

Форма обучения: очная

Срок освоения ОПОП ВО: 6 лет

Кафедра: Общественного здоровья, здравоохранения и социально-экономических наук

Факультет: лечебный

Курс – 2

Семестр: 3,4

1. The concept and structure of the worldview. Historical types of worldview.
2. . Philosophy, its subject and role in human life and society.
3. Worldview and its levels
4. Cultural and historical features of formation of philosophy of the Ancient East.
5. Confucianism and Taoism in Ancient China.
6. Ancient Indian philosophy.
7. The origin of ancient philosophy as an independent form of consciousness. Cosmocentrism of ancient Greek philosophy
8. Early philosophical schools. The Atomism of Democritus.
9. The development of ancient dialectics.
10. The classical period in Greek philosophy. The main ideas of the Plato's philosophy, his doctrine of the ideal state.
11. The classical period in Greek philosophy is Aristotle's theory in the history of philosophy and science.
12. The main characteristics of the culture of the Hellenistic and Roman periods. Physics and ethics of Epicurus, the fatalism of stoicism, skeptic's rationalism.
13. Philosophical ideas in Ancient Greek medicine.
14. The theocentrism of Medieval culture. The teachings of St. Augustine.
15. The Scholastic period of Medieval philosophy: the controversy of nominalism and realism.
16. St. Thomas Aquinas philosophy. The justification of the idea of God. The problem of reason and faith.
17. The Renaissance philosophy. Renaissance as a synthesis of Antiquity and the culture of Medieval period.
18. Anthropocentrism and humanism of the Renaissance. The problem of human individuality.
19. Renaissance philosophy of nature.
20. The formation of scientific knowledge in the philosophy of F. Bacon I. R Descartes. The empiricism and rationalism.
21. Sensual cognition and its specificity.
22. The doctrine of being (R. Descartes, B. Spinoza). The problem of method of cognition.
23. French materialism of the XVIII century.
24. The specific features of the European Enlightenment. The problem of person in the philosophy of Enlightenment (Voltaire, Rousseau).
25. The philosophical concept of Immanuel Kant.
26. The theory of cognition of Kant. The ethics of Kant.
27. The main ideas of Hegel's philosophy. The concept of Idealistic dialectic.
28. German classical philosophy.

29. Anthropological materialism and humanism of L. Feuerbach.
30. The formation of the foundations of historical-materialistic ideology (Marxism).
31. The principles of the dialectical-materialist concept nature, society and consciousness.
32. Marxist concept of society and history. The theory of socio-economic formations.
33. Philosophical ideas in Russia in the XVIII century. M. V. Lomonosov, A. N. Radishchev.
34. Russian religious philosophy.
35. The philosophy of Russian cosmism. (N. Fedorov, Tsiolkovsky, V. Vernadsky).
36. European philosophy of the XXth century: positivism and post-positivism.
37. The philosophy of existentialism.
38. Philosophy of irrationalism of the late XIX – early XX centuries (F. Nietzsche, Z. Freud).
39. The concept of being-the Foundation of the philosophical picture of the world.
40. The concepts of "being", "non-being", "nothing". Basic concepts of being: monistic and pluralistic.
41. Philosophy of cognition. Essence, structure and functions of cognitive activity.
42. The problem of truth. The criteria of truth. The types of truth.
43. The problem of the meaning of human life.
44. Society and Global problems of modern time.
45. The concept of historical process. Formational and civilizational models.
46. Art as a phenomenon of human being.
47. The content of the concept of personality. The person in historical process.
48. Political and legal culture of personality.
49. The philosophical concept of culture. Typology of culture. Culture and civilization.
50. Political and legal consciousness.
51. Religious consciousness.
52. Aesthetic consciousness.
53. Social and individual consciousness.
54. The essence and structure of morality. Moral consciousness.
55. Social psychology and social ideology.
56. The structure of social consciousness.
57. Spiritual life of society: concept and characteristics.
58. Social being: concept and structure.
59. Ethnic communities of people.
60. The concept of the historical process. Methodological approach to the study of the typification of the historical process.
61. The concept of the historical process. Methodological approach to the study of the typification of the historical process.
62. Rational cognition and its forms.
63. The main historical types of society. Industrial society. Postindustrial society.
64. Society as a developing system. The interaction of nature and society.
65. The concept of "society" in the history of philosophy.
66. Consciousness and speech. Speech as a sign system. The main functions of speech.
67. The main structural components of consciousness.
68. The social nature of consciousness.
69. The category of "practice": concept and basic forms. The role of practice in cognition.
70. The nature of reflection in matter. Evolution of reflection forms in non-living and living nature.

- 71.** Consciousness as an essential property of human. The structure of consciousness.
- 72.** Antroposociogenesis- as a complex process of formation of the person and society. Labor as the central factor of human evolution.
- 73.** The philosophical concept of human as the basis of human Sciences.
- 74.** The problem of truth in knowledge. Truth and error. Truth and lie.
- 75.** The unity of sensual and rational cognition.
- 76.** Forms and categories of dialectics.
- 77.** Dialectics as a method of cognition. The basic laws of dialectics.
- 78.** Space and time as forms of existence of existence of matter. Philosophical concepts of space and time.
- 79.** The category of “motion” and its essence. The main forms of motion.
- 80.** The category of "matter": approaches to interpretation.