

## List of topics

1. Philosophy and world view. Specifics of philosophical knowledge.
2. Subject of philosophy and its historical forms. The main sections of philosophical knowledge.
3. Philosophy and mythology.
4. Philosophy and religion. Place and role of philosophy and religion in the culture.
5. Philosophy and science. The problem of uniform demarcation criteria which distinguish the scientific from the unscientific.
6. The genesis of philosophy: the path from myth to logos. The search for a single foundation of existence in the early Greek philosophy.
7. Ancient philosophy of the classical period: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle.
8. Philosophy of the Middle Ages in Europe: Theocentricism. Patristics and Scholasticism.
9. Humanism and anthropocentrism in the Renaissance philosophy. Pico della Mirandola, "Oration on the Dignity of Man". The political philosophy of N. Machiavelli.
10. Ultimate foundations of modern European philosophy. The problem of the method of scientific cognition (F. Bacon, R. Descartes).
11. Conception of legal state in the philosophy of Enlightenment. The idea of social contract.
12. Possibilities of scientific cognition and the problem of epistemological limitation in the I. Kant's philosophy: analysis of the basic human cognitive abilities.
13. I. Kant's ethics: the problem of moral action and justification of individual freedom.
14. Philosophical system of G. W. F. Hegel. Hegel about man and society.
15. Anthropological materialism of L. Feuerbach.
16. Karl Marx's anthropology. Objective mastering of the world (practice) and phenomenon of alienation.
17. The materialist conception of history. The basic principles of Karl Marx's social philosophy.
18. Philosophy of life: A. Schopenhauer, F. Nietzsche, O. Spengler.
19. Russian Philosophy in the XIX-XX centuries. Main features of Russian religious philosophy (V. Solovyov, P. Florensky, N. Berdiaev).
20. Existentialism on the human nature and existence (S. Kierkegaard, F. Dostoevsky, Zh.P. Sartre, A. Camus).
21. Psychoanalytic interpretation of human nature (Z. Freud, C. Jung, E. Fromm, J. Lacan).
22. Analytical philosophy of the twentieth century: non-classical rationality (B. Russell, L. Wittgenstein, R. Carnap, N. Goodman).
23. Being as the central category of ontology. Being and existence. Objective and subjective reality.
24. Main philosophical interpretations of consciousness. Problem of the ideal. Thinking and Language.
25. Consciousness and self-consciousness. The role of matter activity, language and communication in the development of personal consciousness.
26. The theory of knowledge (epistemology). The problem of the validity of knowledge and the ways of its solution. Basic interpretations of the nature of knowledge.
27. The problem of truth in epistemology. Classical and non-classical concepts of truth.
28. Science and its role in modern society. Social and cultural functions of science.
29. Subject of social philosophy. Specifics of social being. Society as a system.
30. Social space and social time. The concept of social chronotope.
31. Individual and society as a problem of social philosophy. The ratio of social and individual in different philosophical conceptions (Marxism, psychoanalysis, existentialism).
32. Social process types and the problem of periodization: traditional, industrial and information society.
33. Interplay of civilizations and future scenarios.
34. Philosophy of history: logic and sense of history. Linear, cyclic and synergetic conceptions of historical process.

35. Problem of human freedom. Correlation of freedom and necessity in historical process.
36. Human and nature. Global problems of today and how to overcome them.
37. Man's alienation, its nature and manifestations. Alienation comprehension in different philosophical schools.
38. Philosophical concept of value. Utilitarian, aesthetic, moral and religious values, their relationship and interdependence in modern culture.