



COURSE DESCRIPTION CARD - SYLLABUS

Course name

Philosophy of Science [S2ETI1>FN]

Course

Field of study

Education in Technology and Informatics

Year/Semester

1/2

Area of study (specialization)

–

Profile of study

general academic

Level of study

second-cycle

Course offered in

Polish

Form of study

full-time

Requirements

compulsory

Number of hours

Lecture

15

Laboratory classes

0

Other (e.g. online)

0

Tutorials

0

Projects/seminars

0

Number of credit points

2,00

Coordinators

dr Jakub Drobniak

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Lecturers

Prerequisites

The Student knows the basic research methods used in sciences and the sources of their evolution; is able to identify the new stages of the development of science and the doctrines behind them. Is able to obtain information from literature, databases and other sources, integrate them, interpret and critically evaluate them, draw conclusions and formulate and exhaustively justify opinions

Course objective

Presentation of the basic philosophical issues and stages of their evolution. Moreover, the subject is to problematic diversification of philosophical directions and to show their influence on the shaping of contemporary social thought, including scientific and political and legal.

Course-related learning outcomes

Knowledge:

the student knows the philosophical and legal conditions related to scientific and didactic activities.

the student also knows in depth theories in the field of scientific disciplines appropriate for the field of study - is able to independently recreate basic theorems and laws and their proofs, as well as the

importance of these theories for the progress of science and humanities and the development of

science, including political and legal theories

Skills:

apply the acquired knowledge in the field of scientific disciplines relevant to the field of study to related fields of science and scientific disciplines. plan and implement your own lifelong learning and guide others in this regard

Social competences:

it is ready to fulfill social obligations, inspire and organize activities for the social environment. critical evaluation of the received content; recognizing the importance of knowledge in solving cognitive and practical problems

Methods for verifying learning outcomes and assessment criteria

Learning outcomes presented above are verified as follows:

Knowledge verified based on material provided in the form of a multimedia presentation and resources available to participants for individual learning.

Assessment based on a periodic test and a final test. Participation in the periodic test made available on the Poznań University of Technology eKursy platform is voluntary. The test consists of 10 multiple choice questions.

The value of the periodic test is the ratio of 1/3 of the final grade, according to the value correctly answered. In this sense, the periodic colloquium is not assessed.

Its result is included in the final grade.

Failure to take the periodic examination is equivalent to receiving 0 points. correct from it answers.

The final test consists of 20 multiple choice questions. The value of the final test is 90% final grade values.

No grade is awarded for the final test and its value is included in the grade accordingly final

The grade consists of the sum of correctly answered answers to the periodic test and the test final value as follows:

30 - 28 points = 5.0

25 - 27 = 4.5

22 - 24 points = 4.0

19 - 21 points = 3.5

16 - 18 points = 3.0

15 points > 0 = 2.0

Programme content

Introduction to philosophy. Educational methods used:

1. The classical concept of philosophy
2. Ontological issues in and ancient philosophy
3. Epistemological issues in ancient philosophy
4. Issues related to the philosophy of politics in ancient philosophy
5. Epistemological issues in the philosophy of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries.
6. Ontological issues in the philosophy of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries.
7. Issues related to the philosophy of politics in early and mature modern philosophy before the French revolution
8. Modern philosophy of history and philosophy of politics after the French revolution.
9. Epistemological issues and problems in the field of philosophy of science in 20th century thought.
10. The issues of philosophy, politics and social philosophy in the thought of the 20th century.

Course topics

1. Introductory issues: Origin, meaning and functions of philosophy; philosophical epistemology; stages of development of philosophy; ancient theory of knowledge and the first ontological concepts
2. Theories of knowledge: The place and role of knowledge in human action. The structure of the cognition process:
subject, object, perception, thinking, concept. Knowledge and its role in the activities of individuals and

communities.

Individual and collective knowledge – collectivization of knowledge.

3. Theories of concentration: Idea - ethos. Morality, ethics, professional ethics. Good and evil; issue responsibility. Beauty and art.

4. Individualism and collectivism. The ontological structure of the individual and society in shaping the ideology of the state and law. The unit's place in the system.

5. Theory of state and law: The structure of Athenian democracy and contemporary democracies the example of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland of 1997.

6. Social contract theory and theories of liberalism: Hobbes - Locke - Rousseau - Montesquieu

7. Economic theories and communist theories. The theory of elite circulation and linguistic concepts.

Teaching methods

- a lecture with a multimedia presentation (drawings, photos) supplemented with examples given on the blackboard,

- a lecture supplemented with materials for self-study in the Moodle system,

- introducing a new topic, preceded by a reminder of related content, known to students from other subjects.

Bibliography

Basic

1. G. Reale: Historia filozofii starożytnej, Tom 2, Platon i Arystoteles, Lublin 2012;

2. G. Reale: Myśl starożytna, Lublin 2003;

3. H. Izdebski: Historia myśli politycznej i prawnej, Wyd. III, Warszawa 2003;

4. L. Dubel: Historia doktryn politycznych i prawnych do końca XIX wieku, Wyd. I, Warszawa 2002;

5. K. Chojnacka/H. Olszewski: Historia Doktryn politycznych i prawnych, Wyd. I, Poznań 2004;

8. S. Świeżawski: Dzieje europejskiej filozofii klasycznej, Warszawa 2000;

9. B. Russell: Dzieje filozofii Zachodu i jej związki z rzeczywistością polityczno-społeczną od czasów najdawniejszych do dnia dzisiejszego, Warszawa 2000.

Additional

1. R. Legutko: Krytyka demokracji politycznej w filozofii politycznej Platona, Kraków 1990;

A. Riklin: Niccolo Machiavellego nauka o rządzeniu, Poznań 2000;

2. T. Maciejewski: Historia powszechna ustroju i prawa, Warszawa 2000;

3. G. Górski/S. Salmonowicz: Historia ustrojów państw, Warszawa 2001;

4. K. Krasowski/M. Krzymkowski/ K. Sikorska-Dzięgielewska: Historia ustroju państwa, Wyd. II, Poznań 2010;

5. K. Löwith: Od Hegla do Nietzschego. Rewolucyjny przełom w myśli XIX wieku, Warszawa 2001;

6. J. G. Flichte: Filozofia wolnomularza, Warszawa 2004;

7. J. Garewicz: Ficht i polska filozofia czynu, Warszawa 1979;

8. K. Bał: Kant i Hegel. Dwa szkice z dziejów niemieckiej myśli etycznej, Wrocław 1993;

9. M. Żelazny: Hegłowska filozofia ducha, Warszawa 2000;

10. A. Schopenhauer, O wolności ludzkiej woli, Kraków 2004.

Breakdown of average student's workload

	Hours	ECTS
Total workload	42	2,00
Classes requiring direct contact with the teacher	15	1,00
Student's own work (literature studies, preparation for laboratory classes/ tutorials, preparation for tests/exam, project preparation)	27	1,00