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| **Course unit****Descriptor** | **LOGOOO.png** | logo_UNS.png |
| **Faculty of Philosophy** |
| **GENERAL INFORMATION** |
| Study program in which the course unit is offered | **Philosophy** |
| Course unit title | Mediaeval philosophy |
| Course unit code | 15ФЛФЛ007 |
| Type of course unit[[1]](#footnote-1)  | compulsory |
| Level of course unit[[2]](#footnote-2) | Bachelor |
| Field of Study (please see ISCED[[3]](#footnote-3)) | 0223 Philosophy and ethics |
| Semester when the course unit is offered | winter  |
| Year of study (if applicable) | 2 |
| Number of ECTS allocated | 9 |
| Name of lecturer/lecturers | Una Popović |
| Name of contact person | Una Popović |
| Mode of course unit delivery[[4]](#footnote-4) | Face-to-face |
| Course unit pre-requisites (e.g. level of language required, etc) | English language B2 |
| **PURPOSE AND OVERVIEW (max 5-10 sentences)** |
| The course „Mediaeval Philosophy“ aims to present the development of philosophical thought from St. Augustine to Thomas Aquinas and Bacon. Students will examine the influence of ancient philosophy on Christian philosophical tradition, as well as the impact of this tradition on formation of later Renaissance and Modern philosophy. It’s goal is to facilitate students' acquisition of basic knowledge concerning history of philosophy. |
| **LEARNING OUTCOMES (knowledge and skills)** |
| Introducing students to beginnings of modern philosophical and scientific thought. The outcome of this introduction consists of acquiring insight in epoch changes to which ancient and mediaeval ideas were subjected during the period of renaissance and early modern thought. Students will be enabled to consider the systematical changes which transformed philosophy in turning of the ancient polytheism to Christianity. Students will also be able to analyze the differences between religious and secular premises of philosophical thinking. |
| **SYLLABUS (outline and summary of topics)** |
| Theory lessonsа) Mediaeval philosophy1. Relationship between philosophy and theology. 2. Conflict/reconciliation of faith and knowledge. 3. Mediaeval logic. 4. Reality and knowledge: the problem of universals. 5. Proofs of existence of God. 6. Relationship between body and soul. 7. Will and free acting. 8. Mediaeval university. b) Renaissance philosophy 1. Relationship towards tradition. 2. Logic and grammar. 3. Rhetoric and poetics. 4. Scepticism. 5. Idea of new science. 6. New philosophy of nature. 7. Humanistic understanding of human being. 8. Humanistic university.Practice classesAnalysis of original texts |
| **LEARNING AND TEACHING (**planned learning activities and teaching methods)  |
| Theoretical lecture with analysis of philosophical texts. |
| **REQUIRED READING** |
| St Augustine, *Confessions*; St Augustine, *On Free Will*; Boethius, *Consolations of Philosophy*; Eriugena, *The Division of Nature*; Averroes, *The Incoherence of the Incoherence*; Aquinas, *On Being and Essence*; Aquinas, *Summa Theologica*; Marsilio Ficino, *Platonic theology*; Erasmus, *The Praise of Folly*; Giordano Bruno, *Concerning Cause, Principle, and Unity*; Fransis Bacon, *New Organon*. |
| **ASSESSMENT METHODS AND CRITERIA** |
| Oral exam 50 pointsParticipating in lessons 10 pointsPractical lessons 20 pointsWritten paper 20 points |
| **LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION** |
| English |

1. Compulsory, optional [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. First, second or third cycle (Bachelor, Master's, Doctoral) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. ISCED-F 2013 - <http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Documents/isced-f-detailed-field-descriptions-en.pdf> (page 54) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Face-to-face, distance learning, etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)