

Załącznik nr 6

Lista tez na egzamin magisterski

Grupa I	
Metaphysics-Ontology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The understanding of being according to Aristotle and Thomas Aquinas. Similarities and differences. 2. The philosophical theory of <i>creatio ex nihilo</i>; the problem of <i>opinio communis</i>; arguments for <i>creatio ex nihilo</i>; negative and positive explanation; consequences 3. The transcendentals, their kinds, division, and how they are discerned; the first metaphysical laws. 4. The structure of being. Interpretations of the compositions of being and the ways in which they are discerned. 5. The causes: the canon of causes; the ways in which the causes are discerned; ways of causation. The problem of the reduction of the cause in Descartes, Hume, and Kant. 6. The analogy of being and knowledge, the structure of analogy, kinds of analogy; transcendental analogy — examples of application
Philosophical anthropology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The conception of man in the thought of Plato, Aristotle, Thomas Aquinas, and Descartes 2. A description of the human fact, and man's ontological structure; internal experience; the understanding of the soul; the body-soul relation 3. Man as a person; definition of the person, features of the personal being, and the problem of transcendence 4. Knowledge, love, and freedom as fundamental personal acts of man; the understanding of the fact of knowledge, the problem of personal love, the foundations of human freedom 5. The understanding of moral, religiosity, and the social aspect of man's life.
The philosophy of law and the rights of man	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The methodological status of law/right and the rights of man 2. Selected historical conceptions of natural law (e.g., Augustine, Aquinas, the school of natural law) 3. The conception of law/right as an interpersonal relation 4. Law/right as <i>lex</i>, and law/right as <i>ius</i> 5. Dignity as the ontological source of the rights of man in the context of the philosophical theory of the person.
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. 4. Classification of arguments for God's existence. 5. The question of God and contemporary science.
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) and the philosophical and theological determination of the origin of religion. 3. Epistemology of religious beliefs (cognition in religion). 4. The structure of apologetics for the Catholic Religion. 5. The problem of religious conversion and recognition of true religion
Philosophy of culture and the elements of aesthetics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The special status of human being as an author of culture 2. The moment of the emergence of cultural sciences and the philosophy of culture as a reaction to positivism and scientism. 3. The original (Greek) understanding of basic domains of culture: science, morality and art (from the philosophical point of view). 4. Origins of „new” art (anti-art). The influence of anti-art on culture. 5. The controversy between essentialism and anti-essentialism . 6. The object of the philosophy of art. The philosophical notion of art

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| | 7. The change of the theoretical into the practical end of scientific cognition. Its circumstances. |
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Grupa II

Logic and the Principles of Computer Science	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic ways to validate propositions, including the analysis of complex reasonings. 2. Logical fallacies: description, identification, examples. 3. Philosophical principles of classical and non-classical logics. 4. Solving logical problems in the field of classical logic and the covered non-classical calculi. 5. Basic concepts and theorems of metalogic.
Methodology of science	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Language as a tool of communication; the syntax categories of expressions; 2. Ways of ordering a domain of objects; types of definition and their cognitive value (the problem of truth of definitions) 3. Types of questions and some conditions of their correctness; main types of reasoning and their argumentative strength 4. Types of discussion and logical-ethical conditions of the rationality of discussion 5. The concept of science and types of sciences on science 6. Types of sciences and their methods (deductive, inductive in the natural sciences, historical, statistical)
Methodology of philosophy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Characterization of phenomenological and hermeneutical methods in philosophy 2. Characterization of logical-linguistic methods 3. Characterization of ontological and metaphysical methods 4. Characterization of transcendental methods 5. Characterization of scientific methods in philosophy 6. Characterization of simple philosophical methods 7. Determination of philosophy as: a) autonomous with regard to science, b) as non-autonomous with regards to science
Theory of knowledge - epistemology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Models of epistemic justification: foundationalism – coherentism. 2. Controversy ‘internalism – externalism’. 3. Contemporary theories of truth. 4. Standard definition of knowledge and Gettier problem. 5. Epistemic authority and testimony; ‘faith and reason’ problem.

Grupa III

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.
History of Polish philosophy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Typical and Original Elements of Polish Medieval Philosophy against the European Background. 2. Philosophical Problems in the Polish Culture of Renaissance. 3. Philosophical Maximalism in the Period of Polish Romanticism. 4. The Lvov-Warsaw School – its Conception of Philosophy and Relationship to Worldview (Weltanschauung).

	5. The History of Philosophy at the Catholic University of Lublin as a Manifestation of Classical Philosophy.
History of Modern philosophy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The debate concerning the sources and limits of human knowledge in the philosophical systems of the 17th and the 1st half of the 18th century. 2. Discuss the meaning of the term “substance” and its importance in the philosophical systems of the 17th and the 1st half of the 18th century. 3. Relate and discuss the reasons given by Descartes and Leibniz for the thesis that the human mind is a substance separate from the body; discuss the arguments for matter’s inability to think. 4. Name and discuss the varieties of metaphysical and epistemological idealism as represented by modern philosophers. 5. Define the principal differences between Kant’s and J. S. Mill’s systems of ethics. 6. Compare the conceptions of man in the philosophies of G.W.F. Hegel, A. Comte, K. Marx, J.S. Mill and F. Nietzsche.
History of contemporary philosophy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The principal currents of analytical philosophy and the views of their foremost representatives. 2. The philosophical views of the leading proponents of phenomenology, existentialism, dialogue philosophy, hermeneutics and postmodernism. 3. The views of the classical American pragmatists and the neopragmatists. 4. The philosophical views of L. Feuerbach, F Brentano, B. Croce, H. Bergson, A.N. Whitehead and N. Hartmann.

Grupa IV

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General ethics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ethics and the related sciences concerning morals; the basic metaethical conceptions of ethics. 2. Discuss the human act; the problem of moral goodness and rightness of human acts. 3. Discuss the ethical conceptions of eudaimonism, deontonomism, and personalism . 4. Conscience, define and discuss. 5. Discuss the concept of natural law. 6. Moral virtues and vices.
Applied ethics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The kinds of justification of moral norms (teleologism and deontologism), 2. Causality and intentionality (moral luck, the position of effects in the structure of moral action, the interpretations of the principle of the double effect); 3. The moral implications of the concept of person (prescriptive and descriptive definitions of person, conditionality and unconditionality of the norm: “thou shalt not kill”, the issue of bioethical arguments); 4. Moral dilemmas (definitions, kinds, arguments “for” and “against” the existence of moral dilemmas); 5. Supererogation and duty (the right to risk one’s neck, the limits of the risk); 6. Rationality and Rightness: the position of the calculation of the effects in moral appraisal of the action (moral and non-moral good, minimizing the evil and moral absolutism, the responsibility for omissions).
Social and political ethics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The modern sources of contemporary liberalism. 2. The idea of social conservatism and traditionalism. 3. The problem of freedom in I. Berlin’s conception. 4. The concept of economic freedom in the doctrine of the Austrian School of Economics. 5. Catholic social teaching on the free market economy (the encyclicals and other documents of the popes Leo XIII and John Paul II).

