

Załącznik nr 1

Lista tez na egzamin licencjacki

Przedmiot	Tezy
General ethics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss the controversy concerning the source of the fundamental norm of morality 2. Define the human act and discuss its aspects relevant for moral evaluation 3. Conscience, define and discuss. 4. Discuss the concept of natural law 5. Moral virtues and vices
Applied ethics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General ethics and applied Ethics (definitions, models and kinds of applied ethics). 2. Norm of morality and moral norms (ethical theories and specific norms, anti-theory in ethics). 3. The kinds of justification of moral norms (teleological and deontological justification of moral norms, the moral dimension of human nature). 4. The methods of contemporary ethics: Kantianism, consequentialism, virtue ethics (foundations, criticism, the attitude to moral personalism)
Social and political ethics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Present the vision of state and society in Plato's conception. 2. The criticism of Plato's ideal state in Aristotle's writings. 3. The doctrine of the two states in Augustine and its relationship to political reality and political realism. 4. Machiavelli's conception of politics. 5. Adam Smith's theory as an ideological source of capitalism and its development.
Philosophy of culture; Elements of aesthetics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The original (Greek) understanding of science (from the philosophical point of view) 2. The original (Greek) understanding of morality (from the philosophical point of view) 3. The original (Greek) understanding of art (from the philosophical point of view) 4. Differences between aesthetics and the philosophy of art 5. The moment of aesthetics' emergence. A short characteristic
Philosophy of religion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The essence of religion. Religion in the context of personal (and cultural) life of man. 2. Philosophical justification of religion (subjective and objective reasons of religion). 3. Epistemology of religious beliefs (cognition in religion).
Philosophy of God	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Methodological status of philosophy of God. 2. The question of God in realistic philosophy. 3. The question of God in idealistic philosophy.
History of ancient philosophy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss the allegory of the cave as a metaphor for the ontological status of the world 2. Discuss Plato's arguments in favor of immortality of the human soul. 3. Discuss Aristotle's conception of substance 4. Define ethical intellectualism; discuss Socrates' and the Stoics' ethical systems as examples of the intellectualist approach to morality. 5. The concept of reality as a hierarchy of beings; discuss Plato's and Plotinus' systems as examples thereof.
History of medieval philosophy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss the conception of free will in Augustine and Scotus. 2. Anselm's ontological proof. 3. The problem of the relationship of body and soul in the anthropologies of Origen and John Scotus Eriugena. 4. Immortality of the soul according to Thomas Aquinas. 5. The principal positions in the medieval debates concerning universals.
History of Polish philosophy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Specific Character of Modern Christian Aristotelianism in the Territories of the First Polish Republic 2. Polish Philosophy of the Enlightenment against the European Background.

History of modern and contemporary philosophy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss the views of the leading philosophers of the 17th and the 1st half of the 18th century, with particular emphasis on the representatives of modern rationalism and empiricism. 2. The philosophy of Immanuel Kant. 3. Characterize the most important philosophical ideas of the Enlightenment; take into account the English and German thinkers as well as the French ones. 4. The philosophical views of the leading philosophers of the 19th century (G.W.F. Hegel, K. Marx., A. Comte, F. Nietzsche). 5. The leading ideas of the most important schools of philosophy in the 20th century (pragmatism, phenomenology, neopositivism, existentialism and analytical philosophy).
Logic and the Principles of Computer Science	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic ways to validate propositions. 2. Typical logical fallacies: description, identification, examples. 3. Solving elementary logical problems in the field of classical logic. 4. Basic concepts and theorems of metalogic. 5. Theory of infinite sets and cardinal numbers.
Metaphysics-Ontology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The definition of metaphysics. The purpose and properties of metaphysical knowledge. 2. The object of realistic metaphysics and the way it is discerned — metaphysical separation. 3. The transcendentals. Discuss the transcendentals: truth and good. 4. The metaphysical understanding of the compositions of being. Discuss act and potency. 5. The analogy of being and knowledge. The analogy of attribution and transcendental analogy 6. The philosophical attempt to explain the problem of evil
Philosophical anthropology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The conception of man in the thought of Plato, Aristotle, and Thomas Aquinas 2. The understanding of the soul and of the soul-body relation 3. Man as a person: the definition of the person, the features of the personal being 4. Knowledge and love as fundamental personal acts of man 5. The understanding of freedom and morality
The philosophy of law and of the rights of man	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The definition of law/right in the sense of lex 2. The properties of the natural law 3. The common good as the final reason of law 4. The understanding of law/right as a relation 5. The anthropological foundations of the rights of man and their properties.
Methodology of science	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The structure and functions of language 2. The syntax categories of expressions: sentences, names, functors (operators) 3. Ways of ordering a domain of objects 4. Types of questions and some conditions of their correctness 5. The structure of reasoning and types of reasoning
Methodology of philosophy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Typology of philosophical methods 2. Philosophy in relations to other kinds of knowledge - characterization 3. Philosophical arguments: the main types, characterization 4. Philosophy in relation to worldview and ideology 5. Methodological determination of philosophy (in the context of the relation between philosophical disciplines and special sciences)
Theory of knowledge - epistemology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Controversy over sources of knowledge. 2. Controversy 'rationalism – irrationalism'. 3. Controversy 'realism – idealism (anti-realism)'. 4. Classical conception of truth. 5. Skepticism: varieties, arguments, refutation.