criteria of the truth.
44. Scientific cognition, its structure and levels.
45. Philosophy of society. Development of views on society in history of philosophy.
46. Modern concepts of social development.
47. Society as a system. Social structure of society and its elements.
48. Spheres (subsystems) of social life (economical, spiritual, political, social).
49. Social laws, its features, classification and mechanism of action.
50. The problem of human in history of philosophical thought.
51. The problem of sense of human's life. The main means of reasoning of the sense of life.
52. The content of concepts: human, individual, personality, individuality. The concept of status and role.
53. The problem of freedom and responsibility of human, their mutual conditionality.
54. Spiritual life of society: concept, essence, structure.
55. Social consciousness and its structure. Levels of social consciousness. Social psychology and social ideology.
56. Forms of social consciousness, criteria for distinction and interaction.
57. Culture as a specific social reality. Structure and functions of culture.
58. Formational approach to understanding history as a variant of monistic interpretation of historical approach.
59. Civilizational approach to understanding history. Concepts of local civilizations (M. Danilevsky, O. Spengler, P. Sorokin): the essence and specifics.
60. The problem of history essence (K. Jaspers, F. Fukuyama).

7. QUESTIONS FOR EXAM

1. What is philosophy? Subject and a place of philosophy in the system of world view knowledge. Main functions of philosophy.
2. The concept and significance of world view. Historical types of world view.
3. Antique philosophy: features, periodization and its meaning for formation of European culture.
4. Pre-Socratic philosophy (Miletus school, Heraclitus, Eleates, Pythagoreanism).
5. Atomistic interpretation of existence in antique philosophy (Leucippus, Democritus, Epicurus).
6. Philosophy of Socrates. Ethical rationalism of Socrates.
7. Philosophy of Plato. Plato's teaching about ideas.
8. Aristotle's philosophy: the main ideas and their influence on the world philosophy.
9. Era of Hellenism philosophy (Cynics, Sceptics, Stoics, Epicureans, Neoplatonists).
10. Main problems of medieval Christian philosophy and the main stages of its development. Debate between realism and nominalism.
11. Philosophical teaching of Thomas Aquinas, his conception of «a double truth».
12. Humanistic character and the main directions of philosophy of Renaissance era. The main ideas of the Reformation era.
13. Empiricism and sensualism of the New era. The problem of scientific method, teaching about the human and society (F. Bacon, T. Hobbes, J. Locke, J. Berkeley).
14. Rationalism of the New era (R. Descartes, B. Spinoza, G. Leibniz).
15. French materialism of the XVIII century. The doctrine about matter, cognition, human and society (K. A. Helvetius, P. Holbach, J. Lametri, D. Diderot).
16. Era of Enlightenment philosophy. French Enlightenment (S. Montesquieu, Voltaire, J.-J. Rousseau).
17. Theoretical philosophy of I. Kant. «Copernican coup» in the theory of cognition.

18. Practical philosophy of I. Kant: ethical and aesthetic ideas, categorical imperative.
19. G. Hegel, his philosophical system and method.
20. Philosophy of L. Feuerbach, its anthropological nature.
21. Russian philosophy of the XIX – the beginning of the XX centuries. Features and specifics.
22. Philosophy of Marxism: prerequisites, the main ideas and their influence on the world philosophy and social practice.
23. Irrationalist direction of modern philosophy (A. Bergson, F. Nietzsche, A. Schopenhauer).
24. Existential philosophy, its main ideas.
25. Features and specifics of hermeneutics.
26. Freudianism and neo-Freudianism (S. Freud, E. Fromm, C. Jung, A. Adler, G. Marcusa).
27. Positivism: features and the main stages of development.
28. Modern religious philosophy: neotomism, personalism, Teilhardism.
29. Specifics and the main issues of philosophical culture of Kievan Rus.
30. Philosophy of Ukrainian Renaissance and Enlightenment.
31. Philosophical views of G. S. Skovoroda and their influence on the development of domestic philosophy.
32. Ukrainian philosophy of the XX–XXI centuries: the main trends and directions.
33. Philosophical content of the category of existence and its main forms. Types of ontology.
34. Philosophical doctrine about matter. Qualities and structure of a matter.
35. Movement as a means of matter existence and its forms. Correlation between the main forms of movement.
36. Space and time as forms of matter existence. General and specific qualities of space and time.
37. The problem of consciousness in philosophy. The diversity of interpretation of the problem of consciousness in classical and modern philosophy.

38. Reflection and forms of its evolution. Consciousness as the highest form of consciousness.
39. Biological and social prerequisites of the origin of consciousness.
40. Conscious and unconscious as the main components of psychics. Self-consciousness.
41. Structure and functions of consciousness.
42. Dialectics: its historical forms and specifics. Objective and subjective dialectics.
43. Dialectical principle of general relationship. Types of connections and their characteristics.
44. Dialectical principle of development. Correlation between development, changes and movement.
45. The law of interpenetration of opposites as a means of disclosure of sources and driving forces of development.
46. The law of transformation of quantity into quality as a means of disclosure of the mechanism of internal development.
47. The law of negation of negation as a mean of disclosure of development direction.
48. Dialectics categories and their characteristics. Dialectical nature of paired categories.
49. Metaphysical conception of development as a classical alternative to dialectics.
50. Modifications of metaphysical concept of development (dogmatism, relativism, sophistry, eclecticism).
51. Modern philosophical doctrines about development (negative dialectics, «tragic» dialectics, synergetics).
52. Cognition as a subject of philosophical analysis. The essence and structure of cognitive process.
53. The essence of agnosticism and its historical forms.
54. Practice as a specifically human mean of cognition of the world. The concept of practice. Forms and levels of practical activity. Functions of practice.
55. Forms of essential cognition and correlation between them.
56. Rational cognition, its specifics and forms.
57. The problem of the truth, types of the truth. The truth and erroneousness. Criteria of the truth.

58. Scientific cognition, its structure and levels.
59. The concept of method. Classification of scientific methods of cognition and their characteristics.
60. Logics of scientific research and its stages (fact, problem, hypothesis, proof, theory).
61. Philosophy of society. Development of views on society in history of philosophy.
62. Modern concepts of social development: conception of postindustrial society.
63. Modern concepts of social development: conception of informational society.
64. Modern concepts of social development: conception of individualized society.
65. Modern concepts of social development: conception of neopatrimonial society.
66. Society as a system. Social structure of society and its elements.
67. The concept of social institutions. Varieties of social institutions and their characteristics.
68. Activity as a specific means of existing of social. The main elements and spheres of social activity.
69. Spheres (subsystems) of social life (economical, spiritual, political, social).
70. Social laws, their features, classification and mechanism of action.
71. The problem of development of society and dynamics of social processes.
72. The problem of human in history of philosophical thought.
73. The main concepts of human's origin (cosmic, religious, evolutionary).
74. The main conceptions of human's essence (biologizing, sociologizing, spiritualistic).
75. Anthrosociogenesis, its essence and complex nature.
76. The problem of sense of human's life. The main means of reasoning of the sense of life.
77. The content of concepts: human, individual, personality, individuality. The concept of status and role.

78. Personality as a human's social characteristic, its internal structure, determining factors. Typology of personalities.

79. The problem of freedom and responsibility of human, their mutual conditionality.

80. Historical types of relationships between a person and society.

81. Spiritual life of society: concept, essence, structure.

82. Social consciousness and its structure. Levels of social consciousness. Social psychology and social ideology.

83. Forms of social consciousness, criteria for distinction and interaction.

84. Culture as a specific social reality. Structure and functions of culture.

85. Eastern and western models of culture, their features, differences and interactions.

86. Subject, structure and functions of the philosophy of history.

87. Modern directions of the philosophy of history (ontological, epistemological, axiological, technocratic).

88. Formational approach to understanding history as a variant of monistic interpretation of historical approach.

89. Civilizational approach to understanding the history. Concepts of local civilizations (M. Danilevsky, O. Spengler, P. Sorokin): the essence and specifics.

90. The problem of essence of history (K. Jaspers, F. Fukuyama).

8. LIST OF RESOURCES

Philosophy Textbook Library: <https://www.infobooks.org/free-philosophy-books-pdf/>

PDF Books in Philosophy: <https://www.pdfbooksworld.com/Philosophy>

Journals on Philosophy and Philosophy of Law:

Criminal Law and Philosophy : <https://www.springer.com/journal/11572>

Radical Philosophy : <https://www.radicalphilosophy.com/editorial/201-editorial>

Journal of Philosophy of Education : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/>

Critical Philosophy of Race : https://www.psypress.org/Journals/jnls_CPR.html

Philosophy & Social Criticism : <https://journals.sagepub.com/home/psc>

Philosophy of the Social Sciences : <https://journals.sagepub.com/home/pos>

Social Philosophy and Policy: <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/social-philosophy-and-policy>

Studies in Philosophy and Education : <https://www.springer.com/journal/11217>

Moral Philosophy and Politics : <https://www.mopp-journal.org>

Journal for General Philosophy of Science : <https://www.springer.com/journal/>

European Journal of Pragmatism and American Philosophy : <https://journals.openedition.org>

Monographs from the fund of the scientific library of the Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University (educational and library building, 6th floor):

Appiah, Kwame Anthony. *Cosmopolitanism. Ethics in a World of Strangers* / K. A. Appiah. New York; London: W. W. Norton & Company, 2006. 196 p.

Bell, Daniel. *Communitarianism and its Critics* / Daniel Bell. Oxford: CALENDON PRESS, 1993. 256 p.

Dworkin, Ronald. *Law's Empire* / Ronald Dworkin. Cambridge; Massachusetts; London: The Belknap Press, 1986. 470 p.

Friedman, David. *The Machinery of Freedom: Guide to a Radical Capitalism* / D. Friedman. Second Edition. La Salle : Open Court Publishing Company, 1989. 267 p.

Glad, John. *Future Human Evolution* / John Glad. USA : Hermitage Publishers, 2006. 136 p.

Hayek, F. A. *The Constitution of Liberty* / F. A. Hayek. London; New York: University of Chicago, 2008. 498 p.

Information society and information security / Anatolii P. Getman (ed.), Oleg G. Danilyan, Oleksandr P. Dzeban, Yuriy Y. Kalynovskiy. LAP Lambert Academic Publishing, 2021. 125 p.

Knight, Jack. *Institutions and Social Conflict* / Jack Knight ; Washington University. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1992. 234 p.

Law and legal cultures in the 21st century: Diversity and Unity. Warszawa: Oficyna a Wolters Kluwer business, 2007. 247 p.

Macquarrie, John. *Martin Heidegger* / J. Macquarrie. Atlanta: John Knox Press, 1968. 62 p.

Portis, Edward Bryan. *Reconstructing the classics. Political Theory from Plato to Marx* / E. B. Portis. 2nd ed. – Chatham : Chatham House Publishers, 1998. – 208 p.

Shapiro, Ian. *The Evolution of Rights in Liberal Theory* / Ian Shapiro. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1986. 326 p.

Social mobility and social structure. Cambridge; New York; New Rochelle: CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1990. 364 p.

Sterba, James P. *Social and political philosophy: Classical Western Texts in Feminist and Multicultural Perspectives* / James P. Sterba ; University of Notre Dame. ed. 3rd. Belmont : Thomson Wadsworth, 2003. 588 p.

Terence, Ball. *Political Ideology and the Democratic ideal* / B. Terence, R. Dagger. New York; San Francisco; Boston: Pearson Education Longman, 2009. 338 p.

Transformations of post-communist states / edited by: W. Kostecki, K. Zukrowska, B. Goralczyk. New York: St. Martin's Press, 2000. 309 p.

Ukrainian reforms under the microscope: 2015 / O. Banchuk [et al.]; ред.: V. Miskyi, O. Halushka. Kyiv, 2015. 88 p.

Uslaner, Eric. The Moral Foundations of Trust / E. M. Uslaner. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002. 298 p.

Varga, Csaba. Contemporary Legal Philosophising: Schmitt, Kelsen, Lukacs, Hart & Law and Literature, with Marxim's Dark Legacy in Central Europe (On Teaching Legal Philosophy in Appendix) / Csaba Varga. Budapest : Szent Istvan Tarsulat, 2013. 344 p.

Varga, C. Law and philosophy. Selected Papers in legal Theory / C. Varga. Budapest : Б. и., 1994. 530 p.

Wardlaw, Grant. Political Terrorism: Theory, tactics, and counter-measures / Grant Wardlaw. 2nd ed. Cambridge; New York; Port Chester: CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1990. 248 p.

White, Stephen. The politics of transition: shaping a post-Soviet future / Stephen White, Graeme Gill, Darrell Slider. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1993. 277 p.

Articles by teachers of the Department of Philosophy of the Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University in English: <https://library.nlu.edu.ua/senmk/item/2876-filosofia.html>

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Навчальне видання

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