**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.