



## COURSE DESCRIPTION CARD - SYLLABUS

Course name

Philosophy

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### Course

Field of study

Engineering Management

Area of study (specialization)

Level of study

First-cycle studies

Form of study

full-time

Year/Semester

3/5

Profile of study

general academic

Course offered in

Polish

Requirements

elective

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### Number of hours

Lecture

30

Laboratory classes

Tutorials

Projects/seminars

Other (e.g. online)

### Number of credit points

2

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### Lecturers

Responsible for the course/lecturer:

Paulina Siemieniak Ph.D.

Mail to: [paulina.siemieniak@put.poznan.pl](mailto:paulina.siemieniak@put.poznan.pl)

Responsible for the course/lecturer:

Faculty of Engineering Management

ul. J. Rychlewskiego 2, 60-965 Poznań

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### Prerequisites

A student starting this subject should have a basic knowledge of the functioning of the individual in society and be familiar with the basic concepts of knowledge about thinking and culture. Should have the ability to analyze and evaluate their own and the other person's behavior and be able to acquire information from specified sources.



## Course objective

Obtaining knowledge about the concepts underlying contemporary culture and science, understanding basic moral norms, developing the ability to consider issues that support the formation of a humanistic perspective in perception of reality.

## Course-related learning outcomes

### Knowledge

The student describes the genesis and sources of philosophy, including the significance of the name 'philosophy' and the beginnings of scientific knowledge, as well as presents the views of selected natural philosophers [P6S\_WG\_03].

The student discusses the pursuit of understanding and morality as tasks of philosophy according to ancient thinkers, including the theories of Plato, Aristotle, and the relations between philosophy and religion in St. Augustine and St. Thomas Aquinas [P6S\_WK\_01].

### Skills

The student analyzes political and social philosophy, including theories of social contract and the concepts of freedom and happiness in J.S. Mill's philosophy, and applies this knowledge to understand and analyze social phenomena [P6S\_UW\_01].

The student interprets the philosophy of morality, including Kant's moral theory and the theory of natural law, and applies these concepts to analyze social phenomena [P6S\_UW\_06].

The student applies the theory of knowledge to analyze different types of knowledge, including empiricism and rationalism, and interprets issues related to the sources and limits of knowledge [P6S\_UW\_07].

### Social competences

The student utilizes philosophical knowledge to expand their educational and training competencies, developing skills in critical thinking and analysis of phenomena [P6S\_KK\_01].

The student is aware of the importance of philosophy in shaping professional attitudes, ethics, and respect for the diversity of opinions and cultures [P6S\_KR\_02].

## Methods for verifying learning outcomes and assessment criteria

Learning outcomes presented above are verified as follows:

Formative assessment: Questions summarizing individual issues, giving the student the opportunity to assess the understanding of the problem; written assignments checking the degree of mastery of the current material. Points obtained in this way are added to the points from the final test. Summative assessment: Written test, closed questions test. Positive - over 50% correct answers.

## Programme content



- The origin and sources of philosophy: the meaning of the name philosophy, the origin of philosophy, the dispute over the subject of philosophy. The beginnings of scientific cognition: views of selected natural philosophers: Thales of Miletus, Heraclitus of Ephesus, etc.
- Searching for understanding and morality as a task of philosophy according to ancient thinkers: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle; Plato's theory of ideas, Aristotle's theory of knowledge.
- Philosophy and religion - views of St. Augustine and St. Thomas Aquinas, philosophical proofs for the existence of God
- Political and social philosophy: social contract as the beginning of state organization; the views of Rousseau Locke, Hobbes; freedom and happiness in the philosophy of J. S. Mill
- Philosophy of morality - characteristics of the area of philosophy, sections of ethics, ethical positions, issues: moral theory and natural law theory according to Kant
- The theory of knowledge as a branch of philosophy. Cognition: its types and value - types of cognitive activities, mental operations related to cognition.
- Empiricism and rationalism: philosophical views of Descartes, Locke and Kant
- The issue of the source and limits of cognition: epistemological realism and idealism, classical and non-classical definitions of truth, positions on the knowledge of truth
- Philosophy of science issues
- Ontology- characteristics and area of interest in the philosophy department
- The problem of quantity and types of substances; materialism in the fight against dualism, a dispute over the ontological status of consciousness
- Metaphysical issues arising from the considerations on nature: determinism, indeterminism, mechanism, finalism

### Teaching methods

Problem lecture, lecture with elements of the seminar, multimedia presentation illustrated with examples

### Bibliography

Basic

1. Ajdukiewicz K., Zagadnienia i kierunki filozofii, Wyd. Aletheia, Kęty 2003.
2. Tatarkiewicz W., Historia filozofii, tom I- III, Wyd. PWN, Warszawa 2014.
3. Stroll A., Popkin R. H., Filozofia, Wyd. Zysk i S-ka, Poznań 1994 .



4. Such J., Szcześniak M., Filozofia nauki, Wyd. Nauk. UAM, Poznań, 2006.

#### Additional

1. Ossowska M., Normy moralne. Próba systematyzacji. PWN, Warszawa 2020.

2. Siemieniak P., Demand for Educating Future Engineers in the Filed of Social Subjects // W: Proceedings of the 36th International Business Information Management Association Conference (IBIMA), 4-5 November 2020, Granada, Spain. Sustainable Economic Development and Advancing Education Excellence in the era of Global Pandemic / red. Khalid S. Soliman: International Business Information Management Association, IBIMA, 2020 - s. 5721-5730

3. Sułek M., Świniarski J., Etyka jako filozofia dobrego działania zawodowego, Wyd. Bellona, Warszawa 2001.

#### Breakdown of average student's workload

	Hours	ECTS
Total workload	50	2,0
Classes requiring direct contact with the teacher	30	1,0
Student's own work (literature studies, preparation for classes, preparation for test) <sup>1</sup>	20	1,0

<sup>1</sup> delete or add other activities as appropriate