SYLLABUS

1. Course title:

Classical German Philosophy

2. Code:

3. Cycle of study:

1

4. ECTS credits:

6

5. Type of course:

(●) Mandatory ( ) Elective

6. Prerequisites:

none

7. Class restrictions:

none

8. Duration / semester:

1 6

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:

Dr Drago Đurić, Full Professor

13. Lecturer's e-mail:

djuricdrag@gmail.com

14. Web site:

(max. 50 characters)

15. Course aims:

The aim of the course is that students master the specifics of German classical philosophy; Kant, Fichte, Schelling and Hegel. This specificity consists in the definition of the subject and method of philosophy. Students should become familiar with Kant's critical philosophy, the way in which Kant delimits the achievements of our cognitive powers within and beyond the limits of possible experience, to distinguish a priori forms of sensibility and reason, as well as the properties of Judgment. Then his ruling questions that go beyond the limits of possible experience. Students should then become familiar with the idea of philosophy as Fichte`s The science of knowledge (Wissenschaftslehre), the principle of incommensurability of philosophical theories, as well as the specifics of his transcendental idealism. They should then be operating in Schelling's System of transcendental idealism. In the end, thay should learn the basics of Hegel's philosophizing: the issues of the beginning, method and subject of philosophy, its development as an experience of consciousness, and its a priori analytical method of philosophy.

16. Learning outcomes:

- Enabling students to master the basic teachings and concepts of German classical philosophy in a systematic and historical way.
- Students acquire skills of communication terminology and a new way of presenting the philosophical thinking that is reflected in strict logical form, which will ultimately introduce students to the new era of philosophy, and to provide an understanding of the previous period. Listening to German classical philosophy course will enable students to develop analytical and synthetic thinking, which will ultimately enable easier exams, but also the lasting knowledge of topics and issues of this philosophy.

17. Course content:

Basic features of the Enlightenment, the emergence of Romanticism, and the specifics of Classical German philosophy. Structure of Kant's critical philosophy and structure of the Critique of Pure Reason.
A priori and a posteriori knowledge. A priori forms of sensibility: space and time.
The distinction of analytical, synthetic, a priori and a posteriori judgments. Deduction of the a priori forms of understand. The transcendental argument. Deduction of the forms a priori understanding to the appearances (questio iuris et questio facti), and the issue of judgment in general (intelligence). Transcendental knowledge of the issues (the eternity of the soul, free will and the existence of God). Briefly about the psychological paralogisms. Cosmological aporias. Criticism of the ontological argument and question the notion of existential quantification. Fichte`s The science of knowledge. Difference between Kant`s and Fichte`s understanding of intellectual intuition. Possible philosophical standpoints and Fichte`s distinction between idealism and dogmatism (materialism).
Schelling's foundation of transcendental idealism, his philosophy of nature and intelligence.
The philosophy of art as an organon of philosophy. Hegel's consideration of the method of philosophy (the question of the beginning, the subject and method of philosophy). Why Hegel believes that his philosophy is (a priori) analytical?

18. Learning methods:

Teaching is conducted through lectures and exercises. The lectures for each topic first raises the basic philosophical question that the philosopher is trying to solve. Then teaching goes to consider the skeptical dilemmas, that on the issue may arise. Than teaching goes on to present the solution of these skeptical dilemmas, the limitation of this solutions, as well as its significance for contemporary philosophy. Exercises focus on original texts of these philosophers. The aim of this treatment is to try, as clearly as possible, identify the problems previously explicated in the lectures.

19. Assessment methods:

Examination will be made in writing and oral method. Examination will be realized through the questions and answers from the content of the course. The oral exam will be organized for students who have passed the written test and who would like a better grade. The final grade will include the results achieved in the oral test and the oral and written part of the exam for those students who have access to both of the exam. In addition to the exam, the final assessment will affect exam prerequisites, the activity, presence, and seminary works.

20. Assessment components:

The presence and activity in the classroom:
- presence at lectures and exercises 10
- activity in class 10
- defended seminar work 10

Written exam 20
Oral exam 50
GRADING SYSTEM: grade = points: 10 = 94-100; 9 = 84-93; 8 = 74-83; 7 = 64-73; 6 = 54-63, 5 = 0-53.

21. Required reading list:

1. KANT.I., Kritika čistog.uma, Matica hrvatska, Zagreb 1984.
2. KANT. I., Kritika praktičnog uma, Naprijed, Zagreb 1990.
3. KANT.I.,Kritika moći suđenja, Dereta, Beograd 2004.
4. HEGEL, G.W.F., Fenomenologija duha, Kultura, Zagreb, 1953.
5. HEGEL, G.W.F., Nauka logike, I, II, III,BIGZ 1977.
6. HEGEL, G.W.F., Filozofija povijesti, BARDFIN-ROMANOV,Beograd,Banja Luka 2006.
7. FIHTE, J.G. Učenje o nauci, BIGZ, Beograd 1976.
8. ŠELING,F.W.J., Sustav.transcedentalnog.idealizma, Naprijed, Zagreb 1965.

22. Web sources:

Redding, Paul, "Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel", The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Summer 2017 Edition), Edward N. Zalta (ed.), forthcoming URL = <https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/sum2017/entries/hegel/>.Rohlf, Michael, "Immanuel Kant", The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Spring 2016 Edition), Edward N. Zalta (ed.), URL = <https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/spr2016/entries/kant/>.
Breazeale, Dan, "Johann Gottlieb Fichte", The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Spring 2014 Edition), Edward N. Zalta (ed.), URL = <https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/spr2014/entries/johann-fichte/>.
Bowie, Andrew, "Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von Schelling", The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Fall 2016 Edition), Edward N. Zalta (ed.), URL = <https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/fall2016/entries/schelling/>.

23. Applicable starting from the academic year:

2017/18

24. Adopted in the Faculty/Academy session:

(max. 10 char.)