

John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin
Faculty of Philosophy
academic year 2012/2013

field of study

philosophy (course in English)

first-cycle studies

full-time studies

Subject catalogue History of philosophy in Poland				
Type:	lecture with classes (History of philosophy in Poland and colloquium on classical philosophical texts)			
Hours:*	winter semester	30+15	summer semester	-
*If a subject consists of e. g. lecture and classes, the proper hours to any classes should be given.				
ECTS:	winter semester	5	summer semester	-
Language of tuition:				
Method of assessment:*	winter semester	E+Z	summer semester	-
*If a subject consists of lecture and classes, the proper method of assessment to any classes should be given.				
SUBJECT SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES				
1.	Presentation of the history of philosophy in Poland as an autonomous form of knowledge with its relation to other sciences and branches of culture.			
2.	Showing of cultural and social references of polish philosophy especially as one of the most important foundations of national, European and Christian culture			
3.	Forming the formal skills like intellectual inquiry or personal skills like obligation of searching the truth			
4.	Reconstruction and critical analysis of the sources and the argumentation used there			
PREREQUISITE (KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS, COMPETENCE, OTHERS)				
1.	knowing the history of European philosophy			
2.	basic skill of analyzing scientific texts			
LEARNING OUTCOMES				Correlation with programme learning outcomes
Knowledge				
1.	Student knows the epochs an fundamental currents o polish philosophy with their representatives and understands their role in creating foundations of national European and Christian culture			K_W01, K_W02, K_W03
2.	Student knows main types of philosophy and fundamental philosophical standpoints elaborated in each epoch and each epoch and current			K_W04

Skills (knowing how to act)		
1.	Student is able to indicate main problems of polish philosophy and the ways of resolving them	K_U04
2.	Student can analyze the historical text and determine its problems, main terms argumentative structure and estimate its historical importance, originality and compactness	K_U05
Social Competence (values - knowing how to be)		
1.	Student cares of accurate formulating philosophical views and their religious references	K_K05
2.	Student is conscious of the complexity and historical evolution of the solutions of philosophical problems	K_K05
3.	Student is ready to discuss with persons representing different philosophical views	K_K05
TEACHING CONTENT (SUBJECT DESCRIPTION)		
<p>The lecture is focused on the development of polish philosophical culture with its most original achievements and their inspirations. It should allow to show the level of polish achievements on the background of contemporary approaches, considered typical for the European philosophical culture. The lecture presents in chronological way the history of polish philosophy by showing the output of eminent thinkers and the development of different branches of philosophy. Ideological and institutional conditions of polish science would also be showed, especially the role of the Jagiellonian University. The origins of polish philosophy are treated: Vitelo, via moderna, via communis.</p>		
<p>Within the philosophy of XVI century the specific of renaissance aristotelianism is showed as well as humanism. The politic thought is also treated (A. F. Modrzewski, S. Orzechowski) and modern christian aristotelianism (M. Smiglecki, T. Młodzianowski, W. Tylkowski, S. Makowski, A. Kochanowski, J. Gengel, B. Keckermann, J. A. Komenski). Polish enlightenment is also presented, beginning from philosophia recentiorum (S. Konarski, A. Wisniewski, J. Rogalinski) and the representatives of matured polish enlightenment (H. Kollataj, S. Staszic, J. Sniadecki). Then polish followers of Kant are treated (F. Jaronski, K. Szaniawski, M. Mochnacki, J. Goluchowski. Special place is dedicated for national philosophy (J. M. Hoene Wronski, A. Cieszkowski, B. Trentowski, K. Liebelt) and its literary references (A. Mickiewicz, C.K. Norwid, Z. Krasinski).</p>		
<p>Polish positivism was influenced by scientism (A. Mahrburg), apart from describing this current, the lecture treats the attempts to overcome it (H. Struve, S. Pawlicki, M. Straszewski, M. Morawski, W. Dzieduszycki). The History of philosophy of XX century begins from treating Lvov – Warsaw school especially the beliefs of K. Twardowski and his opponents H. Elzenberg, W. Lutoslawski, F. Znaniecki, S. I. Witkiewicz. The phenomenology of R. Ingarden is also presented during the lecture. After second world war there are three main currents in polish philosophy: neothomism represented by Philosophical School of Lublin (S. Swiezawski, M. A. Krapiec, S. Kaminski, K. Wojtyla, K. Klosak), marksizm (L. Kolakowski), philosophy of dialogue (J. Tischner).</p>		
TEACHING METHODS*		
<p>Lecture: conventional lecture and problem – lecture Classes: Analise of texts, problem – methods</p>		
*If a subject consists of lecture and classes, the proper teaching methods to any classes should be given.		

METHODS OF LEARNING ACHIEVEMENTS ASSESSMENT*				
Lecture				
1.	Oral exam at the end of semester concerning the treated contents – 100%			
Classes				
1.	3 tests concerning the treated contents – 50%			
2.	attendance at classes and activity – 20%			
3.	colloquium concerning the indicated set book – 30%			
GRADING SCALE*				
LEARNING OUTCOMES	2 unsatisfactory (fail)	3 satisfactory	4 good	5 very good
Knowledge	Student does not posses the basic knowledge concerning the nature and the history of polish philosophy: the currents and representatives. Student has no idea of the role of polish philosophy in creating the foundations of national culture. He doesn't know the basic literature.	Student has general knowledge concerning the nature and history of polish philosophy: currents and representatives and the role of this philosophy in creating the foundations of national and European culture. He has limited knowledge regarding the contents of the subject discussed at present.	Student has well – ordered knowledge concerning the nature and history of polish philosophy: currents and representatives and its role in creating the foundations of national, European and Christian culture. He is well informed in problems regarding the subject, discussed at present.	Student has well – ordered and complete knowledge concerning the nature and history of polish philosophy: currents and representatives and its role in creating the foundations of national, European and Christian culture. Student is able to use his knowledge to resolve assigned philosophical problem and can justify the solution.
Competence	Student is not able to analyse and doesn't understand the basic contents of the classes; student can neither create instruments of scientific work nor use them.	Student analyses and understands the contents of the classes in a minimal degree. Student can reconstruct the content of the sourcesand analyse it when helped by the teacher.	Student can demonstrate his knowledge and is able to use it correctly to resolve problems. Student reads scientific texts and understands them.	Student has capacity to analyse and to make synthesis of the knowledge which he possess. Student is acquainted with recent literature and can unaided resolve problems.

Social Competence	Student is not at stake in the process of acquiring knowledge, does not fulfil the tasks determined by teacher and does not acquaint with basic literature	Student takes part in classes, but is passive. Student uses the literature of subject in minimal degree	Student takes part in classes in an active way, understands the necessity of deepening his knowledge and skills; knows well the basic literature	Student takes part in classes in an active way, deepens his knowledge and skills on his own initiative. Uses the literature of subject in penetrating manner.
Sometimes the plus symbol or decimal is used to modify the numerical grades.				
STUDENT WORKLOAD				
Activity			Average time students typically need to complete proper learning activity*	
Hours of contact with the teacher			45	
Reading the indicated literature			35	
Preparing the classes and exam			70	
TOTAL HOURS:			150	
* Workload indicates the time students typically need to complete all learning activities required to achieve the expected learning outcomes. In most cases, student workload ranges from 1,500 to 1,800 hours for an academic year, whereby one credit corresponds to 25 to 30 hours of work.				
TOTAL ECTS:			5	
REQUIRED READING LIST				
1.	J. Jordan, Philosophy and Ideology, Dordrecht 1963			
2.	H. Skolimowski, Polish Analytical Philosophy, London 1967			
3.	S. Lapointe, J. Wolenski, M. Marion, Golden Age of Polish Philosophy, Dordrecht – Heidelberg – London – New York 2009			
RECOMENDED READING LIST				
1.	will be given			

Lublin, July 2nd, 2012

place, date

rev. Rafał Charzyński, PhD

signature