

## COURSE DESCRIPTION (Group A)

Course code	Course group	Volume in ECTS credits	Course valid from	Course valid to	Reg. No.
FILN0101	A	4	2019 05 27	2022 06 30	

<b>Course type (compulsory or optional)</b>	<b>compulsory</b>
<b>Course level (study cycle)</b>	<b>undergraduate</b>
<b>Semester the course is delivered</b>	<b>Autumn / spring</b>
<b>Study form (face-to-face or distant)</b>	<b>face-to-face</b>

### Course title in Lithuanian

**FILOSOFIJA**

### Course title in English

**PHILOSOPHY**

### Short course annotation in Lithuanian (up to 500 characters)

Šis kursas supažindina studentus su filosofija nuo Antikos laikų, pristato klasikinius kūrinius ir autorius, moko analizuoti moralės ir politikos klausimus Platono, Aristotelio ir kitų klasikų kūryboje. Kurso metu bus susipažinta su tam tikromis filosofijos kryptimis – egzistencializmu, būties filosofija ir pragmatizmu. Bus aiškinama kaip pragmatizmas yra aktualus šiandieniniame XXI globaliame ir kosmopolitiškame pasaulyje ir kaip pragmatizmas yra susijęs su hermeneutikos metodu bei kokios yra sąsajos su mokslo filosofija. Kurso metu bus skiriama dėmesio ir Lietuvos filosofams ir jų veikalams – Maceina, Šalkauskis, Girnius, Donskis, Sverdiolas, Mažeikis, Sodeika, Jokūbaitis. Studentai grupėse turės galimybę parengti prezentacijas apie savo mėgstamą filosofą ar filosofijos kryptį.

### Short course annotation in English (up to 500 characters)

This course introduces to philosophy starting with Ancient Greece. Pre-socratic period is important as the start for the development of philosophy. The concepts to be studied. Classical works of Plato and Aristotle to be explained, the students learn moral and political interconnection in these works. During the course the students are introduced to the branches of modern philosophy such as existentialism and philosophy of Being (Kierkegaard, Camus, Sartre, Heidegger), hermeneutics (Gadamer, Vattimo, Ricoeur), and pragmatism (James, Rorty). Special attention is given to the connection of pragmatism, hermeneutics and the philosophy of science (Kuhn). The course also introduces to the main Lithuanian philosophers of the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century (Maceina, Girnius, Šalkauskis, Sverdiolas, Šliogeris, Donskis, Mažeikis, Sodeika, Jokūbaitis). The students have an opportunity in groups to prepare their presentations according to their preference to a particular philosophical branch.

### Prerequisites for entering the course

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### Course aim

The aim of the course is to introduce students with the basics as the main part of education in Humanities.

### Links between course outcomes, criteria of learning achievement evaluation and content

Course outcomes	Criteria of learning achievement evaluation	Content (topics)
To analyse classic Ancient Greece philosophers such as Plato and Aristotle	An analyses of classic Ancient Greece philosophers such as Plato and Aristotle	Plato and Aristotle, their main works and ideas, interconnection of morality and politics

To recognize the philosophical concepts and to understand their meaning	Recognizes the philosophical concepts and their meanings	Philosophical concepts and pre-socratic thinking
To study the philosophy of existentialism and its directions of religious existentialism and atheistic existentialism	The study of religious and atheistic existentialism	Existentialism – Kierkegaard, Camus, Sartre
To become familiar and to gain knowledge about the philosophy of hermeneutics and its methodology	Knowledge of hermeneutics and its methodology	Hermeneutics – Gadamer, Vattimo, Ricoeur
To become familiar and to gain knowledge about the philosophy of pragmatism and its connection to the philosophy of science	Knowledge of pragmatism and its connection to the philosophy of science	Pragmatism – W. James, R. Rorty – and the connection to the philosophy of science
To analyse Lithuanian philosophy and its cultural roots	Analyses of Lithuanian philosophy and its cultural roots	Lithuanian philosophy and its cultural roots

#### Study (teaching and learning) methods

Explanation face-to-face, work in groups, individual work, group presentations using multi-media

#### Methods of learning achievement assessment

Mid-term exam, presentation, final exam

#### Distribution of workload for students (contact and independent work in hours)

<b>Lectures</b>	<b>45 hours</b>
<b>Seminars</b>	–
<b>Group work</b>	–
<b>Individual students work</b>	<b>75 hours</b>
<b>Total:</b>	<b>120 hours</b>

#### Structure of cumulative score and value of its constituent parts

Mid-term - 30%, presentation – 30 exam - 40%

#### Recommended reference materials

No.	Publication year	Authors of publication and title	Publishing house	Number of copies in	
				University library	Self-study rooms
<i>Basic materials</i>					
1.	1995	Aristotle Politics	Oxford	2	5
2.		Plato Republic	The internet classics		
3.	1995	Anzenbacher A. Etikos įvadas. [introduction to ethics]	Vilnius	3	2
4.	2006	S. Kierkegaard Fear and Trembling	Penguin	2	1
	1962	M. Heidegger Being and Time	Harper and Row	2	2
	1990	R. Rorty. Objectivity, relativism and truth	Cambridge university press	1	1
	2014	G. Vattimo Hermeneutic Communism	Columbia univ. press	1	
<i>Supplementary materials</i>					
1.	2009	Šliogeris The Thing and Art	Brill	2	

				1 10
2.	2003	L. Donskis Forms of Hatred	Brill/Rodopi	5 2 10
3.	2019	G. Mažeikis Dvasios Niekšybė	Kaunas, VDU	Electronic version available on line
4.	2002	A.Sverdiolas. Būti ir klausti. Hermeneutinės filosofijos studijos	Vilnius	2 2 10
5.	1991	Maceina Raštai III tomas	Vilnius	5 3 20
6.	2001	Hartmann N. Filosofijos įvadas	Vilnius	1 2 10
7.	2000	MacIntyre. A. Trumpa etikos istorija.	Vilnius	1 2 10
8.	2001	Nagel Th. Ką visa tai reiškia? Labai trumpas įvadas į filosofiją	Vilnius	1 1 10
9.	1992	Pieper J. Kas yra filosofija.	Vilnius	1
10.	2002	Sodeika T., Baranova J. Filosofija	Vilnius	1 1 10

**Course programme designed by**

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