


Министерство науки и высшего образования РФ Ульяновский государственный университет	Форма	
Ф-Рабочая программа дисциплины		

APPROVED
by the decision of the Academic Council of the USU Institute of Medicine,
Ecology and Physical Culture
June «22» 2020, № 10/220
Chairman _____ Midlenko V.I.
(signature, signature clarification)
«22» of June 2020



COURSE SYLLABUS

Course	Philosophy
Faculty	Humanities and Social Technology
Department	Philosophy
Year of training	2

Direction of training **31.05.01 “General Medicine”**

Qualification (Degree) **Specialist**



To put into action in USU: Sept 1, 2020


Set of the Assessment Instruments updated at the meeting of the Department: protocol № _____ of _____ 20__.

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Information about author

Name	Department	Position and Degree
Yulia S. Shkurko	Philosophy	Docent, Cand. of Sci.

Agreed	Agreed
Head of the Department of Philosophy	Head of the Graduating Department
 _____ <i>Signature</i> /V.A.Bazhanov/	 _____ <i>Signature</i> // Vize-Khripunova M.V./ June 22, 2020

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1. Aims and Objectives of the Course

The aim of discipline is to contribute to the building learners' competences assigned to the course.

The course has the following objectives:

- to acquaint students with the origin and the development of philosophy, major philosophical approaches, areas of philosophical study, conceptions, concepts, key issues,
- to introduce students to the ideas of the major figures of philosophy,
- to provide students with fundamental principles and techniques of philosophical cognition;
- to facilitate development of the ability to logically formulate and reasonably defend own position,
- to develop students' critical thinking,
- to contribute to the broaden scientific and cultural outlook of the students,
- to introduce students to the philosophical issues connected with the areas of future professional activities.

2. The Place of Discipline in Basic Professional Education Program (BPEP)


The module is a core (B1. B.15) and obligatory; it is run in the 3-d term for sophomore students.

For successful mastery of Philosophy, the students should have knowledge in Bioethics, History of Medicine, Physics, Mathematics, National History, Business Fundamentals, and Anatomy.

The knowledge, abilities and skills obtained in the course will be useful for further study such disciplines as Project activities, Psychology and Pedagogy of Medical Activities, History of Regional Health, Topographic anatomy and operative surgery. X-Ray Diagnostics, Final Certification.

3. Learning Outcomes/Competency

Index of competence	The content of competence	Learning outcomes		
		To know	To be able to	To master
GCC-1	the ability to abstract thinking, analysis, synthesis	the major philosophers, areas and approaches of philosophy	think critically	theoretical concepts and abstract categories
GCC-2	the ability to use the basics of philosophical knowledge to form the ideological position	key issues, conceptions, and concepts of philosophy	formulate logically and defend reasonably own position	skills for public representation of the own point of view
GCC-3	the ability to analyze the main stages and patterns of the historical development of society	the origin and development of philosophy and basic	analyze and evaluate social phenomena and processes in a	the skills in analysis and synthesis skills

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	for the formation of citizenship	philosophical issues	philosophical perspective	
GPC-5	the ability and willingness to analyze the results of their own activities to prevent professional errors	the philosophical issues connected with the areas of future professional activities	apply fundamental principles and techniques of philosophical cognition to professional issues	the skills in reflection, analysis and assessment the results of human activities

4. Number of Credits

4.1. The course is worth a 2 credit (72 hour)


4.2. Types of training (in hours)

Types of training	Number of hours			
	In total	Semester		
		1	2	3
1	2	3	4	5
Lecture	36		4	36
Seminars and workshops	-			-
Independent study	36			36
Formative assessment	Test			Test
Summative assessment	Credit			Credit
In total	72			72


4.3. Content of the course (module). Hours by topics and kind of training

Form of Training: **Full-Time course**

Title of the units and topics	Всего	Kind of training				Forms of formative assessment
		Face-to-face training		Contact hours	Independent study	
		Lectures	Seminars and workshops			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>UNIT 1 The introduction to Philosophy</i>						
Topic 1. What is philosophy?		2			1	Test
Topics 2. The major, categories and approaches of philosophical study		2			1	Test
<i>UNIT 2 History of Philosophy</i>						
Topic 3. The famous presocratic philosophers and the main focus of their		1			1	Test

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research						
Topic 4. Philosophy of Socrates		1			1	Test
Topic 5. Philosophy of Plato		2			-	Test
Topic 6. Philosophy of Aristotle		2			-	Test
Topic 7. Early Christian and Medieval philosophy		-			2	Test
Topic 8. Philosophy in the thirteenth century		-			1	Test
Topic 9. Oxford philosophers		-			2	Test
Topic 10. Renaissance philosophy		-			2	Test
Topic 11. Rationalism (Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz) vs Empiricism (Locke, Berkeley, Hume)		4			2	Test
Topic 12. The Critical Philosophy of Kant		2			2	Test
Test 13. The Philosophy of Enlightenment					1	Test
Topic 14. German Idealism and Materialism		-			2	Test
Topic 15. The Utilitarians		-			2	Test
Topic 16. The Features of the Philosophy in the end of nineteenth and twentieth Century		2			2	Test
<i>UNIT 3 The major issues of philosophical studies</i>						
Topic 17. How Do We Know Anything? Other Minds		2			2	Test
Topic 18. Consciousness		2			2	Test
Topic 19. The Mind-Body Problem		2			2	Test
Topic 20. Free Will		2			2	Test
Topic 21. Right and Wrong		2			2	Test
Topic 22. Justice		2			2	Test
Topic 23. The Meaning of Life		2			2	Test
<i>UNIT 4. Philosophy of Medicine</i>						
Topic 24. Core philosophical concepts in medicine and health care		2			2	Test
Topic 25. Patients and medical knowledge		2			2	Test
In total	72	36			36	

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5. CONTENT OF THE COURSE

UNIT 1. THE INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY

Topic 1. What is philosophy?

What is philosophy? Different approaches to definition of Philosophy. Philosophy as the study of general and fundamental problems (existence, knowledge, values, reason, mind, and language, and others).

Why study philosophy? Philosophy deals with fundamental questions about the meaning of our existence. Learning to think more clearly about a wide range of questions.

What are philosophers? What do they do?

The limits of what philosophy can do.

Topics 2. The major areas, categories and approaches of philosophical study

Metaphysics as the study of the structure of the world. Examples of the questions that metaphysics tackles.

Epistemology as the study of the scope, limits, and possibility of knowledge. Typical questions of concern in epistemology.

Ethics as the study of the nature of the good and how humans should live. Questions that ethicists attempt.

Logic as the study of arguments and the relationship between ideas. The key questions of logic.

History of Philosophy is the study of the way in which people have answered questions belonging to metaphysics, ethics, logics, and epistemology in the past. The place of history of philosophy in contemporary philosophical studies.

“Philosophy of...”. Philosophical questions and other disciplines. Philosophy of Law, Philosophy of Feminism, Philosophy of Religion, Philosophy of Science, Philosophy of Mind, Philosophy of Literature, Political Philosophy, Philosophy of the Arts, Philosophy of History, Philosophy of Language.

UNIT 2. HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY

Topic 3. The famous presocratic philosophers and the main focus of their research

Who are presocratic philosophers? The Western thinkers preceding Socrates (c. 469-c. 399 B.C.E.) and some contemporary with Socrates. Naturalistic explanations and causes for physical phenomena. Movement towards rationality and argumentation.

Ionian Philosophers (640-475 BCE). Sought the principle of things, and the mode of their origin and disappearance. Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Heraclitus and others.

Pythagoreans (582-5th century BCE). Mathematics, mysticism, science. Philosophy of Pythagoras and his followers.

Eleatic Philosophers (570-5th century BCE). Metaphysics, relationships between change and eternal entity. Xenophanes, Parmenides, Zeno of Elea and others.


Atomists (5th century BCE). Believed in the doctrine of atom, or small primarily bodies infinite in number, indivisible and imperishable (Democritus and others).

Older sophists (5th century BCE – 375 BCE). Grammar, relativity, agnosticism. Protagoras, Hippias and others.

Topic 4. Philosophy of Socrates

Biography of Socrates (470–399 BC). Classical Greek (Athenian) philosopher, one of the founders of Western philosophy and Western ethical tradition of thought.

The Dialogues of Plato. The Phaedo: The immortality of the soul, arguments for the

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soul's immortality. The Republic: the issue of justice, the order and character of the just city-state, and the just man. The Symposium: Eros as the god of love and desire.

The Socratic method as a form of cooperative argumentative dialogue between individuals. The steps of the Socratic Method.

Topic 5. Philosophy of Plato

Plato's ideas on Politics, Aesthetics, Cosmology, and Epistemology as the basis of much Western Philosophy. The role of Plato's Academy in that.

35 Dialogues and 13 letters (known as Epistles). The Apology and Crito (the teachings of Socrates). The Republic and the Symposium (theory of forms and the relationship between the soul, the state, and the cosmos). The Law and Timaeus (law, mathematics, and natural science).

The theory of Forms/Ideas. The theory of Platonic Realism/Idealism. What is Form? What is the material world? How can one thing in general be many things in particular? Are Forms really exist? Plato's Allegory of the cave, "The Republic".

Epistemology: knowledge is justified true belief. Political Philosophy: ideal state. Ethics: how to make the life more fulfillment.

Topic 6. Philosophy of Aristotle

The remarkable facts of the biography of Aristotle. Plato's Academy. Teacher of Alexander the Great. The Lyceum. Writings of Aristotle on such subjects as physics, biology, zoology, metaphysics, logic, ethics, aesthetics, poetry, theatre, music, rhetoric, psychology, linguistics, economics, politics and government. The most important treatises: Physics, Metaphysics, Nicomachean Ethics, Politics, On the Soul and Poetics. The role in constitution of the first comprehensive system of Western philosophy.

Main areas of contribution of Aristotle to philosophy. Formal logics: a formalized system for reasoning. Ethics as an attempt to find out our chief end or highest good. Moral virtue. Doctrine of the mean. Metaphysics: What is meant by the real or true substance? Substance as both matter and form. Hylomorphism. The actual vs. potential state of things. Politics: classification of political constitutions.

Greek philosophy after Aristotle. Epicureanism. Stoicism. Scepticism. Christianity and Gnosticism. Neo-Platonism.

Topic 7. Early Christian and Medieval philosophy

Arianism and Orthodoxy. The Theology of Incarnation.

Augustine's influence on Christian thought. The City of God and the Mystery of Grace.

Boethius: classical philosophy and the technical philosophy of the medieval schools.

Boethius' problem of foreknowledge and luck or chance. Two kinds of necessity.

Philoponus and Aristotle's doctrine. "The Manufacture of the Universe" of Philoponus.

John Scotus Eriugena vs Greek abbot Theodore. Alkindi's commentary on Aristotle's De Anima. Avicenna's metaphysical system.


Saint Anselm: the interface between grammar and logic, and the relationships between signifiers and signified. Arguments for the existence of God. Justification for the Christian doctrine of the incarnation.

Abelard's contribution to Philosophy of language, Logic, and Ethics. Averroes' commentaries on Aristotle.

Topic 8. Philosophy in the thirteenth century

An Age of Innovation.

Saint Bonaventure. The Journey of the Mind to God.

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Medieval logicians' treatment of terms. Material and formal supposition. Simple supposition and personal supposition. The medieval classifications of the properties of terms. The development of modal logic.

Aquinas' Life and Works. Aquinas' contributions to metaphysics, philosophy of religion, philosophical psychology and moral philosophy.

Topic 9. Oxford philosophers

The Fourteenth-Century University. Franciscans and Oxford University.

Duns Scotus. Disagreement with Aquinas. 'Being' as univocal. Being and the Infinite. The infinite God. A distinct formal element for each individual: haecceitas/ thisness. The objective formal distinction (*distinctio formalis a parte rei*) of the nature and the haecceity. Intuitive and abstractive knowledge. The relationship between the intellect and the will. Instants of time and instants of nature.

Ockham's Logic of Language. Ockham's ideas in logic and metaphysics. Disagreement with Scotus about the nature of universals. Arguments against common natures. Nominalism of Ockham's view of universals. The relationship between the names of the mental language and the things in the world. 'Ockham's Razor'.

Topic 10. Renaissance philosophy

Free-will: Rome vs. Louvain. Valla's dialogue on free-will. De Rivo's *De Interpretatione*: introduction of a third truth-value.

Renaissance Platonism. Cardinal Bessarion about the relationship of Aristotle to Christian teaching. Bessarion's *Against the Calumniator of Plato*. Ficino's group of Florentine Platonists and Pico della Mirandola. *Against the pretensions of the astrologers*. The powers of human nature. Machiavelli's *The Prince*: a prince should strive to appear, rather than to be, virtuous. The problem of faith. Pomponazzi's *On the Immortality of the Soul*. More's *Utopia*.

Post-Reformation Philosophy. Formal logic, skepticism, and free-will (Ramus, Montaigne, Suarez, Molina).

The separation between the philosophy of nature and the science of physics. Bruno and Galileo.

Philosophy of Bacon. Mind: memory, imagination, and reason. Field of learning: history, poesy, and philosophy. *The Advancement of Learning*. Theology, natural philosophy, and human philosophy. *Novum Organum* and *The New Atlantis*.

Topic 11. Rationalism (Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz) vs Empiricism (Locke, Berkeley, Hume)


The philosophers of the 17th and 18th: what is knowable by pure reason alone?

Rationalism as the view that regards reason as the chief source and test of knowledge. *A priori* knowledge. Intuition/deduction. Innate concepts or knowledge.

Empiricism as the theory based on the claim that experience is the source of knowledge. *A posteriori* knowledge. Applicability of knowledge to things that can be experienced.

Descartes's method of doubt. Radical/extreme skepticism. Two arguments for his method: The Dream argument and The Demon argument. What we abandon applying the method of doubt? What remains after the process of skeptical doubt? The criterion of clarity and distinctness. I think, therefore I am ('*Cogito ergo sum*'). Dualistic conception of reality (Cartesian dualism). Mind-body dualism. Immortality of the soul and the possibility of free will. The main question of mind-body problem.

Spinoza's philosophy. Metaphysics: substance, attribute, modes. The attribute of thought and extension. Substance monism. Ethical philosophy: a kind of subjectivist about moral values.

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Spinoza's notion of blessedness. Three kinds of knowledge. Random experience and imagination. Common notions and adequate ideas of the properties of things. Intuition.

Leibniz' philosophy. Truth of reason and truth of facts. The principle of sufficient reason. The monads and substances. The properties of monads. Leibniz's law. The place of "God" in the philosophical system of Leibniz.

Aim of Locke's philosophy. The nature, scope, and limits of knowledge. Universal truth. Degrees of appropriate certainty: knowledge in the strict sense and probable belief. A hierarchy of certainty (intuition, deductions or demonstrations, sensitive knowledge, natural science). Mind as *tabula rasa*. Ideas and experience (sensation and reflection) of the world. Knowledge as special kind of relationship between different ideas. Simple and complex ideas. Substances, modes, and relations.

The main areas of Berkeley's philosophical interests. The nature of human knowledge. The concepts of "spirit" and "ideas". A source of knowledge. The "subjective idealism"/"empirical idealism". Relativity arguments.

Hume's skeptical approach to a range of philosophical subjects. Critique of common notions of personal identity. Conceptions of cause-effect relations. The skeptical position on human reason. Philosophy of religion. Critique of standard theistic proofs. Disentangle philosophy from religion. Moral "utility". Statements of moral obligation. View on moral judgments.

Topic 12. The Critical Philosophy of Kant

Kant's Copernican revolution.

The epistemology of transcendental idealism. Basic terms: a priori/a posteriori, analytic / synthetic, necessary /contingent. Attitudes towards rationalists and empiricists. Transcendental knowledge. The pure forms of intuition (space and time). Intuition, concepts, knowledge. Distinction between form and content. Categories as the preconditions of the construction of objects in the mind. Twelve categories: quantity, quality, relation, modality.

The moral philosophy. The categorical imperative. Formulations of categorical imperative. No reference to individual desires or needs, indeed to nothing except the concept of rationality as such. The rational agent as constrained by reason to accept the categorical imperative. To acquire a motive to act is to be persuaded to obedience. Freedom and reason. The free agent: reason and moral law. Freedom as a subjection to the moral law. Action in accordance with the law and action from the law. The autonomy of the will. Heteronomy of the agent.

Topic 13. The Philosophy of Enlightenment

Voltaire' s philosophical views. The existence of a spiritual, separable, soul. The existence of God. Freedom as an illusion. Political philosophy of De Montesquieu. Theory of the nature of the state. Three kinds of government: republican, monarchical, and despotic.


"The Social Contract" of Rousseau. The theory of the general will. The State or Sovereign People. The sovereign people as an abstract entity. The sovereignty of the people as indivisible entity. A government as a means of communication between subjects and sovereign.

Revolution and Romanticism.

Topic 14. German Idealism and Materialism

Two main point of view in philosophy. Materialism as a form of philosophical monism which holds that matter is the fundamental substance in nature. Idealism: mind and consciousness are first-order realities to which matter is subject and secondary.

German idealism of Kant, Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel. Absolute idealism of Hegel. An

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identity of thought and being. How did Hegel come to absolute idealism? The complete knowability of everything. No conception of reality apart from knowledge. Monism in the version of Hegel. The dialectic development of reality towards the Absolute. Logic: being (thesis), nothing (antithesis), becoming (synthesis). Philosophy of Nature. Philosophy of Mind: subjective and objective mind.

Marx and the Young Hegelians. Hegelian critique of religion. The German Ideology (Marx and Engels). The principle that 'life determines consciousness, not consciousness life'. The philosophical interpretation the world and the necessity to change it. "The Communist Manifesto". "Capital": Capitalism and its Discontents.

Topic 15. The Utilitarians

Bentham: Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation. The principle of utility/the greatest happiness principle. The greatest happiness of the greatest number and practice. Bentham's influence on moral philosophy. Absolutists and consequentialists. Elements of morality: a moral community, a set of moral values, and a moral code. The problem of justice. The concept of intention. Distinguish between intention and motive.

Mill's utilitarianism. Distinction between the quality of pleasures. Support of freedom of expression. The Logics of Mill.

Topic 16. The Features of the Philosophy in the end of nineteenth and twentieth Century

Analytic philosophy. Gettier's problem: "Is Justified True Belief Knowledge? Logical positivism/empiricism. The Vienna Circle. Neopragmatism. Rorty and antirepresentationalism. Distinguishes from idealism and epistemic relativism. Ordinary language philosophy. The philosophy of Wittgenstein. Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus: the nature of language and its relation to the world. The picture theory of meaning. Logical Positivism. The group of the anti-metaphysical positivists of the Vienna Circle. The Verification Principle. Wittgenstein's discussion of language-games and philosophy of mind.

Existentialism. Key Existentialist Philosophers: Kierkegaard, Nietzsche, Nietzsche, Sartre, de Beauvoir, Camus. Key themes that existentialist thinkers address: Philosophy as a Way of Life, Anxiety and Authenticity, Freedom, Situatedness, Existence, Irrationality/Absurdity, The Crowd. Phenomenology. Husserl's conception on the structure of consciousness. Heidegger's concept of being itself.

UNIT 3. THE MAJOR ISSUES OF PHILOSOPHICAL STUDIES

Topic 17. How Do We Know Anything? Other Minds


Solipsism as an epistemological position. Varieties of solipsism (metaphysical, epistemological, methodological). Skepticism in epistemology. Basic forms of philosophical skepticism. Relativism as an epistemological position.

The problem of other minds. Direct excess to own experience. The problem of introspection. The argument from analogy. Radical skepticism and other minds. The knowledge about conscious life. Existentialist s about the problem of other minds.

Topic 18. Consciousness

General definition of consciousness. Consciousness as the state or quality of awareness or of being aware of an external object or something within oneself. Sentience, awareness, qualia, subjectivity, the ability to experience or to feel, wakefulness, having a sense of selfhood or soul.

Issues of the philosophy of consciousness. The coherence of the concept. Whether consciousness can ever be explained mechanistically? How consciousness relates to language? Whether consciousness can be understood in a way that does not require a dualistic distinction

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between mental and physical states or properties? Whether non-human consciousness exists?

Consciousness as a topic of interdisciplinary research in cognitive science. The Glasgow Coma Scale. Neural and psychological correlates of consciousness.

Types of consciousness (Block, Lycan and others). Debate over whether or not a-consciousness and p-consciousness always co-exist or if they can exist separately (Dennett and Chalmers).

The hard (subjective experience) and the easy (neural correlates of consciousness) problems of consciousness (Chalmers).

Topic 19. The Mind-Body Problem

Philosophy of Mind the studies the ontology, nature, and relationship of the mind to the body. Distinguish between philosophy of mind and psychology. Whether a physical explanation of the mind is adequate, and on whether we can have knowledge of other people's minds?

The mind-body problem: The relationship that exists between minds, or mental processes, and bodily states or processes. Two basic approaches to the mind-body problem: Dualism and Physicalism. Criticisms of dualism. Answers to the criticisms (types of dualism): Mind/body parallelism, Occasionalism, Epiphenomenalism. Varieties of physicalism: type-identity and token-identity theory.

Topic 20. Free Will

What is the free will problem? The things outside our control. The things that you do control. The problem of whether we are ever in control of how we act, and what this control involves, is what philosophers call the free will problem. Freedom: two uses of the term (political liberty, action control). Will and free will.

Views on the problem of free will. Hard (causal) determinism. Hard indeterminism. Necessary but insufficient causation. Compatibilism (soft determinism). Libertarianism.

Topic 21. Right and Wrong

Moral Philosophy/Ethics, its branches. Meta-ethics. Normative ethics. Applied ethics.

Duty-based theory (Deontological Ethics). Two duty-based theories: Christian ethics and Kantian ethics.

Consequentialism as an ethical doctrine. Utilitarianism as the best-known type of consequentialist ethical theory (Bentham and Mills).

Virtue theory as an ethical doctrine. Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics. The individual's life as a whole. Cultivation of the virtues.

Topic 22. Justice


The philosophical aspects of the problem of justice.

Social inequality and social injustice: the moral dilemmas. Racial and sexual discrimination. The problem of social regulation. Fairness and equality of opportunity. Differences in socioeconomic status. The ability and social inequality. Economic and educational (dis)advantages.

Wrong causes of inequality. Right methods of interfering with the inequality. Undeserved inequalities and a competitive economy. Choices of people. Public social welfare programs. Controversial social and political issues.

Topic 23. The Meaning of Life

The death and the matters of what we do. The problem of immortality. In search for point of what we do within our own lives and explanation the point of your life as a whole. Existence

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matters to other people while whole thing doesn't matter.

The possibility that your life is meaningless vs the possibility that your life has a larger meaning. The problems with the appealing to a religious meaning to life. matter to ourselves from the inside and the outside.

UNIT 4. PHILOSOPHY OF MEDICINE

Topic 24. Core philosophical concepts in medicine and health care

Philosophy of medicine as a research subject and discipline. Relation to medical ethics/bioethics. Metaphysical, epistemological, and other philosophical issues in medicine and health care.

Normality as a convention and scientific fact. The concepts of positive health, disease, mental disorder, curing and healing, illness experience, nursing, disability, death, subjective and objective accounts of well-being, goals of medicine and others.

Topic 25. Patients and medical knowledge

Holism and reductionism in health care. Strategies of patients (hope, despair, hopelessness, and others). Approaches to “dignity” of the patient in moral philosophy. Body as subject and object. The problem of trust between patient and doctor. The whole-brain, the higher-brain, and the cardiopulmonary approach to the process of dying. The exercise of personal freedom in disorders. The problem of responsibility for health.

Medicine as art and science. Basic approaches to medicine (biological reductionism, biopsychosocial model, humanist).

6. TOPICS OF SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

Basic Professional Education Program doesn't provide seminars and workshops

7. LABORATORIES


Basic Professional Education Program doesn't provide laboratories

8. THE TOPICS OF TERM PAPER


Basic Professional Education Program doesn't provide term paper

9. QUESTIONS FOR A CREDIT

1. What is philosophy? What are philosophers? What do they do?
2. The major areas of philosophical study
3. The presocratic philosophers and the main focus of their research (about one of them in more detail)
4. Philosophy of Socrates. Dialogues of Plato (The Phaedo, the Republic and the Symposium). Arguments for the soul's immortality
5. The Socratic Method. Stages of the Socratic Methods
6. The theory of Forms/Ideas (Plato)
7. Aristotle's Metaphysics
8. Aristotle's Ethics: The doctrine of the mean
9. Early Christian and Medieval philosophy
10. Philosophy in the thirteenth century
11. Oxford philosophers

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12. Renaissance philosophy
13. Rationalism (Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz) vs Empiricism (Locke, Berkeley, Hume)
14. Dualistic conception of reality (Descartes).
15. Locke about the nature, scope, and limits of knowledge
16. The most famous philosophical ideas of Spinoza
17. Hume's skeptical approach to philosophical subjects
18. Philosophy of Kant: Basic terms of the epistemology of transcendental idealism (a priori/a posteriori, analytic/synthetic, necessary/contingent)
19. Transcendental knowledge and twelve categories (Kant)
20. Moral philosophy of Kant: The hypothetical and categorical imperatives, the objective necessity of the categorical imperative
21. The Philosophy of Enlightenment
22. The Utilitarians (Bentham and Mill)
23. Two main philosophical views: materialism and idealism
24. Absolute idealism of Hegel
25. The dialectical method of Hegel
26. Existentialism as a philosophical approach. Key philosophers and the major themes of existentialism
27. The philosophy of language of Wittgenstein
28. Dualism as an approach to the Mind-Body problem. Criticisms of dualism.
29. Varieties of dualism as an approach to the Mind-Body problem (interactionism, epiphenomenalism, occasionalism, mind-body parallelism)
30. Physicalism as an approach to the Mind-Body problem. Criticisms of physicalism
31. Varieties of physicalism as an approach to the Mind-Body problem (type-identity theory and token-identity theory)
32. Consciousness as an issue of philosophy (basic definitions, key issues). Types of consciousness (Block)
33. The hard and the easy problems of consciousness (Chalmers)
34. The free will problem in philosophy
35. Hard determinism as a philosophical view on the problem of free will
36. Libertarianism as a philosophical view on the problem of free will
37. Compatibilism as a view on the problem of free will
38. Duty-based theory of morality (Deontological Ethics)
39. Consequentialism as an ethical doctrine
40. Virtue theory as an ethical doctrine
41. Solipsism as an epistemological position, its specificities and critics
42. Skepticism as an epistemological position
43. Relativism as an epistemological position
44. The problem of other minds
45. The philosophical points of the problem of social justice
46. The meaning of life in philosophical perspective
47. Core philosophical concepts in medicine and health care
48. Patients and medical knowledge

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10. INDEPENDENT STUDY OF STUDENTS

Title of unit	Types of independent study	Hours	Types of assessment
Unit 1 Introduction to Philosophy	Reading, analyzing, making notes of the assigned reading	4	Test
Unit 2 History of Philosophy	Reading, analyzing, making notes of the assigned reading	14	Test
Unit 3 The major issues of philosophical studies	Reading, analyzing, making notes of the assigned reading	14	Test
Unit 4. Philosophy of Medicine	Reading, analyzing, making notes of the assigned reading	4	Test

11. INFORMATION SUPPORT OF THE COURSE

a) The list of the assigned reading

Required


- Christian, A., Hommen, D., Retzlaff N., Schurz G. Philosophy of Science. Springer, Cham, 2018. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-72577-2>
- Schramme, T. and Edwards, S. Handbook of the Philosophy of Medicine. Springer, Dordrecht, 2017. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-017-8688-1>

Extention

- Backström, J., Nykänen, H., Toivakainen, N., Wallgren T. Moral Foundations of Philosophy of Mind. Palgrave Macmillan, Cham. 2019. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-18492-6>
- Johansson, L-G. Philosophy of Science for Scientists. Springer, Cham, 2016. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-26551-3>
- Romero, G.E. Scientific Philosophy. Springer, Cham, 2018. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-97631-0>
- Riesch, H., Emmerich, N., and Wainwright, S. Philosophies and Sociologies of Bioethics. Springer, Cham, 2018. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-92738-1>
- Smart, B. Concepts and Causes in the Philosophy of Disease. Palgrave Pivot, London, 2016. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1057/9781137552921>

Training manuals

- Philosophy: manual/К.А. Temirgaliev, М.У. Temirbekova - М.: Литтерра, 2016. - 128 с. Текст: электронный // ЭБС "Консультант студента": [сайт]. – URL:<http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785423502119.html>
- Shkurko Yulia S. Independent study in philosophy: Training manual for the students of the direction of training 31.05.01 “General Medicine” Qualification (Degree): Specialist Full-time training [Электронный ресурс] / Shkurko Yulia S.; Ulyanovsk State University, The Institute of Medicine, Ecology and Physical Culture. - Электрон. текстовые дан. (1 файл: 211 КБ). - Ulyanovsk: UISU, 2019. - Загл. с экрана. - Неопубликованный ресурс. <http://lib.ulsu.ru/MegaPro/Download/MObject/2044/Shkurko2019-2.pdf>

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Согласовано:
М. Библиотечник | *С. Соловьев* | *С. М.*
 Должность сотрудника научной библиотеки ФИО подпись дата

б) the software

- Microsoft Windows
- Power Point

в) Professional databases and information referral systems

- ЭБС "Консультант студента"
- Springer
- Elsevier
- Willey
- <https://plato.stanford.edu> – Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy
- <https://www.rep.routledge.com> – The Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy
- <https://www.iep.utm.edu> – The Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy
- <http://consc.net> – Philosophy of Mind (D.Chalmers)

Согласовано:
Термина | *Бородушка ЮС* | *Термина*
 Должность сотрудника УИТиТ ФИО подпись дата

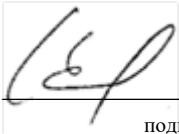
12. MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR COURSE

Lecture and seminars are held in rooms equipped with a board, laptop, projector, acoustic system for presentations, watching videos and so on.

Students have access to the Internet and university library.

13. SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

The university provides all the necessary conditions for the training of persons with disabilities upon request.

Author  _____ Docent _____ Y. Shkurko _____
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