

Master Degree Training Offer

Academic

Domain: Humanities and Social Sciences

Major: Social Sciences/Philosophy.

Specialty: General philosophy.

2017 / 1018

Syllabus of each Module

First Semester

Master Title : General Philosophy

Basic Fundamental Unit

Subject Course Name :Greek Philosophy Issues

Balance05 :

Coefficient03 :

Objectives:

- Deepens the Fundamental basic formation in general philosophy as well in greek one
- Identifying the birth of the philosophical reason as a problematic and critical mind.

-Teaching the subject through new and contemporary approaches.

Prior knowledge: familiarization with ancient Eastern thought and Greek culture.

Subject matter content :

Pre-Socratic philosophy

/1The Seven Sages Men

/2The Ionian school of philosophy : in search of nature of matter and fundamental element, monist philosophy

Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes

/3Pythagorean philosophy: number is the main principle

/4Heraclitus being and becoming : War is the father and king of all things

/5The Eleatics are a school of philosophers from Elea in modern-day Italy who believed that the world was one of complete order and unity, so much so that the observation of change, motion, or decay was actually only an illusion.

Parmenides and Zeno of Elea

/6Pluralism and Atomism: Empedocles and Democritus

/7Sophistic Movement : Protagoras, Gorgias

A general introduction to philosophy until the time of Socrates, its origins, sources, effects, and influence.

-The Socratic stage: 1- Socrates: rejection of sophistic ideas

His research methodology. Philosophy of concepts. Ethics and knowledge

-The minor Socratic schools:

Euclides of Megara founded the Megarian school

Antisthenes The Cynics ;

The Cyrenaic School : Aristippus of Cyrene

Plato: his works and method. Existence (theory of forms), epistemology, soul, ethics, politics, .value, and art

Aristotle: his intellectual effects and his method of research.

Criticism of the theory of ideals.

The metaphysical issue (the search for essence)

(Image and matter / existence by force and existence by action)

Philosophy of nature (movement / change / the four causes). The soul, ethics, politics, art

Third: Philosophy after Aristotle (later schools)

-1The Epicurean school.

-2The Stoic school.

-3The School of Skeptics:

A/ Perron

B/Scutus Empiricus.

Neoplatonism.

Evaluation method: continuous evaluation and examination.

Basic Fundamental Unit

Subject Course Name: Arabo-Islamic Philosophy Issues

Balance: 05

Coefficient: 02

Objectives

Acquiring a knowledge base in Arab-Islamic philosophy to be able to distinguish between theological, Sufi, and philosophical discourses in Arab culture.

Prior knowledge required:

Initial knowledge of Greek and Islamic philosophy.

The course content:

- Introduction to Arab Islamic philosophy
- Its upbringing
- Its factors and sources
- Internal factors
- External factors
- 2- Orientalist problems about Islamic philosophy
- About its existence

- About naming it

- About its axis and topics

3 - Al-Kindi and his pioneering role in Islamic philosophy

- His definition of philosophy and its topics, with reference to his diligence in creating the Arabic term.

- The study of divinity according to Al-Kindi

- Philosophical and verbal evidence of God's existence according to Al-Kindi.

- Attributes of God

- Al-Kindi's position on the issue of the world's origins and its existence

- Al-Kindi's views on the soul and reason.

4- Al-Farabi

- His definition of philosophy and its sections

- His study of divinity

- His theory of emanation

The relationship of existence to knowledge through the theory of emanation

- Reconciliation between philosophy and religion according to Al-Farabi through the theory of emanation

- The soul and the theory of knowledge according to Al-Farabi.

5- Ibn Sina

- His definition of philosophy and its sections

- His study of divinity

6- Al-Ghazali:

- His approach to knowledge (doubt and certainty)

- His position on philosophy and philosophers (Logic Project)

- His position on the attic

- Sufism

7- Ibn Rushd:

- The issue of reason and transportation

- Theology (the antiquity of the world, God and the proofs of his existence, criticism of the theory of emanation and emanation)

- His views on the soul, with reference to the active mind, the mind, and the passive mind

- The influence of Ibn Rushd

Sufism:

- Its origin and development

- Some of his notables

- Al-Hallaj

- Staying up late is pink

-Ibn Arabi

Evaluation method: continuous + exam.

Sources and references:

Master Title : General Philosophy

Basic Fundamental Unit

Subject Course Name: Philosophical Sources

Balance: 05

Coefficient: 02

Objectives

-Access to basic sources in philosophy.

-Acquiring the skill of dealing with sources.

-The ability to recall various theses and theories and employ them in the process of philosophical thinking.

Prior knowledge: knowing the philosophical context of the texts read.

Subject matter content

-1Plato's Republic.

-2Politics Aristotle

-3Harmonization of the Opinion of the Two Sage

-4The Incoherence of the Incoherence (Arabic: Tahāfut al-Tahāfut)

-5Augustine's Confessions

- Muqaddimah by Ibn Khaldun

Evaluation method: continuous evaluation and examination.

- Sources and references:

Master Title : General Philosophy

Basic Fundamental Unit

Subject Course Name: Philosophy of Science Issues

Balance: 05

Coefficient: 02

Objectives

The Philosophy of Science Issues scale aims to achieve the following goals

Enabling the student to understand the most important issues in the philosophy of science,

Enabling the student to know issues in the philosophy of mathematics.

Enabling the student to know issues in the philosophy of physics.

Enabling the student to know issues in the philosophy of biology.

Enabling the student to know issues in the philosophy of astronomy.

Enabling the student to know issues in the philosophy of humanities and social sciences

Subject topics: Applied models from the philosophy of natural and formal sciences

• **Philosophy of mathematics (from Euclidean geometry to non-Euclidean geometry, or the crisis of foundations in mathematics and the emergence of the axiom system)**

• **Philosophy of physics: (Newton's classical, Einstein's relativity, Max Planck's quantum**

• **Philosophy of biology: genetic engineering (the problem of cloning) and the crisis of values (from biology to biology**

• **Philosophy of astronomy (the origins of the universe between the classical interpretation and the contemporary scientific interpretation.)**

• **Applied models of the philosophy of the humanities and social sciences. (Social sciences, humanities(,,**

• **Evaluation method: continuous evaluation and examination.**

• **Sources and references:**

• **Master Title : General Philosophy**

• **Methodological Unit**

• **Subject Course Name: Philosophical research methods**

• **Balance: 04**

• **Coefficient: 02**

• **Objectives**

• **It provides the student of philosophy with the tools of sound thinking, which means that studying it and knowing its forms and rules is a necessary introduction to all sound thinking, whether at the level of forming sound intellectual images or at the level of issuing correct judgments.**

• **Emphasizing the importance of method and methodology in philosophical studies and social sciences.**

•Introducing the student to the basic methodological knowledge or cognitive tools that enable him to address issues and questions in the required philosophical manner and to enter the world of scientific research efficiently and competently.

•Providing the student with the most prominent methodological approaches used by specialists in philosophical studies and research leading to the path of searching for truth.

•Teaching the student discovery methods and elevating them to the level of teaching and reporting methods.

Previous knowledge:

- Knowledge of Aristotelian logic.
- Familiarity with Stoic logic.
- Knowledge of Muslim logic.
- Familiarity with logic in modern philosophy.

Subject matter topics:

The first axis: preliminary introductions and concepts in the curriculum, methods, and methodology.

The second axis: Logic and the origin of philosophical methods.

The third axis: discovery methods

- Intuition: Al-Ghazali, Descartes, Bergson, Husserl,
- Representation: Aristotle, Thomas Aquinas, Kant
- Example: Plato. Aristotle, Al-Ghazali, Ibn Khaldun, Descartes, Pierre Duhem.
- Induction: Socrates,

Fourth axis: Methods of proof and persuasion

- Proof: Al-Kindi, Descartes, Spinoza.
- Controversy: Plato. Aristotle
- Reasoning: Aristotle, Al-Farabi, Descartes.

The fifth axis: education and communication curricula

- Initialization: Pythagoreans, Karl Jaspers,
- Dialogue: Socrates, Cicero,
- Myth: Partagoras, Plato, Ibn Tufayl, Heidegger..... ,

Evaluation method: continuous evaluation and examination.

Sources and references:

Master Title : General Philosophy

Methodological Unit

Subject Course Name: Philosophical Argumentation

Balance: 03

Coefficient: 02

Objectives

- The philosophical discourse aims to raise the student to the level of intellectual tolerance and stay away from violence and extremism.
- Establishing the mentality and psychology of accepting the other opinion and establishing constructive difference.
- Building a mentality of persuasion, proof, and rational argumentation based on evidence and evidence.

Subject Matter Content :

- Conceptual and foundational approaches
- Al-Hajjaj's position in philosophical discourse.
- Theories of dialectical argumentation.
- Aristotelian rhetorical pilgrimage.
- Linguistic and linguistic theories of argumentation.
- Pragmatic arguments theories.

Evaluation method: continuous evaluation and examination.

Sources and references:

Master Title : General Philosophy

First Semester

Exploratory Unit

Subject Course Name: Algerian Thought

Balance: 01

Coefficient: 01

Objectives

Subject Matter Content :

- 1Introduction to the study of Algerian thought (Algerian culture and its characteristics)
- 2Ancient Algerian thought
- Yuba II (25 BC(
- Lucius Apellius (125 AD(
- Donatus (died in 355 AD(
- Saint Augustine (354 AD(
- 2Algerian thought (middle ages(
- Abdul Rahman Al-Thaalabi (1384 AD(

- Ahmed Al-Wansharisi (1430 AD)
- Abd al-Rahman al-Akhdari (1512 AD)
- 3Modern Algerian thought
- Hamdan Khoja (1773 AD)
- Prince Abdul Qadir (1808 AD)
- Muhammad Ibn Abi Shanab (1869 AD)
- Ahmed Sharif Al-Senussi (1873 AD)

Evaluation method: continuous evaluation and examination.

Sources and references:

Master Title : General Philosophy

First Semester

Exploratory Unit

Subject Course Name: Mathematical Logic

Balance: 01

Coefficient: 01

Objectives

(Description of the competencies and knowledge the student is expected to have achieved after his success in this subject).

-Knowing the nature of logical-mathematical thinking

Developing the student's logical judgment

Training in formulating monetary judgments

Criticizing philosophical texts using symbolic language

Required prior knowledge (a description of the knowledge the student has previously acquired in order to continue in this education).

- Understanding formal logic and controlling the concepts and inferences of this logic.

Subject Matter Content :

1- Introduction to mathematical logic (definition, origin, properties...)

2- The classical account of unsolved issues

Definition of unsolved issues and their types

- Propositional functions and truthfulness functions

Counting logical connections

3- Logical-mathematical systems

The concept of mathematical logic system

Models of logical systems

4- Calculating first-order predicates (analyzed propositions)

5- Category calculation

6- Calculating relationships

7- The theory of descriptions

Evaluation method: continuous evaluation and examination.

Sources and references:

Master Title : General Philosophy

First Semester

Horizontal Unit

Subject Course Name: English Philosophical Texts

Balance: 01

Coefficient: 01

Objectives

- Enabling the student to deal with philosophical texts in their original language.
- Providing the student with a foreign terminological device
- Enabling the student to efficiently express philosophical ideas in a foreign language.

Previous knowledge:

Subject topics: Various philosophical texts

Evaluation method: continuous evaluation and examination.

Sources and references:

Second Semester

Master's Title: General Philosophy.

Semester: Second

Unit Name: Fundamental

Subject Name: Problematics of Modern Western Philosophy

Credits: 03

Credit Hours: 05

Educational Objectives:

- Understanding the problematics of modern philosophy and their importance in scientific, political, and economic development.

Prerequisite Knowledge:

- Basic knowledge in the history of philosophy.

Subject Content:

- Cogito
- Metaphysics
- Unit of Existence
- Theology and Politics
- The concept of Nomad
- Mind and Existence
- The relationship between politics and ethics
- Building the national state
- Enlightened despotism and social reform
- The Prince and political rule
- Human nature
- Separation of philosophy from theology
- Sciences and Fields:
- The state of war: its causes and consequences
- Natural law
- Natural law
- Transition to the civil state
- Contract and the emergence of absolute sovereignty of the ruler
- Utilitarian nature of institutions
- Individualism
- Critique of the theological basis of absolute rule
- Critique of the rational basis of absolute rule
- Natural state and its characteristics

- Law of nature
- Natural rights
- Drawbacks of the natural state and transition to the political state
- Legitimacy of political authority
- Limits of political authority
- Philosophical Sources of Political and Social Ideas (Rationalism and Romanticism)
- Critique of Civilization Based on Despotism and Exploitation
- Characteristics of Natural Man
- Characteristics of Historical Man
- Human Liberation and the Construction of the New Society
- General Will
- Sociological and Philosophical Nature of the Idea
- The Ocean and the Law
- Modes of Governance
- Nature, Principles, and Modes of Political Rule
- Freedom and Separation of Powers
- Critique of Pure Reason
- Critique of Practical Reason
- What Are the Lights
- Historical Method
- Dialectics and Historical Necessity
- Spirit of the Nation
- Individualism and the State
- Freedom and Political Power
- Philosophy of History and State Theory
- Theory of Alienation and Critique of Contemporary Society
- Evaluation Method: Continuous Assessment + Exam

Master's Title: General Philosophy

Semester: Second

Unit Name: Fundamental

Subject Name: Problematics of Philosophy of History

Credits: 05

Credit Hours: 02

Educational Objectives:

- Student's knowledge of how historical awareness is formed.

Prerequisite Knowledge:

- General Philosophy Problematics

Subject Content:

- Problem: Philosophy of History and the Problem of Human Freedom
- Elements of the Problem:
 1. Philosophy of History as a Conscious and Critical Vision of Human History
 2. Transition from History to Philosophy: Philosophy of History
 3. Differences and Qualities Between the Methodologies of These Human Practices
 4. Philosophers of History

A. Those working on developing means and tools of control over the historical process to expedite and facilitate the process of historical labor.

B. Those observing historical dynamics and identifying their recurring rhythms.

Evaluation Method: Continuous Assessment + Exam

Master's Title: General Philosophy

Semester: Second

Unit Name: Fundamental

Subject Name: Philosophical Sources 2

Credits: 05

Credit Hours: 02

Objectives:

- Familiarity with fundamental sources in philosophy.
- Acquisition of skills in handling sources.
- Ability to evoke various arguments and theories and apply them in the process of philosophical thinking.

Prerequisite Knowledge: Knowledge of the philosophical context of the read texts.

Subject Content:

- 1- Hume, A Treatise of Human Nature.
- 2- Locke, A Letter Concerning Toleration.
- 3- Husserl, Philosophy as Rigorous Science.
- 4- Heidegger, Basic Ontology.
- 5- Gadamer, Truth and Method.
- 6- Karl Jaspers, Philosophy from a Global Perspective.
- 7- Habermas, The Philosophical Discourse of Modernity.
- 8- Foucault, The Order of Things.

Evaluation Method: Continuous Assessment + Exam

Master's Title: General Philosophy

Semester: Second

Unit Name: Fundamental

Subject Name: Philosophy of Science 2: Problems

Credits: 5

Credit Hours: 2

Educational Objectives:

Prior Knowledge:

Subject Axes:

First Axis: General Epistemological Problems of Sciences

- Theme
- Method
- Goal
- The Application of Philosophy.
- Social Function.

Unit Title: Epistemological Problems of the Humanities

Axis 2: Epistemological Problems of the Humanities

1. General Epistemological Problems:

Problem of Classification of the Humanities.

Problem of Methodologies Used in the Humanities and Their Theories.

Problem of the Relationship of the Humanities with Philosophical and Religious Trends Following Their Evolution.

Problem of the Formation of the Humanities and Their Concepts.

Problem of Historical Delay in the Emergence of the Humanities.

2. Specific Epistemological Problems:

Problems of Psychology.

Problems of Sociology.

Problems of History.

Problems of Political Science.

Problems of Education.

Axis 3: Epistemological Problems of Visual Sciences (Mathematics and Logic)

Problem of Certainty in Mathematics.

Problem of Infinity and Non-Infinity in Mathematics.

Problem of the Abstract and Material Nature of Thought.

Axis 4: Epistemological Problems of Natural Sciences

Problem of Objectivity (The Bias Problem in Natural Sciences).

Problem of Causality (David Hume...).

Problem of Determinism and Indeterminism (Heisenberg).

Problem of Induction (Karl Popper...).

Problem of Alienation in Science (Theory and Application).

Evaluation Method:

Continuous Assessment + Exam

Master's Title: General Philosophy

Semester: Second

Unit Name: Methodology

Subject Name: Educational Philosophy 1

Credits: 4

Credit Hours: 2

Objectives:

The course aims to study innovative methods in teaching philosophy, attempting to bring philosophical thinking closer to the student's mind, and focusing on the characteristics of objectivity and critical thinking.

Prerequisite Knowledge:

Topics related to teaching methods in general, educational psychology, and philosophy of education.

Subject Content:

Introduction to Educational Philosophy (History and Origin).

Concept of Educational Philosophy.

Characteristics of Educational Philosophy.
Educational Philosophy and Its Structural Framework.
Didactics of Competencies.
Understanding the Concept of Competence.
Evaluation Method:
Continuous Assessment + Exam

Epistemological Problems of Modern Western Philosophy.
Cogito.
Metaphysics.
Unity of Existence.
Theology and Politics.
The Concept of Calling.
Mind and Existence.
The Relationship between Politics and Ethics.
Building the National State.
Enlightened Despotism and Social Reform.
The Prince and Political Rule.
Human Nature.
Distinguishing Philosophy from Theology.
Sciences and Fields:

The State of War: Causes and Consequences.
Natural Law.
The Transition to Civil State.
Contract and the Emergence of Absolute Sovereignty.
The Utilitarian Nature of Institutions.
Individualism.
Critique of the Theological Basis of Absolute Rule.
Critique of the Rational Basis of Absolute Rule.
The Natural State and Its Characteristics.
The Law of Nature.
Natural Rights.
Drawbacks of the Natural State and the Transition to the Political State.
Legitimacy of Political Authority.
Limits of Political Authority.

Evaluation Method:

Continuous Assessment + Exam

Unit Title: Philosophical History Issues

Semester: Second

Subject Name: Philosophical History Issues

Credits: 05

Credit Hours: 02

Objectives:

Understanding contemporary philosophical issues and their importance in scientific, political, and economic development.

Required Prior Knowledge: Basic knowledge of the history of philosophy.

Subject Content:

Cogito.

Metaphysics.

Unity of Existence.

Theology and Politics.

The Concept of Calling.

Mind and Existence.

The Relationship between Politics and Ethics.

Building the National State.

Enlightened Despotism and Social Reform.

The Prince and Political Rule.

Human Nature.

Distinguishing Philosophy from Theology.

Sciences and Fields:

The State of War: Causes and Consequences.

Natural Law.

The Transition to Civil State.

Contract and the Emergence of Absolute Sovereignty.

The Utilitarian Nature of Institutions.

Individualism.

Critique of the Theological Basis of Absolute Rule.

Critique of the Rational Basis of Absolute Rule.

The Natural State and Its Characteristics.

The Law of Nature.

Natural Rights.

Drawbacks of the Natural State and the Transition to the Political State.

Legitimacy of Political Authority.

Limits of Political Authority.

Evaluation Method:

Continuous Assessment + Exam

Unit Title: Contemporary Logic: Multi-Valued Logic

Semester: Second

Subject Name: Contemporary Logic: Multi-Valued Logic

Credits: 1

Credit Hours: 1

Objectives:

Understanding the evolution of contemporary logic.

Exploring epistemological consequences arising from the discovery of multi-valued logic.

Applying contemporary logic to address contemporary philosophical problems.

Prerequisite Knowledge:

Familiarity with mathematical logic.

Proficiency in mathematical language.

Subject Content:

Introduction to Multi-Valued Logic.

Three-Valued Logic.

Infinite-Valued Logic.

Fuzzy Logic and Fuzzy Sets.

Degrees of Truth and Vagueness in Higher-Order Logic.

High-Level Degrees of Truth and Vagueness in Fuzzy Logic.

Degrees of Truth and Ambiguity in the Top-Level.

Evaluation Method:

Continuous Assessment + Exam

Unit Title: General Philosophy

Semester: Second

Subject Name: Exploratory

Subject: General Philosophy

Credits: 1

Credit Hours: 1

Objectives:

Understanding the evolution of contemporary logic.

Exploring epistemological consequences arising from the discovery of multi-valued logic.

Applying contemporary logic to address contemporary philosophical problems.

Prerequisite Knowledge:

Familiarity with mathematical logic.

Proficiency in mathematical language.

Subject Content:

Introduction to General Philosophy.

Philosophical Methods and Approaches.

The Relationship Between Philosophy and Other Disciplines.

Sciences and Fields:

Application of Philosophy.

Social Function.

Epistemological Problems of Modern Western Philosophy.

Scientific Classification Problems.

Problems of Methodology Used in the Humanities and their Theories.

Relationship of the Humanities with Philosophical and Religious Trends.

Formation Problems of the Humanities and their Concepts.

Historical Delay Problem in the Emergence of the Humanities.

Evaluation Method:

Continuous Assessment + Exam

Unit Title: Horizontal

Semester: Second

Subject Name: Philosophical Texts in a Foreign Language 2

Credits: 1

Credit Hours: 1

Objectives:

Empowering students to deal with philosophical texts in their original language and analyze them philosophically and methodologically.

Providing theoretical, methodological, linguistic, and communicative knowledge.

Enabling students to engage with philosophical texts in their original language.

Deepening understanding of philosophical texts through analysis and dialogue.

Prerequisite Knowledge:

Reading and experiential skills.

Subject Content:

Selected Texts from the Modern Era.

Selected Texts from Enlightenment Philosophers.

Evaluation Method:

Continuous Assessment

Third Semester

Master Title : General Philosophy

Third Semester

Basic Fundamental Unit

Subject Course Name: Contemporary Western Philosophy Issues

Balance: 05

Coefficient: 03

Objectives :

Mastery of contemporary philosophical issues

Prior knowledge required:

Problems of general, Greek and modern philosophy.

The history of contemporary philosophy, the trends of contemporary Western philosophical ideas, and the trends of philosophy in different rational contexts.

Subject matter content :

1- Problems of contemporary Western philosophy

Philosophy and non-philosophy

The language of contemporary philosophy.

Institutional rationalities

Contemporary philosophy and science

2- Contemporary philosophical approaches:

A- Undermining (Heidegger)

B- Deconstruction (Derrida)

C- Phenomenology (Husserl, Merleau-Ponty).

D- Interpretation (Gadamer, Ricoeur).

3- Pioneers of contemporary skepticism:

A- Nietzsche

B- Freud

C- Marx

4- The hermeneutic era of the reason:

A-Heidegger

B- Gadamer

C- Ricœur

D- Habermas

5- Dimensions of contemporary philosophy:

A- Beauty

B-Religion

C- Politics

E- Science And - culture

G- Language

6- Contemporary philosophy and the practical field.

7 - New forms of philosophizing.

Evaluation method: continuous evaluation and examination.

Sources and references:

Master Title : General Philosophy

Third Semester

Basic Fundamental Unit

Subject Course Name: Philosophy of Language Issues

Balance: 05

Coefficient: 03

Objectives :

Mastery of the problems of the philosophy of language and its presence in contemporary human sciences

Prior knowledge required:

Linguistics study in the history of philosophy and principles of general linguistics.

Subject matter content :

- **Philosophy and language, philosophy and the study of semantics or the semantics of words.**

- **Philosophy and philology. Sources of the philosopher's interest in language: metaphysics, logic, epistemology.**

- **Philosophy as language analysis - Issues in the philosophy of language (language, thought, and reality).**

Theories of meaning:

1- Congruence Theories: The philosophical and cognitive assumptions of this theory are addressed to its historical origins

Plato especially - George Edward Moore, Bertrand Russell.

- Criticism of Gottlob Frege and his bias between meaning and connotation.

2- The theory of systems. Some philosophical systems can be used as an example of this theory, such as the system of Kant and Hegel.

3- Pragmatist theory: Charles Peirce, William James, John Dewey.

4- Behavioral theory and causal theory.

5- Logical positivism and the principle of verification.

-Wittgenstein:

A- His views in "A Logical-Philosophical Treatise."

- Language as composed of elementary propositions

Primary propositions can depict the facts if they have the same logical form as the primary proposition, which is determined by the order and arrangement of names in it.

- Bias between what can be said and what can only be pointed out

The boundaries of language and the boundaries of the world are the same

B- His views on "Philosophical Investigations"

- Pointing out the change in his research.

- Language games - the meanings of words cannot be named, but rather used. There are no games that represent a basis or reference for other games.

There is no unique characteristic by which a language can be identified.

-Different languages have a "family resemblance."

Philosophy no longer searches for the logical picture of a particular sentence, but rather seeks to understand the function it performs.

7- Ordinary language philosophy and its figures: Ryle, Austin, Strawson.

8- Language in hermeneutics (Gadamer, Ricoeur).

9- Repentance and what appears to be repentance (Lévi-Strauss and Foucault).

**-Communication

Evaluation method: continuous evaluation and examination.

Sources and references:

Master Title : General Philosophy

Third Semester

Basic Fundamental Unit

Subject Course Name: Philosophy of Ethics Issues

Balance: 05

Coefficient: 02

Objectives :

Converting the philosophical knowledge acquired in previous subjects (basic and secondary) into practical philosophical thought to address ethical issues, including the problems of practical reality.

Prior knowledge required:

Knowledge of the theoretical philosophical foundations of moral philosophy, as well as knowledge of contemporary moral problems and moral philosophical trends.

Prior knowledge required:

Knowledge of the theoretical philosophical foundations of moral philosophy, as well as knowledge of contemporary moral problems and moral philosophical trends.

Article content:

- Ethical theory and practical life
- Ethical doctrines.
- The development of morals.
- Ethics, metaphysics and religion.
- Ethics, political science and law.
- The psychology of moral action.
- The psychology of moral judgment

Absolute morality and relative morality.

- Ethics of justice.
- The ethics of happiness.
- Ethics of law.
- The ethics of pleasure.
- Ethics of emotion.
- Ethics of utility.
- Ethics of power.
- Ethics of conscience.
- Ethics of duty.
- The problem of evil.
- Man and sin.
- Man and death.
- Applied ethics

biology-medicine-

Professional ethics

-Justice

Evaluation method: continuous evaluation and examination.

Sources and references:

Master Title : General Philosophy

Third Semester

Basic Fundamental Unit

Subject Course Name: Philosophy of Art and Aesthetics Issues

Balance: 05

Coefficient: 02

Objectives :

Knowledge of modern and contemporary theories and schools that establish contemporary art criticism.

Prior knowledge required:

Problems of art and beauty in Greek and modern philosophy.

Article content:

Philosophy of art

1- Its topic and scope.

C- The cognitive problem and aesthetic discourse.

Problems of the philosophy of art:

2- The function of art.

3- Aesthetic experience and aesthetic taste.

C- Creativity and artistic imagination.

Major trends in the philosophy of art:

4- The ideal direction.

2- The romantic trend.

5- Marxist materialist trend.

6- Pragmatic direction.

7- Islamic trend.

8- School of Psychoanalysis.

9- Frankfurt School

Evaluation method: continuous evaluation and examination.

Sources and references:

Master Title : General Philosophy

Third Semester

Methodological Unit

Subject Course Name: Didactics of Philosophy

Balance: 04

Coefficient: 02

Objectives :

The lectures seeks to study innovative methods in teaching philosophy, attempt to bring philosophical thinking closer to the student's mind, and focus on the characteristics of objectivity and a critical sense.

Prior knowledge required:

Topics concerned with teaching educational methods in general, knowledge of educational psychology, and philosophy of education.

Syllabus :

The first axis: Pragmatic educational philosophy

The second axis: historical educational philosophy

The third axis: Ethics of the philosophical lesson

The fourth axis: educational philosophy between philosophy, educational sciences and pedagogy

The fifth axis: educational philosophy and the mechanisms of its practice

1-System perceptions

2-The philosophical problem

3-Philosophical pilgrims

Sixth axis: The applied aspect of teaching philosophy

1-Philosophical construction, theoretical and procedural foundations

2- Educational philosophical text

2-1 Functions of the philosophical text

2-2Methods of dealing with philosophical text

The seventh axis: Evaluating competencies that represent the learner's philosophical spirit

The eighth axis: educational activities in teaching philosophy.

1- Lesson.

2- The article.

3- The text.

4- Philosophical production.

5- The offer.

6- Search.

Evaluation method: continuous evaluation and examination.

Sources and references:

Master Title : General Philosophy

Third Semester

Methodological Unit

Subject Course Name: Academic Research Techniques

Balance: 03

Coefficient: 02

Objectives : Enables Students of academic research skills

Prior required knowledge : Methodology

Syllabus

1. The nature of philosophical research
2. Choose a topic
3. Conditions for defining and formulating the research problem
4. Collect the material
5. Quotation and quotation
6. Text analysis

Evaluation method: continuous evaluation and examination.

Sources and references:

Master Title : General Philosophy

Third Semester

Exploratory Unit

Subject Course Name: Entrepreneurship

Balance: 01

Coefficient: 01

Objectives :

A - Develop a policy and methodology capable of tracking projects in information management and documentation.

B - The ability to track the most important business upgrade paths and projects at the level of information units.

Prior knowledge required:

- Control the principles of economic management.
- Sociology of projects.

Syllabus

A- The importance of projects in information systems.

1- History of the economic approach.

2- Methods used in economic organization.

3- The practical stages of economic organization.

B- Principles for completing information systems projects.

C- Stages of project completion.

D- Follow up on information systems projects

4- Statistical balance.

5- Treatment.

1- Evaluation.

2- Completion of documentary projects.

3- The personal work of each student consists of training in preparing projects and structuring the component towards the culture of the institution.

Evaluation method: continuous observation, examination, etc. (weighting is left to the discretion of the training team)

References :

Master Title : General Philosophy

Third Semester

Exploratory Unit

Subject Course Name: Philosophy of Religion

Balance: 01

Coefficient: 01

Objectives :

Introducing students to the various concepts of religion, their types and their relationship to human life, philosophy, and its role in human life.

Prior knowledge: Linking other philosophical knowledge to this new knowledge

Syllabus :

The first axis: Introduction to the philosophy of religion

The concept of philosophy of religion.

The origin of religiosity.

The subject of philosophy of religion

The second axis: Religion and philosophy

The relationship of religion to philosophy.

- The sacred in contemporary philosophical thought

The third axis: Religion and science

- Religion and the system of cosmic sciences

- Religion and the human sciences system.

- Religion and the system of revealed sciences.

The fourth axis: The future of the philosophy of religion and the fate of man

-.Religion and political problems

Religion and moral problems

-Religion and social problems.

- Religion and urban problems

Evaluation method: examination.

Sources and references:

Master Title : General Philosophy

Third Semester

Horizontal Unit

Subject Course Name: English Philosophical Texts

Balance: 01

Coefficient: 01

Objectives :

Enabling the student to deal with philosophical texts in their original language and analyze them philosophically and methodologically.

- Providing theoretical, methodological, linguistic and expressive communicative knowledge.
- Enabling the student to deal with philosophical texts in their original language.
- Deepening understanding of philosophical texts, thinking about them, and debating through them.

Syllabus :

Selected Contemporary Texts In English

Evaluation method: Continuous.

Sources and references: