SYLLABUS

1. Course title:

Ancient Philosophy

2. Code:

3. Cycle of study:

1

4. ECTS credits:

7

5. Type of course:

(●) Mandatory ( ) Elective

6. Prerequisites:

none

7. Class restrictions:

none

8. Duration / semester:

1 1

9. Weekly contact hours:

9.1. Lectures:	3
9.2. Seminars:	2
9.3. Laboratory/Practice classes:	0

10. Faculty:

Humanities and Social Sciences

11. Department/study program:

PHILOSOPHY-SOCIOLOGY

12. Lecturer:

prof. dr Željko Kaluđerović

13. Lecturer's e-mail:

zeljko.kaludjerovic@gmail.com

14. Web site:

www.ff.untz.ba

15. Course aims:

The aim of the course "Ancient philosophy" is to familiarize students with the sense of ontological turnover in which the philosophy is created. In that respect the course covers key terms and ideals of ancient Greek philosophers, on a general level as well as in specific important elaborations. This course should enable the understanding of an impact of the Hellenic philosophical traditions that it has on the development of the later philosophy, as it is one of the leading philosophical matrices of a whole west civilization. Lectures should familiarize students with the best- known thinker of the whole ancient philosophy, Aristotle. The intention is to explain, through the plurality of philosophical paradigms, doctrines and schools, the causes and the consequences of the fall of classic Hellenic polis and to frame Hellenistic-Roman age itself. A special emphasis will be placed on the stoicism, the Epicureanism and the Skepticism in all its variety of manifestations as well as on Peripatetics, Academics, Eclectics, Neopythagoreans, philosophers of Jewish-Hellenic provenience, and finally on Plotinus and other Neoplatonists.(max. 1800 characters)

16. Learning outcomes:

In this course, the students will master the basic doctrines and ideas of the Hellenic philosophy in both systematic and historical way. The students will acquaint themselves with the terminology of the ancient heritage, as well as gain insight in the consequences of the Latinization of classic Greek terms and ideas.

17. Course content:

The sources for observation of the Greek philosophy; Mythology and philosophy (teogony and cosmogony; mythos and logos; eastern wisdom and Greek sophia); Culture of polis; Periodization /aging of the geek philosophy; Creating of the philosophical language; The seven wise men; „Physicists" of Miletus; Pythagoreans/Pythagorean school; Heraclitus; Eleatic school; Empedocles; Atomistic philosophy; Anaxagoras; Sophistic philosophy (sophos and sophistes; oppositions physis-nomos; human as a measure „Human beings are the measure off all things"); Socrates (irony and definition; the virtue is knowledge; the virtue is the only one; Socrates as a founder of morality and ethics; Socratic schools); Plato and the Academy (Politeia and justice; Politeia and paideia; "the theory of ideas" and allegory of the cave; the problem of cognition; the Plato's psychology ; the Plato's cosmology; the Plato's critic of arts; the old Academy).
Aristotle and the end of the classical period: Aristotle's systematizations of philosophy; Aristotle's metaphysics; Aristotle's philosophy of nature; Aristotle's anthropology; Aristotle's psychology; Aristotle's logics; Aristotle's practical philosophy; Peripatetic school as a scientific-research institution. Hellenistic-Roman philosophy: general issues of the Hellenistic-Roman age; Stoic's logics; Stoic's cosmology; Stoic's ethics; A difference between atomistic and epicurean understanding (approach) of atom; Epicurean ethics; Pyrrho's critic of the perception and Aenesidemus's critic of mind; Middle and New Academy; The impact of Cicero on the translating of the philosophical terminology in Latin; Neopythagoreans and new cynicism; Hellenistic-Hebrew synthesis recognized in the work of Philonous of Alexandria; Plotinus's intellection of god; The term of emanation in the doctrine of Plotinus; Other neoplatonic schools.
(max. 4700 characters)

18. Learning methods:

The course consists of theoretic lectures, the analysis of original philosophical fragments and texts, dialogues and research methods.

19. Assessment methods:

1. written
2. oral

The written assessment of knowledge includes testing through questions and answers that include teaching contents of the given subject. After a written test, an oral test is following that is held after completing the course. Oral exam can be accessed by those students who have acquired a positive result on a written test. By summing the acquired grades on written and oral exams, as well as the total sum of points acquired through pre-exam obligations, students will be given the final grade.

20. Assessment components:

Presence and activity in the class:
- presence in lectures and exercises 10
- activity on the classes 10
- seminary paper defended 10

Written exam: 20
Oral exam: 50
Total points: 100

SYSTEM OF EVALUATION:
number of points: from 94-100=10, from 84-93=9, from 74-83=8, from 64-73=7, from 54-63=6, from 0 to 53=5

21. Required reading list:

1. Platon, Fedon (u Dijalozi, str. 167-332), Kultura, Beograd 1970.
2. Platon, Gozba, BIGZ, Beograd 2000.
3. Platon, Fedar (u Ijon, Gozba, Fedar, str. 107-189, 231-253), Kultura, Beograd 1955.
4. Platon, Država, BIGZ, Beograd 1993.
5. Aristotel, Metafizika (knjige: I, IV-V, XII), PAIDEIA, Beograd 2007.
6. Aristotel, Fizika (knjige: I-III), PAIDEIA, Beograd 2006.
7. Aristotel, Nikomahova etika (knjige: I, VI-VIII, X), Hrv. sveuč. nakl., Zagreb 1992.
8. Aristotel, Politika (knjige: I-II, IV, VII), Liber, Zagreb 1988.
9. Epikur, Osnovne misli, Dereta, Beograd 2005.
10. Lukrecije, O prirodi stvari (knjiga: I), Prosveta, Beograd 1951.
11. Flavije Arijan, Priručnik Epiktetov, Kultura, Beograd 1958.
12. M. Aurelije Antonin, Samom sebi (knjige: II, IV-VI), ΠΛΑΤΩ, Beograd 1998.
13. Plotin, Eneade (knjiga: I), „Književne novine", Beograd 1984.
14. Dils, H., Predsokratovci fragmenti, Naprijed, Zagreb 1983. (U prvom tomu str. 56-104, 115-169, 193-324; U drugom tomu str. 5-46, 71-204, 231-358)
15. Laertije, D., Životi i mišljenja istaknutih filozofa (knjige: VII, IX-X), BIGZ, Beograd 1973.
16. Hegel, G.V.F., Istorija filozofije I-II, BIGZ, Beograd 1975; Kultura, Beograd 1964.
17. Koplston, F., Istorija filozofije Grčka i Rim, BIGZ, Beograd 1991.
18. Kaluđerović, Ž., Rana grčka filozofija, Hijatus, Zenica 2017.
19. Kaluđerović, Ž., Dike i dikaiosyne, Магнаскен, Скопје (Македонија) 2015.

22. Web sources:

http://epistemelinks.com/
http://faculty.washington.edu/smcohen/320/320Texts.html
http://www.fordham.edu/Halsall/ancient/asbook07.html
http://plato.stanford.edu/contents.html
http://www.philosophypages.com/ph/aris.htm
http://classics.mit.edu/Browse/index.html
(max. 687 characters)

23. Applicable starting from the academic year:

2017/18

24. Adopted in the Faculty/Academy session:

(max. 10 char.)