

DOCTORAL STUDIES COURSE UNIT DESCRIPTION

Name of subject	Field of science, code	Faculty / Center	Institute / Department
The Essential Problems of the History of Philosophy	H 001	Faculty of Philosophy	Institute of Philosophy
Student's workload	Credits	Student's workload	Credits
Lectures		Consultations	2
Independent study	8	Seminars	

Course annotation

The mandatory broad-profile course “The Essential Problems of the History of Philosophy” is directly linked to the theme of a doctoral student’s dissertation, that is, the doctoral students are supposed to study all questions listed in the course description (see below) according to the general problematic range of their doctoral dissertations. The doctoral student should demonstrate the knowledge of concrete sources of philosophy, the main controversies, the problems and the means of their solution; to be able to identify the main theoretical positions and methodological premises, to compare various philosophical trends and to find the points of their contact, coincidence, and divergence. The necessary condition of a successful preparation for this exam on the part of a doctoral student is the study of primary literature in the field of contemporary philosophy as well as of primary philosophical sources.

The final exam – and the assessment of its results – consists of two parts: a) an exhaustive written answer to two questions selected from those listed in the course program; b) spoken answers to questions posed by the members of examination commission. The questions for the written answers are presented to the doctoral student by the chairman of examination commission ten working days before the appointed date of the exam. The doctoral student presents his or her answers to the exam questions – 10 000 print characters of coherent and well-argued text for each of the two questions – not later than two working days before the appointed date of the exam, sending them via the department’s e-mail address.

In his or her written answer, the doctoral student is required: 1) to disclose the main theoretical premises of the given question’s problematic, to locate the main theses, problematic fields and the points of controversies; 2) to show the relevance and utility of a given question for his or her doctoral dissertation in terms of research methods, themes, polemics, controversies, as well as in terms of other aspects. The actual exam proceeds in the form of a scholarly discussion between the doctoral student and the members of examination commission. The final assessment is determined by the doctoral student’s answers to all questions posed in the course of examination procedure: the doctoral student should be prepared to answer a few additional – specifying and qualifying – questions posed by the members of examination commission, – questions that may arise from his or her written answers to the two initial questions posed beforehand by the chairman of the examination commission, as well as to answer other questions listed in the course program and posed by the members of examination commission. The examination commission assesses the doctoral student’s ability to articulate in written and spoken form the main controversies of various philosophical trends, their diachronic and synchronic contexts and conceptual links, as well as his or her ability to showcase their relevance to the problematic of one’s dissertation.

The questions of the course program are as follows.

1. The methodological problems of the history of philosophy.
2. The classical philosophy of ancient India (the schools of *astika* and *nastika*).
3. The Vedantism and other post-classical philosophical systems of India.
4. The ancient Chinese philosophy (the Confucianism, the Legism, the Taoism).
5. The reception of Oriental philosophical traditions in Western philosophy.

6. The beginnings of Western philosophical discourse in ancient Greece (the origins, the Milesian school, the Pythagorean school).
7. The origins of the problem of being (Heraclitus, Xenophanes, Parmenides).
8. The ancient Greek atomism.
9. The Sophistic movement and Socrates.
10. The development of ancient Scepticism.
11. The philosophy of Plato.
12. The philosophy of Aristotle.
13. The philosophy of Stoicism and Epicureanism.
14. The Neoplatonism.
15. The problem of eudaemonism in ancient philosophy.
16. The problem of state system in ancient philosophy.
17. The problem of religion in ancient philosophy.
18. The epistemological philosophemes in ancient philosophy.
19. The Patristics and the doctrine of Saint Augustine.
20. The Arabic philosophy and scholasticism.
21. The philosophy of Thomism.
22. The principles and problematic of scholastic philosophy.
23. The problem of universals in scholastic philosophy.
24. The problem of faith and knowledge in Medieval philosophy.
25. The problem of free will in Medieval philosophy.
26. The main problems of Renaissance philosophy.
27. The rationalist and empiricist epistemology in the 17th and the 18th centuries.
28. The Kantian transcendentalism.
29. The Hegelian phenomenology of spirit and dialectical method.
30. The problematic and controversies of classical German philosophy.
31. The projects of the philosophy of Enlightenment.
32. The romantic German philosophy of the 19th century.
33. The critique of rationalist philosophy in the 19th century.
34. The social philosophy of Marxism.
35. The hermeneutic philosophy of the 19th century.
36. The philosophy of positivism in the 19th century.
37. The philosophy of history and culture.
38. The Lithuanian philosophy before the 19th century.
39. The development of Lithuanian philosophy in the 20th century.
40. The Lithuanian philosophy in exodus.

In the course of their studies, according to actual need, the doctoral students may meet with the consulting lecturers for contact consultations in the auditorium.

The assessment requirements are tied to the topics of a concrete doctoral dissertation and are determined individually.

Reading list

- E. Brehier. Histoire de la philosophie, vol. 1-3, 1981.
 F. Copleston. A History of Philosophy, vol. 1-9, 1946-1974.
 S. Dasgupta. A History of Indian Philosophy, vol. 1-5, 1922.
 G. Reale. A History of Ancient Philosophy, vol. 1-5, 1985-1990 (Storia della filosofia antica in 5 volumi (1975)).
 K. Vorlander. Geschichte der Philosophie, (rde), Bd. 1-5, 1963-1967.

The names of consulting teachers	Science degree	Main scientific works published in a scientific field in last 5 year period
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Albinas Plėšnys	Dr.	<p>„Stoka ir jos vertybiniai aspektai“, in: E. Leontjeva, A. Vainė, M. Vyšniauskaitė (sud.). <i>Stokos reiškiny: būtis, žmogus ir bendruomenė</i>, Vilnius: LLRI, 2016, p. 39-53.</p> <p>„Analogijos sampratos kaita – nuo supratimo analizės iki psichologinės sprendimo interpretacijos“, in: <i>Soter</i>, 2016, 59 (87), p. 23-36.</p> <p>„Mokslas, dorovė ir vertybės“, in: <i>Soter</i>, 2015, 56 (84), p. 25-35.</p> <p>“Two Theories of Names: How Mill’s Semantics Superseded Teachings of Schoolmen”, in: <i>Filosofija. Sociologija</i>, 2017, T. 28, Nr. 3, p. 172-181.</p> <p>“Virtues and Values as behaviour determinants”, in: <i>Filosofija. Sociologija</i>, 2016, T. 27, Nr. 3, p. 222-230.</p>
Naglis Kardelis	Dr.	<p>„Europos žemėlapių braižytojas“, in: <i>Problemos</i>, 2016, Nr. 90, p. 192-196.</p> <p>“The wisdom of place: the essence, origins and modes Lithuanian philosophical philotopy of Arvydas Šliogeris” (kartu su J. Kučinsku), in: <i>GSTF journal of general philosophy (JPhilo)</i>, Singapore: GSTF, 2016, Vol. 2, no 2, p. 17-28, ISSN 2345-7856, eISSN 2345-7937.</p> <p>„Sielos polėkiai ir nuopuoliai: keletas paralelių tarp Platono ir Freudo“, in: A. Andrijauskas, V. Rubavičius (sud.). <i>Psichoanalizės fenomeno interpretacijos</i>, Vilnius: LKTI, 2016, p. 105-122.</p> <p>„Arvydas Šliogeris ir Rytai: Arvydo Šliogerio ir Samkhjos filosofinių sistemų struktūrinės paralelės bei vertybinės takoskyros“ (kartu su J. Kučinsku), in: A. Andrijauskas (sud.). <i>Kultūrologija 20: Rytai–Vakarai: Komparatyvistinės studijos XIV</i>, Vilnius: LKTI, 2016, p. 353-398.</p> <p>„Pusiausvyros siekis Arvydo Šliogerio filosofijoje“ (kartu su J. Kučinsku), in: <i>Problemos</i>, 2015, Nr. 88, p. 19-35.</p> <p>„Lietuvos filosofija – kaip istorija, dabartis ir ateities vizija“, in: <i>Problemos</i>, 2014, Nr. 85, p. 191-199.</p>
Marius Povilas Šaulauskas	Dr. (hp)	<p>„Revizionistinis konstruktyviojo empirizmo normatyvumas“ (kartu su J. Bujoku), in: <i>Problemos</i>, 2014, Nr. 83, p. 48-61.</p> <p>„Heideggerio bylos“ byla“ filosofijos silpnatvė ir stiprybė“ (kartu su L. Adoamaičiu), in: <i>Sociologija. Mintis ir veiksmai</i>, 2015, Nr. 1 (34), p. 5-15.</p> <p>„Frege’s Bedeutung kaip reikšmė ir kaip nurodymas“ (kartu su A. Plėšniu), in: <i>Problemos</i>, 2017, Nr. 91, p. 29-43.</p> <p>“Ecological citizenship: habits of care in the public sphere” (kartu su A. Bartkiene, R. Bikauskaite), in: <i>Problemos</i>, 2018, Nr. 93, p. 129-141.</p>

“Rethinking Ecological Citizenship” (kartu su A. Bartkiene, R. Bikauskaite, D. Mincyte), Vilnius: Vilnius University Press, 2019.

Certified during Doctoral Committee session on 2019-10-22. Protocol No. 250000-KI-41

Committee Chairman prof. Marius Povilas Šaulauskas