

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