COURSE DESCRIPTION CARD - SYLLABUS

Course name
Philosophy [S1IChiP1>FIL]

Course

Field of study
Chemical and Process Engineering

Year/Semester
1/1

Area of study (specialization)
–

Profile of study
general academic

Level of study
first-cycle

Course offered in
Polish

Form of study
full-time

Requirements
elective

Number of hours

Lecture
30

Laboratory classes
0

Other
0

Tutorials
0

Projects/seminars
0

Number of credit points

3,00

Coordinators

Lecturers

Prerequisites

A student starting this course should have basic knowledge of the functioning of an individual in society and be familiar with elementary concepts related to thinking and culture. The student should be able to analyse and evaluate their own behaviour and that of others, as well as effectively obtain information from indicated sources.

Course objective

The aim of the course is to acquire knowledge of the concepts underlying contemporary culture and science, to understand basic moral norms, and to develop the ability to reflect on issues that foster a humanistic perspective in the perception of reality.

Course-related learning outcomes

Knowledge:
The student describes the origins and sources of philosophy, including the meaning of the term “philosophy” and the beginnings of scientific cognition, and presents the views of selected philosophers of nature.
The student discusses the pursuit of understanding and morality as the tasks of philosophy according to ancient thinkers, including the theories of Plato and Aristotle, as well as the relationship between philosophy and religion in the thought of St Augustine and St Thomas Aquinas.

Skills:
The student analyses political and social philosophy, including social contract theories as well as concepts of freedom and happiness in the philosophy of J.S. Mill, and applies this knowledge to understanding and analysing social phenomena.
The student interprets moral philosophy, including Kant's moral theory and natural law theory, and applies these concepts to the analysis of social phenomena.
The student applies epistemological theory to the analysis of different types of knowledge, including empiricism and rationalism, and interprets issues related to the sources and limits of cognition.
Social competences:
The student uses philosophical knowledge to broaden their educational and professional competences, developing critical thinking and the ability to analyse phenomena.
The student is aware of the importance of philosophy in shaping professional and ethical attitudes and in respecting the diversity of views and cultures.

Methods for verifying learning outcomes and assessment criteria

Learning outcomes presented above are verified as follows:

The learning outcomes listed above are verified as follows: Formative assessment: summary questions covering individual topics, allowing for the assessment of the student's understanding of the subject matter; written assignments checking the level of mastery of the current material. Points obtained in this way are added to the points from the final test. Summative assessment: a written course test in the form of a closed-question exam. A positive grade is awarded for more than 50% of correct answers.

Programme content

The most well-known philosophical concepts and their authors. The significance of philosophy for the development of science. Reflections on the sources and limits of cognition, the definition of truth, types of being, and concepts of the ideal state and society.

Course topics

• Origins and sources of philosophy: the meaning of the term "philosophy", the emergence of philosophy, the dispute over the subject of philosophy. Beginnings of scientific cognition: views of selected philosophers of nature such as Thales of Miletus and Heraclitus of Ephesus.
• The pursuit of understanding and morality as the tasks of philosophy according to ancient thinkers: Socrates, Plato and Aristotle; Plato's theory of ideas; Aristotle's theory of cognition.
• Philosophy and religion: the views of St Augustine and St Thomas Aquinas; philosophical proofs of the existence of God.
• Political and social philosophy: the social contract as the foundation of state organisation; the views of Rousseau, Locke and Hobbes; freedom and happiness in the philosophy of J.S. Mill.
• Moral philosophy: the scope and structure of ethics, ethical positions, moral theory and natural law theory according to Kant.
• Epistemology as a branch of philosophy: cognition, its types and value; cognitive activities and mental operations related to cognition.
• Empiricism and rationalism: philosophical views of Descartes, Locke and Kant.
• The issue of the sources and limits of knowledge: epistemological realism and idealism; classical and non-classical definitions of truth; positions on the knowability of truth.
• Issues in the philosophy of science.
• Ontology: scope and subject matter of this branch of philosophy.
• The problem of the number and types of substances; materialism versus dualism; the dispute over the ontological status of consciousness.
• Metaphysical issues arising from reflections on nature: determinism, indeterminism, mechanism and finalism.

Teaching methods

Lecture with elements of discussion, problem-based lecture, multimedia presentation illustrated with examples.

Bibliography

Basic:
1. Ajdukiewicz K., Zagadnienia i kierunki filozofii, Wyd. Aletheia, Kęty 2003.
2. Tatarkiewicz W., Historia filozofii, tom I- III, Wyd. PWN, Warszawa 2014.
3. Stroll A., Popkin R. H., Filozofia, Wyd. Zysk i S-ka, Poznań 1994 .
4. Such J., Szcześniak M., Filozofia nauki, Wyd. Nauk. UAM, Poznań, 2006.ś
Additional:
Siemieniak P., Demand for Educating Future Engineers in the Field of Social Subjects, in: Proceedings of the 36th International Business Information Management Association Conference (IBIMA), Granada, Spain, 2020, pp. 5721–5730.

Breakdown of average student's workload

	Hours	ECTS
Total workload		3,00
Classes requiring direct contact with the teacher	0	0,00
Student's own work (literature studies, preparation for laboratory classes/ tutorials, preparation for tests/exam, project preparation)	0	0,00