

## *Agenda*

1. Preliminary Conceptions of Science and Philosophy
2. History as a Metaproject of Modern Age
3. Philosophy As a Specific Form of Knowledge
4. Is Our World Conceivable?

## *On science and philosophy*

«Philosophy as an intellectual activity can be variously defined, depending on whether the emphasis is placed on its method, its subject-matter or its purpose».

Thomas Mautner's *Dictionary of Philosophy*

**Φιλοσοφία** (literally from Greek) is «love of wisdom»

**Philosophy** is love of truth

«This *thinking study of things* may serve, in a general way, **as a description of philosophy**» (Hegel, *Encyclopaedia*)

«**Philosophical cognition** is the cognition of reason by means of conceptions» (Kant, 1<sup>st</sup> Critique)

## *On science and philosophy*

**Science is** a process of construction of the systematic image of a part of reality which is focused upon distinguishing its general qualities.

### ***The characteristics of science:***

1. Subject-matter
2. Method
3. Conceptual and categorical set
4. Equipment
5. Institutional organization
6. Certain field of knowledge (inquiry)

Ancient  
world

Middle  
ages

Modern  
age



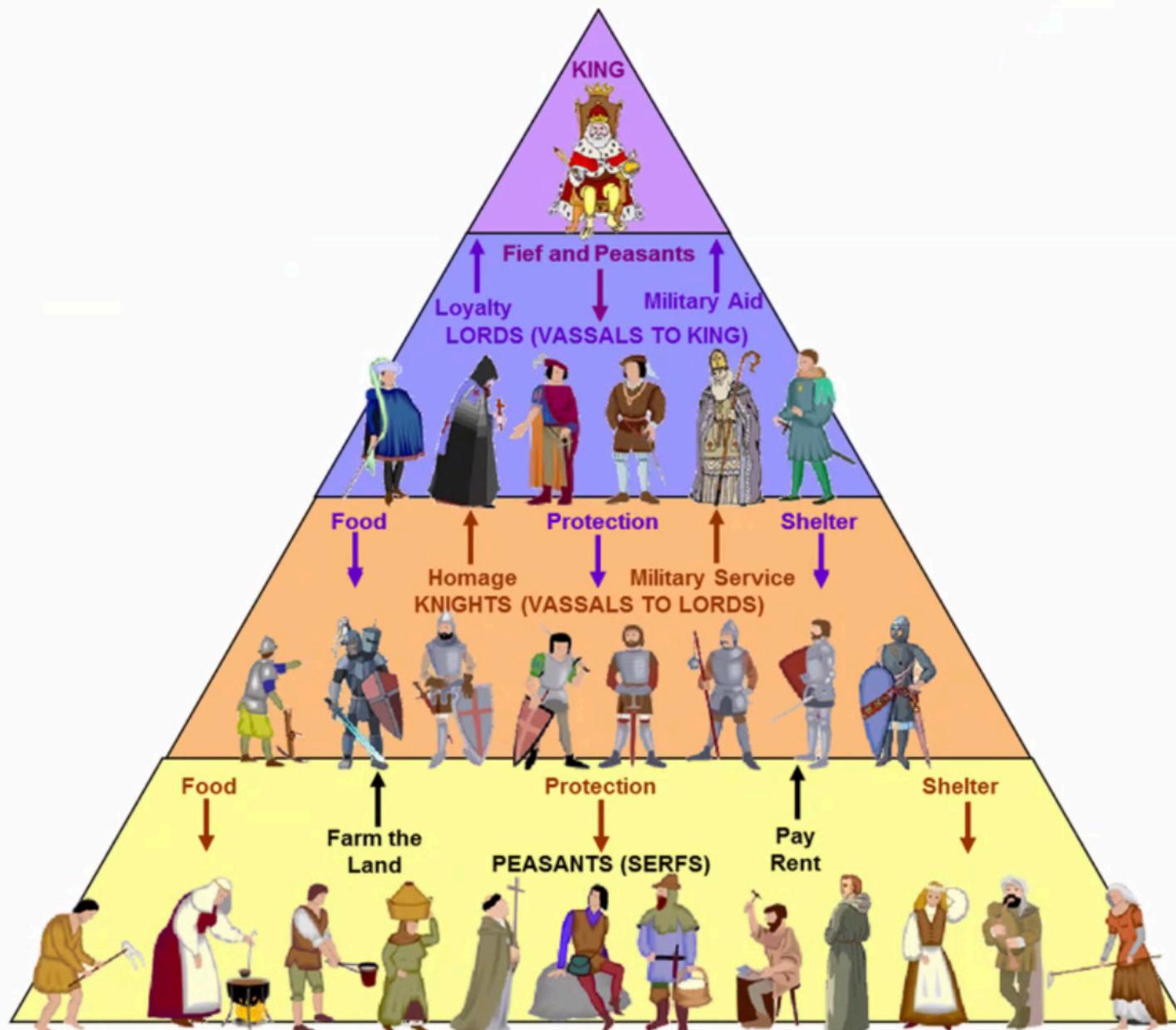
A period of history from the first states to the fall of the Western Roman Empire (476 AD)

**COSMOCENTRISM**

# Ancient world

# Middle ages

# Modern age



A period of history from the Barbarian and Gothic invasion to the fall of the Eastern Roman Empire (1453 AD)

## THEOCENTRICISM

IT's MOre than a  
UNIVERSITY

Ancient  
world

Middle  
ages

Modern  
age

A period of history from  
Renaissance up to nowadays

**ANTHROPOCENTRISM**



## The principal problem in philosophy is the question on the essence

- ✓ So called Chinese, Indian, Babylonian (Eastern) philosophies are the forms of philosophizing or wisdom
- ✓ Demonstration as a rational approach to reality
- ✓ Natural philosophy as pre-Socratic form of philosophizing



## The Principal Movements in Philosophy

Idealism

Positivism

Materialism

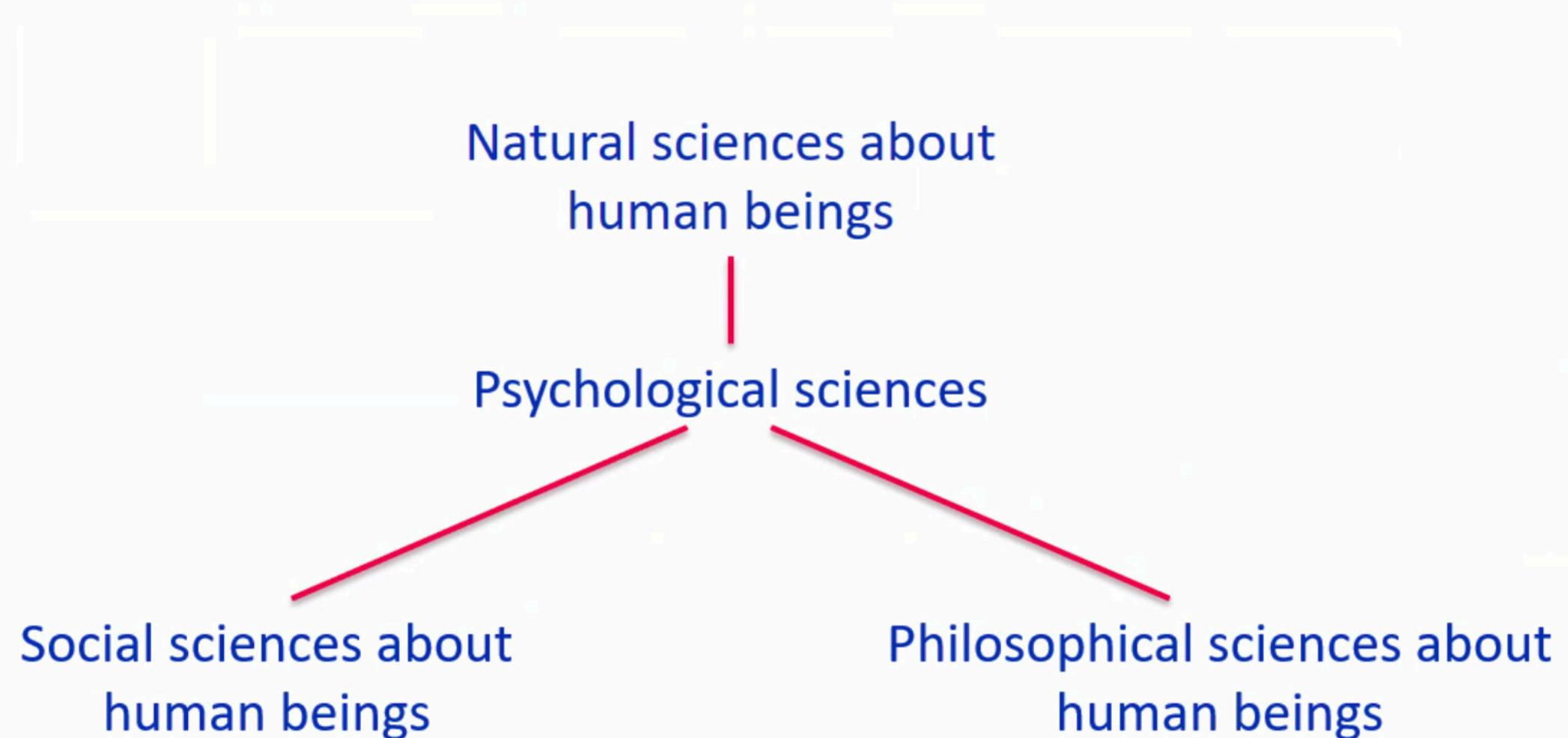
«Say what you  
mean, mean  
what you say»

«Actions, words and ideas  
all depend on social  
conventions based upon  
the empirical data»

«When in Rome, do  
as the Romans do»

# The Classification of Sciences

*after Dr. Benedict M. Kedrov*

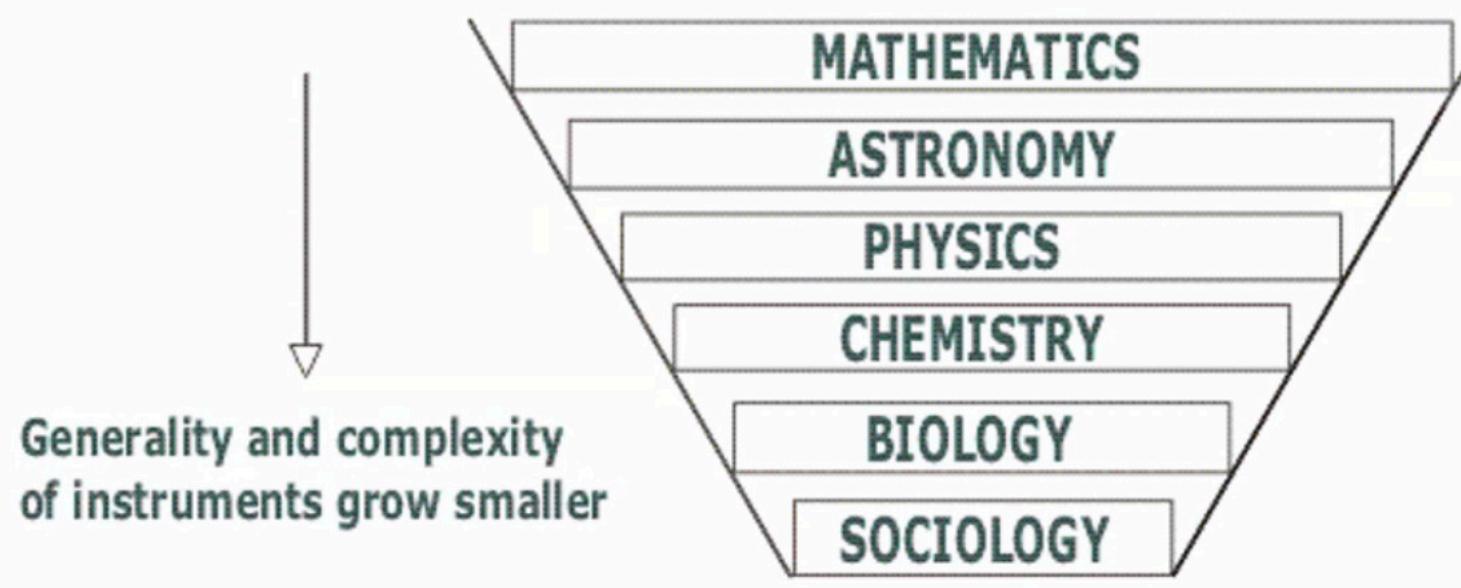


# The Classification of Sciences

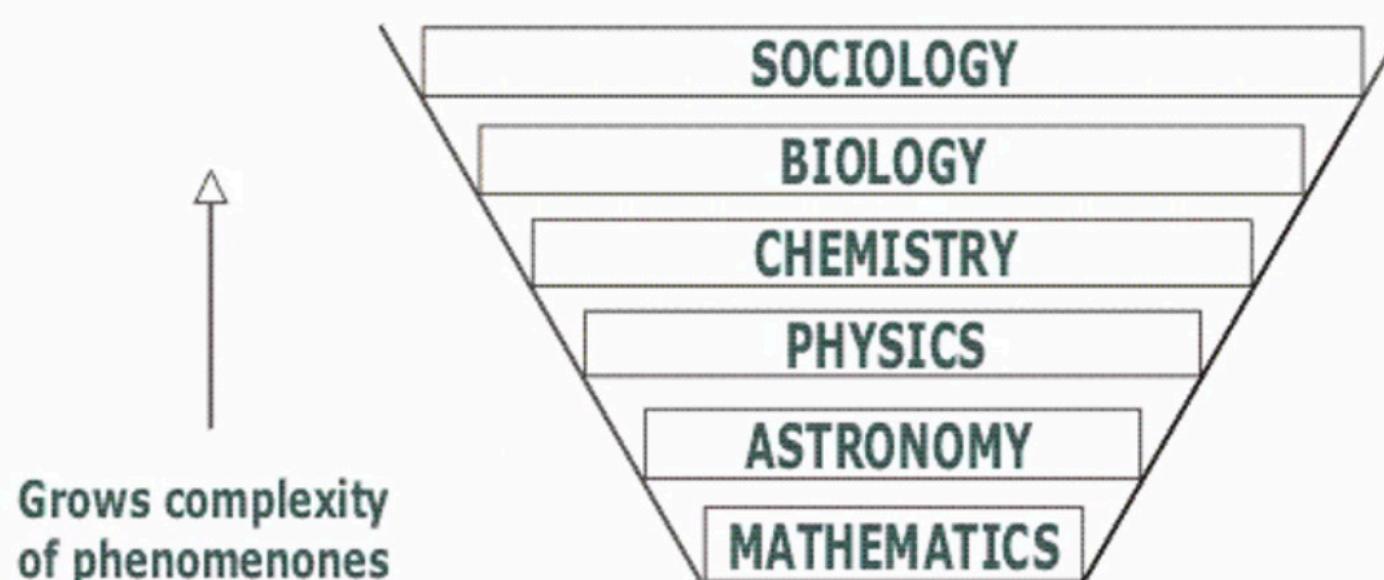
By the subject-matter

Mathematical	Technical	Natural	Social and Humanities
<i>deal with numbers and quantitative relations</i>	<i>deal with technics and mechanisms</i>	<i>deal with natural matters</i>	<i>deal with social matters</i>
Mathematics	Mechanics, physics	Chemistry, biology, geography, ecology, genetics, etc.	History, philosophy, political studies, sociology, economics, etc.

## The Classification of Sciences



**Auguste Comte's**  
classification  
(1840s)



**W. Dilthey's division**

(by the method)

**Natural Sciences**(Naturwissenschaften /  
Sciences)

These sciences deal with the final definitions of the natural phenomena and apply the mathematical approach in research of the outer world.

**Moral Sciences**(Geisteswissenschaften /  
Humanities)

These sciences (arts) find out the inner experience and emotions of human beings which could not be separated from their history. In other words, ***their subject is culture.***

**W. Windelband's division**  
(by the method)

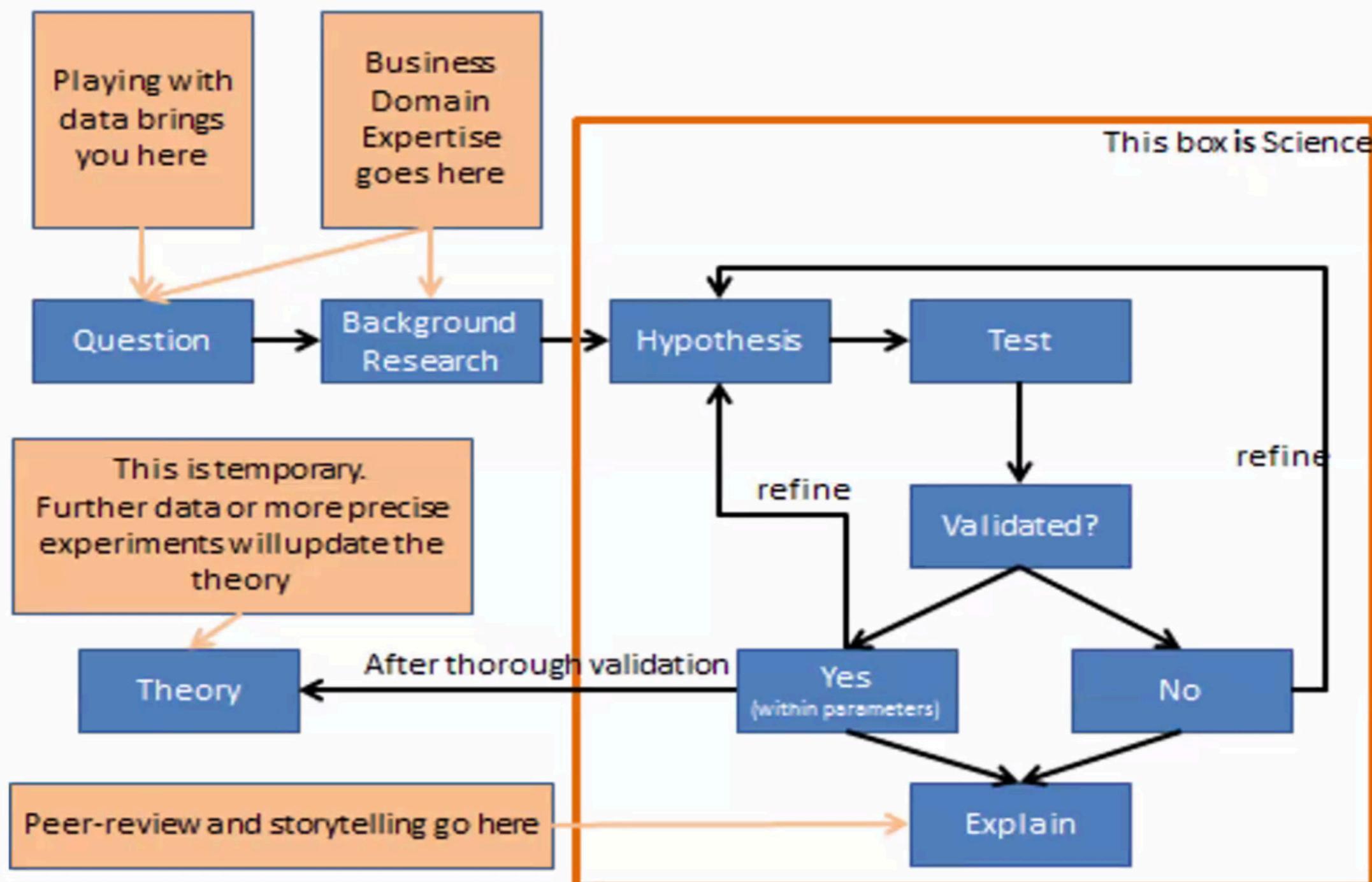
**Nomothetic Sciences**  
(they give regulations  
and laws)

These disciplines focus on  
calculation and  
establishment of  
quantitative relations.

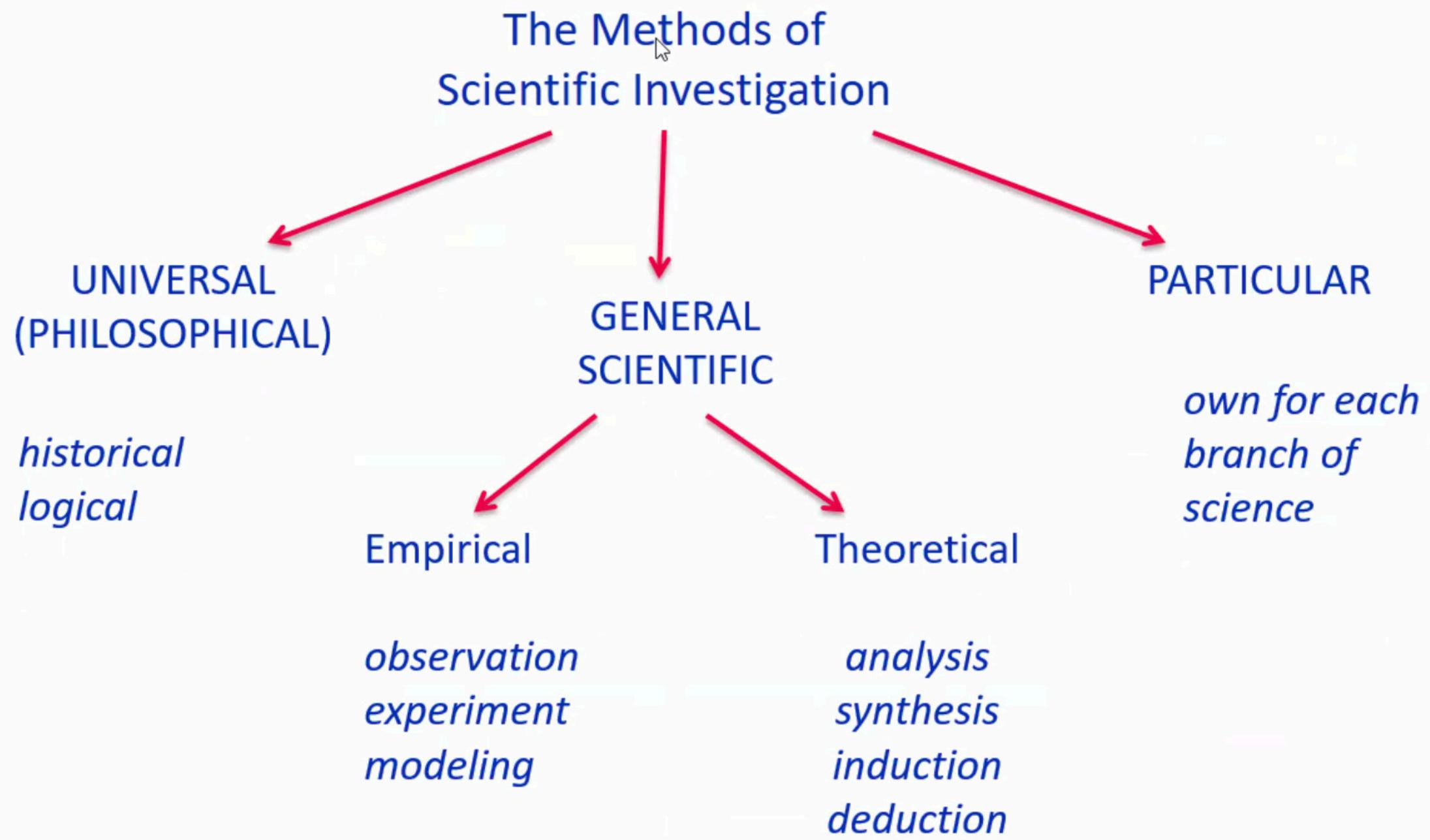
**Ideographic Sciences**  
(describe specifications)

These disciplines define the  
uniqueness and variability of  
each separate entity in the  
world.

# The Order of Scientific Investigation



# The Order of Scientific Investigation



**The example of the examination task:**

*Develop the concept of anthropocentrism and its connection to the classical science and studies of nature in XVII—XVIII centuries.*

**Possible answer:**

*Anthropocentrism: the human being gives order and law to the world. —*

*Experimental attitude to the scientific study of the world. — The secularization of knowledge (the Book of nature has been written in the mathematical language). — The appearance of classical science of XVII century: Copernicus, Galileo, Newton. — The phenomenon of science as studies of nature by the means of mathematics. — Newton's laws make possible to create the picture of the world without any hypotheses of God. — Truth as certainty. (7 statements)*

**Possible key words:**

*Modern anthropocentrism; Ancient cosmocentrism; Medieval theocentrism; experiment; secularization; mathematical means in science; truth as certainty; scientific picture of the world; the doctrine of method; classical science.*