Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
National Aerospace University. named after M E Zhukovsky
«Kharkiv Aviation Institute»

Department of Philosophy and Social Sciences (№ 701)

APPROVED

Chairman of the EMC 1

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Chairman of the EMC 2

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Chairman of the EMC 3

_____ L. Filipkovska

«31» 08 2021.

SYLLABUS
COMPULSORY COURSE

PHILOSOPHY
(the name of the discipline)

Specialties: all specialties for which applicants are trained at the university

Educational programs: all educational programs of the corresponding specialties on which there is a preparation of applicants at university

Training Mode: Full-Time
Level of Higher Education: First (Bachelor)

Kharkiv 2021

Syllabus in the compulsory discipline "Philosophy" for students by specialties: all specialties for which students are trained at the university

Developer: PhD in sociology L.V. Kolotova

Syllabus considered at the meeting of the Department of Philosophy and Social Sciences
Protocol № 1 from «31» 08 2021.

Head of the Department, Doctor of Philosophy, Professor O.P. Protsenko

Agreed with the representative of students
Acting Chairman of the Student Council A.O. Danylenko

DESCRIPTION OF THE COURSE

Semester in which the discipline is taught– according to educational program;

Total number of ECTS credits– 3, total number of hours – 90;

Planned types of educational activities - lectures, current and final control in the form of modular works, test, pass;

The discipline can be studied in the following forms of education– full-time, distance.

Prerequisites – the course is logically related to the humanitarian courses (elective), compulsory courses (higher mathematics, physics, etc.) and «Introduction to the specialty», depending on the curriculum.

Co-requisites– the course is logically connected with the humanitarian courses(elective), compulsory courses (higher mathematics, physics, etc.) and with the «Introduction to the specialty»depending on the curriculum.

Purpose: to provide knowledge of philosophy as a special form of comprehension of reality and theoretically sound worldview of man, which presents various systems of views on the fundamental principles of the world as a whole, man and their interaction, understanding ontological, epistemological, anthropological, axiological, ethical and social problems being.

The task of the discipline is the formation of applicant's theoretical worldview and scientific and methodological culture, the formation of the ability to conscious, free, and responsible choice of personal worldviews, the ability to apply knowledge in their own lives, interpersonal relationships, scientific and practical activities and analysis of general problems of the present; which contribute to the assertion of humanism in society and the spiritual development of the individual through mastering the specifics of philosophical comprehension of reality and acquaintance with existing philosophical concepts that reveal the polyphony and pluralism of modern discourse.

Expected learning outcomes

After mastering the discipline, the applicant will acquire the following competencies:

- Ability to preserve and multiply moral, cultural scientific values and achievements of society based on understanding the history and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, technology and technology, use different types and forms of physical activity active recreation and a healthy lifestyle.
- Ability for abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis.
- Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.
- Ability to search, process and analyze information from various sources.
- Ability to evaluate and ensure the quality of work performed.
- Ability to work in a team.
- Ability to realize their rights and responsibilities as a member of society, to realize the values of civil (free democratic) society and the need for its sustainable development, the rule of law, human rights and freedoms in the whole world.
- Ability to further study with a high level of autonomy, constantly improving the level of information culture.

It is expected that after mastering the discipline the student will achieve the following learning outcomes and he will be:

- Summarize, analyze and synthesize information in activities related to its search, accumulation, storage and practical application.
- Search for information in various sources to solve professional problems.
- Evaluate the results of activities and defend the decisions made.
- Be responsible, be able to ensure effective teamwork.

Language of study: English.

The content of the discipline

Module 1.

Content module 1.

Topic 1. Specificity and genesis of philosophical thought from myth to logos

- *Form of classes: lecture, practical lesson, self-study.*

- *Volume of classroom load: 2-6 hours.*

- *Required items and equipment (equipment, supplies, materials, tools): none.*

The originality of philosophical knowledge and the nature of the philosophical attitude to the world. Philosophy as a special form of comprehension of reality. Philosophy as a spiritual and practical form of human self-knowledge and self-determination. Design of philosophy as "love of wisdom". The subject of philosophy: its main problems and methods. Functions of philosophy. Man is the meaningful core of all philosophical problems. The humanistic content of the history of the origin and development of philosophical problems. Worldview: structure, historical types and their features. Mythology, religion, science, philosophy as special forms of human understanding of the world. Philosophy and science: general and special.

- *Self-study*: studying theoretical material, performing practical tasks, preparing for tests (*5 hours*)

Topic 2. The emergence of European philosophy as a special type of thinking

- *Form of classes: lecture, practical lesson, self-study.*

- *Volume of classroom load: 2-6 hours.*

Required items (means, equipment, materials, tools): none

Features of the formation of European thinking in ancient philosophy: principles, periodization, main problems, representatives. Natural philosophy. Metaphysics and dialectics as forms of attitude to reality. The doctrine of homogeneity and heterogeneity of being. Being and thinking. Ancient philosophy as the embryo and cradle of European philosophy. Formation of Eastern and Western models of the

world Forms of metaphysical solutions to the problem of being-as-substance. The problem of Being (something) and Non-being (nothing): conditions of separation and correlation. Formation of philosophical systems: materialism, objective and subjective idealism. Formation and main contradictions of ancient science. Space and time as a concept of understanding being. Formation of the basic principles of thinking and formal logic of Aristotle: basic laws and regulations. Basic types of concepts, judgments and inferences. Analysis, synthesis, abstraction as methods of cognitive activity and knowledge formation. Varieties of argumentation. The problem of knowing the essence and motivation of human behavior. Relativism and the formation of knowledge about morality. The problem of happiness. Moral and ethical issues. The teachings of the soul, the meaning of life and the principles of the ideal state.

- *Self-study*: studying theoretical material, performing practical tasks, preparing for tests (*5 hours*)

Topic 3. Defining the spiritual essence of being: essence and existence

- *Form of classes: lecture, practical lesson, self-study.*

- *Volume of classroom load: 2-6 hours.*

Required items (means, equipment, materials, tools): none

Prerequisites, periodization, the main problems and principles of a new type of philosophy in the Middle Ages. From cosmocentrism to theocentrism. The duality and the symbolism of being. Being as a purposeful creation.

New ideas about man and his place in the world. The emergence of the concept of "personality".Development of doctrines about the inner world of man, freedom of will and individual responsibility. Freedom of will and predetermination. The relationship between faith and reason, essence and existence in philosophy. Dispute about universals: realism, nominalism, conceptualism.

Creation of anthropocentric and humanistic doctrines. Man as a co-creator of the world. Paradoxes of infinity: coincidences and differences of finite and infinite, micro and macro-worlds.

- *Self-study*: studying theoretical material, performing practical tasks, preparing for tests (*5 hours*)

Topic 4. The problem of methodology of scientific knowledge.

- *Form of classes: lecture, practical lesson,self-study.*
- *Volume of classroom load: 2-6 hours.*

Required items (means, equipment, materials, tools): none

Formation of modern science. Definition of requirements and principles of scientific knowledge. The problem of the method of scientific cognition: empiricism against rationalism, induction against deduction. Genesis of empiricism (sensualism and solipsism): features and shortcomings. Distinctions and axiological conditions for the existence of rationalism. Skepticism.

Formation of scientific pictures of the world. Development of mechanism and Newtonian physics. Monism (atoms), dualism, pantheism, pluralism (monad). The problem of man and society in the philosophy of the French Enlightenment.

- *Self-study*: studying theoretical material, performing practical tasks, preparing for tests (*5 hours*)

Topic 5. "Copernican coup" in philosophy: solving the problem of dualism of the object and the subject of cognitive activity.

- *Form of classes: lecture, practical lesson, self-study.*
- *Volume of classroom load: 2-6 hours.*

Required items (means, equipment, materials, tools): none

Overcoming scientific dogmatism and the "Copernican coup" in philosophy. The problem of the specifics of the cognitive subject. Special features and significance of German classical philosophy. Formation of transcendental philosophy, its contribution to overcoming the metaphysics and contemplation of cognition. The doctrine of the possibilities of scientific cognition and the construction of the world by I. Kant. The world as a result of the activity of the human spirit: the dialectic of "I" and "not-I".

"Absolute idealism" and the cult of the human mind as the final stage in the development of classical philosophy. Reality as the "deployment" of concepts. Basic laws and principles of dialectics.

- *Self-study*: studying theoretical material, performing practical tasks, preparing for tests (*5 hours*)

Modular control 1

- *Form of classes: writing a modular work in the classroom (by the decision of the lecturer is allowed to conduct in remote form).*
- *Volume of classroom load: 1 hour*
- *Required items and equipment (equipment, supplies, materials, tools): none.*

Content module 2. Problems of modern philosophical thought

Topic 6. Philosophical studies of the XIX - XX centuries.

- *Form of classes: lecture, practical lesson, self-study.*
- *Volume of classroom load: 2-6 hours.*

Required items (means, equipment, materials, tools): none.

Characteristic features of modern philosophy. Dialectical materialism - the philosophy of Marxism. General features of the scientific direction of philosophy. Formation of the philosophy of positivism in the works of O. Comte. Sociological direction of positivism (G. Spencer and others). Development of analytical philosophy in the works of L. Wittgenstein and B. Russell. American pragmatism (C. Pierce, W. James and others).

The crisis of rational understanding of reality. Critique of Hegel's philosophy of history. The specifics of human understanding in modern philosophy. Attitude to science. General features and problems of modern directions of philosophy.Formation, specificity and directions of irrational philosophy. Irrationalism and its causes: from L. Feuerbach to S. Kierkegaard. The main

features of the "philosophy of life" (A. Bergson, W. Dilthey). A. Schopenhauer's voluntarism. Moral nihilism and irrationalism of F. Nietzsche.

Methodological principles of hermeneutics and phenomenology of E. Husserl. Philosophy of existentialism in problems and relevant categories. The doctrine of existence and existence of M. Heidegger. "Existential communication" and "axial time" by K. Jaspers. The doctrine of freedom and the "Other" in J.-P. Sartre. A. Camus and the absurdity of being. The doctrine of freedom and creativity of M. Berdyaev. Erosion of traditional worldview values. Critique of the values of Western civilization. Postmodernist projects of restructuring aesthetics, politics, philosophy. Radical renewal of philosophical discourse.

- *Self-study*: studying theoretical material, performing practical tasks, preparing for tests (*5 hours*)

Topic 7. Philosophical understanding of the world and the theory of knowledge.

- *Form of classes: lecture, practical lesson, self-study.*

- *Volume of classroom load: 2-6 hours.*

Required items (means, equipment, materials, tools): none.

Philosophical category of being. Dialectical-materialist, metaphysical and idealistic understanding of being and nothing.

Modern science of the structure of matter and the material unity of the world. Movement as a universal way of life. Forms of motion of matter, their relationship. Space and time are the main forms of existence. Ways and results of human'sexploration of space and time. Social, biological, psychological measuring of time and space.

The essence of knowledge. Socio-historical nature of cognitive activity. Dialectics of the subject and object of the process of cognition. Sources and driving forces of cognition. The role of social practice in the process of cognition. Historical types of cognitive activity. The thinking style of the era. Truth, evaluation, value.

Objectivity of truth. Truth as a process. Forms and methods of scientific knowledge. Specifics of knowledge of nature and social reality.

- *Self-study*: studying theoretical material, performing practical tasks, preparing for tests (*5 hours*)

Topic 8. Philosophical concept of man and society.

- *Form of classes: lecture, practical lesson, self-study.*

- *Volume of classroom load: 2-6 hours.*

Required items (means, equipment, materials, tools): none.

Uniqueness and universality of the human phenomenon in the world. The problem of the essence and existence of man. The specifics of the human attitude to the world. The problem of understanding of man in the history of philosophy. Classification of human definitions. The essence of man. Individual and social in man. The concept of individual, person and personality. Essentialist and existentialist approaches to understanding of man. Freedom, creativity, responsibility as signs of human existence. The meaning of human existence. Problems of life, death, immortality.

The problem of consciousness in philosophy. The nature and essence of the ideal. Discussion in modern philosophy and science on the problems of the ideal. The emergence of consciousness and its social nature. Dialectics of social and individual consciousness. Methodological aspects of the study of the relationship between language and thinking. Formation of artificial languages in science and technology. The problem of human dialogue and computer systems. Consciousness and thinking. Communication as a complex phenomenon.

The concept of society. Natural prerequisites for the emergence and development of society. Society as a specific system, the result of human activity that seeks to achieve its goal. Modern directions of socio-philosophical thought. The essence of a systematic approach to society and its history. Objective and subjective in historical processes. Specifics of social determinism. Mankind as a subject of

history. Identifying the negative aspects of social development. Content and purpose of history. Culture and civilization.

- *Self-study*: studying theoretical material, performing practical tasks, preparing for tests (*5 hours*)

Modular control 2

- *Form of classes: writing a modular work in the classroom (by the decision of the lecturer is allowed to conduct in distance form).*

- *Volume of classroom load: 1 hour*

Required items (means, equipment, materials, tools): none.

Individual tasks

None.

Control methods

Carrying out current control, modular control, final control (test).

Distribution of points received by students

Components of educational work	Points for one lesson (task)	Number of classes (tasks)	Total number of points
Work on lectures	0…1	8	0…8
Work on seminars	0…5	12	0…60
Completion and defense of the semester task *	0...4	2	0...8
Modular control	0…12	2	0…24
Total score for the semester			0…100

* As the semester task, each teacher can offer their own types of work: a report on the original source, maintaining a dictionary, internship diary, etc.

The semester control (exam / pass) is carried out in case if the student refused from points of current testing and provided that there is the admission to exam / pass. During the semester exam / test the student has the opportunity to receive a maximum of 100 points.

The evaluation scale.

The sum of points for all types of educational activities	Score on a national scale	
	for exam, course project (work), practice	for pass
90-100	excellent	pass
75-89	good	
60-74	satisfactory	
01-59	failed with the possibility of reassembly	failed with the possibility of repass

13. Criteria for evaluating student's work during the semester.

Satisfactory (60-74). It must be shown a minimum of knowledge and skills. Student must perform modular testing and defend individual tasks. Students should know the historical forms of development of philosophical schools, their representatives, basic ideas, sections of philosophical knowledge, issues,

approaches to solving essential issues. Student have only a fragmentary, superficial knowledge of the most important sections of the program, lecture course, the essence and content of global problems of today; student shows some difficulties with the use of scientific and conceptual apparatus and terminology of the discipline and incomplete acquaintance with the recommended literature.

Good (75-89). Good knowledge of the main course material must be shown. All modular, semester and extra assignments must be fulfilled and defended. Student ought to know the categorical-conceptual apparatus, must be able to determine the problems and the main approaches to its solution, to demonstrate the skills of critical thinking and logical analysis. For each type of philosophy student should be able to formulate its principles, to define specific features and chronological frameworks, to analyze ideas of the basic representatives and literary sources of the considered period, to reveal elements of less developed philosophical systems as a part of more developed. Knowledge of the most important works from the list of recommended literature is obligatory.

Excellent (90-100). All modular, semester and extra assignments must be fulfilled and defended. Deep and systematic knowledge of all program material of the discipline must be shown, as well as the main content and innovations of the lecture course in comparison with the educational literature; free usage of the conceptual apparatus, scientific language and terminology of the relevant scientific field must be demonstrated; publication of scientific work (abstracts, articles) should be done; knowledge of basic and additionally recommended literature is required; ability to perform the tasks provided by the program is required. Students should be able to formulate and defend their own worldviews.

Methodical support and information resources

Textbooks, manuals, teaching aids, lecture notes, etc., which are published at the University at the link:

- http://library.khai.edu/library/fulltexts/metod/Filosofiya_V_Testah.pdf

- The discipline page can be found at:
- http://library.khai.edu/library/fulltexts/doc/Ffilosofiya.pdf

Recommended Books

Basic

1. Richard D. McKirahan Philosophy Before Socrates. An introduction with texts and commentary. Second edition, 2010.

2. History of philosophy: course briefly / A. Svyashchuk, S. Shyroka. - Kharkiv: Nat. Aerospace Univ. named after N. Ye. Zhukovskiy "KhAI", 2015. – 174 p .

3. Philosophy: basic concepts: tutorial / A. Svyashchuk, S. Shyroka, A. Kuznetsov; Min. of Education and Science of Ukraine, Nat. Aerospace Univ. named after N. Ye. Zhukovskiy "Kharkiv Aviation Inst.". – Kharkiv. – Nat. Aerospace Univ. named after N. Ye. Zhukovskiy "KhAI", 2016. - 62 p.

Auxiliary

1. Armstrong, A. H. The Cambridge History of Later Greek and Early Medieval Philosophy. London: Cambridge University Press, 1967.

2. The Cambridge History of Eighteenth-Century Philosophy. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2006.

3. The Cambridge History of Eighteenth-Century Philosophy. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2006.

4. The Cambridge History of Later Medieval Philosophy: From the Rediscovery of Aristotle to the Disintegration of Scholasticism. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1982.

5. The Cambridge History of Renaissance Philosophy. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1988.

6. A Companion to American Thought. Oxford, UK; Cambridge, MA: Blackwell Publishers, 1995.

7. Concise Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy. London: Routledge, 2000.

8. De George, Richard T. The Philosopher's Guide to Sources, Research Tools, Professional Life, and Related Fields. Lawrence, KS: Regents Press of Kansas, 1980.

9. Dictionary of the History of Ideas. New York: Scribner, 1973-1974.

10. The Encyclopedia of Philosophy. Detroit: Thomson Gale/Macmillan Reference USA, 2006.

11. Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment. New York: Oxford University Press, 2002.

12. New Dictionary of the History of Ideas. New York; Detroit: Charles Scribner's Sons; Thomson Gale, 2005.

13. The Oxford Companion to Philosophy. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995.

14. Harre R Philosophies of Science Oxf, 1972.

15. Laiidan L Theories of Scientific Method from Plato to Marx. A Bibliographical Review — "History of Science", 1969, 7,

16. LoseeJ A Historical Introduction to the Philosophy of Science Oxf, 1980

17. Pecorino, Philip (2000). An Introduction to Philosophy. An online Textbook. CUNY: Queensborough Community College, URL: http:// www.qcc.cuny.edu/SocialSciences/ppecorino/INTRO_TEXT/CONTENTS.htm.

18. Law, Stephen (2007). Philosophy. New York: DK Publishing.

19. Olafson, Frederick (2014). Philosophical anthropology. Encyclopaedia Britannica.:http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/456743/philosophical-anthropology.

20. Philosophy. The curriculum of the integral module onphilosophy. – Minsk: Ministry of health of the Republic ofBelarus. Educational Institution Belorussian State MedicalUniversity, 2014. – 25 c.

ADDITION

List of fields of knowledge, specialties and educational programs for which applicants are trained at the university

Branches of knowledge: 02 Culture and art, 03 Humanities, 05 Social and behavioral sciences, 07 Management and administration, 08 Law, 10 Natural sciences, 11 Mathematics and statistics, 12 Information technologies, 13 Mechanical engineering, 14 Electrical engineering, 15 Automation and instrumentation, 16 Chemical and Bioengineering, 17 Electronics and Telecommunications, 19 Architecture and Construction, 27 Transportation, 28 Public Administration, 29 International Relations

Specialties: 029 Information, library and archival business, 035 Philology, 051 Economics, 053 Psychology, 071 Accounting and taxation, 072 Finance, banking and insurance, 073 Management, 075 Marketing, 076 Entrepreneurship, trade and exchange activity, 081 Law, 101 Ecology, 103 Earth Sciences, 113 Applied Mathematics, 121 Software Engineering, 122 Computer Science, 123 Computer Engineering, 124 Systems Analysis, 125 Cybersecurity,126 Information Systems and Technologies, 131 Applied Mechanics, 133 Branch Engineering, 134 Aerospace, 141 Electrical Power Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Electromechanics, 142 Power Engineering, 144 Heat Power Engineering, 151 Automation and Computer-Integrated Technologies, 152 Information Metrology - measuring equipment, 153 Micro- and nanosystem technology, 163 Biomedical engineering, 172 Telecommunications and radio engineering,173 Avionics, 193 Geodesy and Land Management, 272 Air Transport, 274 Road Transport, 281 Public Administration, 292 International Economic Relations.

Educational Programs: Information, Library and Archival Affairs, Applied Linguistics, Business Economics, Psychology, Accounting and Taxation, Finance, Banking and Insurance, Management, Logistics, Project Management, Marketing,

Entrepreneurship, Trade and Exchange, Law, Ecology and Protection environment, space monitoring of the earth, computational intelligence, software engineering, information technology design, computerization of information processing and management,Intelligent systems and technologies, Computer technologies in biology and medicine, Computer systems and networks, Software mobile systems and the Internet of Things, System programming, System analysis and management, Security of information and communication systems, Information systems and technologies to support virtual environments, Distributed information systems, Artificial intelligence and information systems, Dynamics and strength of machines, Robotomechanical systemsand logistics systems, Computer engineering, Aircraft engines and power plants, Unmanned aerial vehicles, Design and manufacture of composite structures, Design, manufacture and certification of aircraft, Rocket engines and power plants, Satellites, engines and power plants. Engineering and technical translation, Technologies for the production of aircraft engines and power plants, Computer-integrated control in energy,Unconventional and renewable energy sources, Gas turbines and compressor stations, Energy management, Mobile applications engineering, Computer systems of technical vision, Computer technology of design and production, Computer-integrated technological processes and production, Intelligent information measuring systems, Quality , standardization and certification, Micro- and nanosystem technology,Biomedical engineering, Information communication networks, Radio electronic devices, systems and complexes, Autonomous navigation and adaptive control systems for aircraft, Geographic information systems and technologies, Intelligent transport systems, Maintenance and repair of aircraft and aircraft engines, Automotive and automotive, Public administration and Administration, International Economics.