

Subject				
Philosophy				
ECTS code	Semester	Faculty: Finance		
	5	Major: Finance and Accounting		
		Corporate Finance and Accounting		
Faculty:				
Lecture: Dobrosław Kot				
Classes:				
System of studies:				
full time, first degree				
Subject status	Pass requirement	Number of contact hours		ECTS points
		Lectures	Classes	
Gruop D – elective course	exam	30		3
Teaching language				
English				
Subject provisions and objectives (including the expected can-do of students on completion of the course)				
The course is an introduction to European Philosophy. It shows a panorama of Western thinking from the ancient Greece to contemporary times. The lectures contains the main concepts of metaphysics, philosophy of understanding and ethics.				
The learning outcomes are the general orientation in the main trends of philosophy and ability of naming the main intellectual problems in the philosophical way.				
Teaching curriculum (in case of prescribed subjects, compliance with the standards, maximum 15 topics)				

Introduction

Term of philosophy, fields of philosophy, relations between philosophy and science, religion and ideology

Birth of philosophy

Origins of philosophy in ancient Greece, relation between philosophy and mythology; the first philosophers of *arche*: Thales of Miletus, Anaximander of Miletus, Anaximenes of Miletus, Heraclitus of Ephesus, Pythagoras, Democritus of Abdera.

Socrates

Socrates as a pattern of philosopher, life of Socrates: trial and death; care about soul, Socratic method of dialogue, daimonion.

Plato

Theory of ideas, parabola of the cave; Plato as a creator of metaphysics, platonic dialogues.

Aristotle

Aristotle as a pupil of Plato, metaphysics of Aristotle, ethics of the „golden measure”.

Greek schools of life

Philosophy as a art of the happy life, phenomenon of philosophical schools in ancient Greece; ethical concepts of: hedonism, cynicism and stoicism.

Birth of Christian Philosophy

Relation between philosophical thinking and biblical thinking: Athens an Jerusalem; birth of Christian philosophy, the main problems of medieval philosophy, proofs on the existence of God.

Descartes

Descartes as a father of modern philosophy; project of new philosophy; methodical skepticism, the path to *cogito ergo sum*, dualistic metaphysics.

British empiricism

Empiricism as a reaction on rationalism; philosophy of human understanding of John Locke, George Berkeley and David Hume.

Immanuel Kant

„Copernican revolution” of Kant; the new challenges of transcendental philosophy; theory of understanding; Kant ethics, categorical imperative

Hegel

Hegel as a representative of system and abstractive thinking; dialectical method; phenomenology of spirit.

Masters of suspicions

Philosophy of suspicions in nineteenth century: Karl Marx, Friedrich Nietzsche and Sigmund Freud.

Logical positivism

Philosophy to the modern progress of sciences; critics of metaphysical thinking; concepts of Carnap, Schlick and Wittgenstein.

Phenomenology an existentialism

Edmund Husserl: phenomenological method, transcendental I, constitution of sense; Martin Heidegger: the problem of being, authenticity and inauthenticity of existence.

Philosophy of encounting

Contemporary approach to thinking in the dialogue with religion; I and Thou in Martin Buber philosophy; epiphany of the Face in Emmanuel Levinas Philosophy; Jozef Tischner’s philosophy of drama.

Class topics (maximum 15 topics)**Introductory topics****Teaching methods**

Lecture and elements of discussion
Basic literature and other sources
General: Samuel E. Stumpf, Philosophy. History and Problems, McGraw-Hill 1994. Complementary: Anthony Kenny, Ancient Philosophy, Oxford University Press 2004.
Pass requirements for signature/examination
Written exam about general subjects of the course. Two questions, 40 minutes, 50% limit of passing
Examples of questions for tests and examinations
Philosophy of <i>arche</i> Plato's theory of ideas Metaphysics of Aristotle Kant's theory of understanding