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, skeptics, 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. Anthroposociogenesis, 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).