

Ancient Philosophy

Code: 100306
ECTS Credits: 6

Degree	Type	Year	Semester
2500246 Philosophy	OB	2	1
2503702 Ancient Studies	FB	2	1

Contact

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Use of Languages

Principal working language: catalan (cat)
Some groups entirely in English: No
Some groups entirely in Catalan: Yes
Some groups entirely in Spanish: No

Prerequisites

This course has no prerequisites.

Objectives and Contextualisation

Ancient Philosophy (6 ECTS) is a subject considered UAB Basic Training, scheduled for the second year of following undergraduate programs: Bachelor's Degree in Philosophy and Bachelor's Degree in Ancient Studies.

The subject fulfills two goals: on the one hand, it is mainly the study of the two most important authors of ancient philosophy (Plato and Aristotle), which at the same time are the most important of philosophy in general. On the other hand, since the field of study is historiographically the same as that of the birth of philosophy, the subject is also a beginning to philosophy, in its historical singularity. In this sense, the study of the first philosophers will be done through two of the most indicated figures: Heraclitus and Parmenides.

Competences

Philosophy

- Analysing and summarising the main arguments of fundamental texts of philosophy in its various disciplines.
- Placing the most representative philosophical ideas and arguments of a period in their historical background and relating the most important authors of each period of any philosophical discipline.
- Recognising and interpreting topics and problems of philosophy in its various disciplines.
- Respecting the diversity and plurality of ideas, people and situations.
- Students must be capable of communicating information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialised and non-specialised audiences.
- Students must develop the necessary learning skills to undertake further training with a high degree of autonomy.
- Students must have and understand knowledge of an area of study built on the basis of general secondary education, and while it relies on some advanced textbooks it also includes some aspects coming from the forefront of its field of study.

- Thinking in a critical and independent manner on the basis of the specific topics, debates and problems of philosophy, both historically and conceptually.
- Using the symbology and procedures of the formal sciences in the analysis and building of arguments.

Ancient Studies

- Dominate the use of specific instruments, with special attention to digital tools, for analysing the ancient world.
- Interrelate linguistic, historical and archaeological knowledge of the ancient world with knowledge of other areas of the humanities, mainly ancient literature, philosophy and art.
- Recognise the impact of some important aspects of the ancient world in contemporary culture and society.
- Students must be capable of communicating information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialised and non-specialised audiences.
- Students must have and understand knowledge of an area of study built on the basis of general secondary education, and while it relies on some advanced textbooks it also includes some aspects coming from the forefront of its field of study.

Learning Outcomes

1. Accurately using the specific lexicon of the history of philosophy.
2. Arguing about several issues and philosophical problems for the purpose of different works and the assessment of the results.
3. Carrying out a planning for the development of a subject-related work.
4. Demonstrating a personal stance over a problem or controversy of philosophical nature, or a work of philosophical research.
5. Discriminating the features that define the writer's place in the context of a problem and reorganising them in a consistent diagram.
6. Distinguishing and outlining the fundamental content of a philosophical text.
7. Documenting a philosophical issue and contrasting its sources.
8. Effectively communicating and applying the argumentative and textual processes to formal and scientific texts.
9. Engaging in debates about philosophical historical facts respecting the other participants' opinions.
10. Establishing relationships between science, philosophy, art, religion, politics, etc.
11. Explaining aspects of the history of science by using the discipline's specific terminology.
12. Explaining the specific notions of the History of Philosophy.
13. Expressing both orally and in written form, the issues and basic problems of the philosophical tradition.
14. Identifying the main ideas of a related text and drawing a diagram.
15. Indicate the main themes of the history of philosophy.
16. Indicating and discussing the main characteristics of the distinctive thought of a period and contextualizing them.
17. Indicating and summarising the common content of several manifestations of various fields of culture.
18. Indicating the main issues of the history of philosophy.
19. Point out and discuss the main characteristics of era-defining thought, placing them in their context.
20. Producing an individual work that specifies the work plan and timing of activities.
21. Reading basic philosophical text thoroughly.
22. Reading thoroughly philosophical texts of the History of Philosophy.
23. Relate various orders that can be discovered among the philosophical ideas of different authors and moments in history.
24. Relating the various orders of the philosophical ideas of different authors and historical moments.
25. Rigorously building philosophical arguments.
26. Solving problems autonomously.
27. Summarising the topics and arguments exposed in a classical philosophical debate.
28. Using specialized knowledge acquired in an interdisciplinary context when debating.
29. Using suitable terminology when drawing up an academic text.

Content

The subject is divided thematically into three blocks:

1. The birth of philosophy.
2. The platonic formation of the great themes and problems of philosophy.
3. Main characteristics of Aristotelian philosophy.

The programme of the subject consists of the following sections:

1. The beginnings of philosophy.
 - a. The problem of the birth of philosophy.
 - b. Heraclitus and Parmenides and the so-called "pre-Socratic" philosophy.
 - c. The "revolution" of the sophists.
 - d. Socrates.
2. The platonic formation of the great themes and problems of philosophy.
 - a. The problem of false logos.
 - b. Knowledge as correction.
 - c. Being as an idea.
 - d. The soul and life.
3. Main characteristics of Aristotelian philosophy.
 - a. *Physis* and *techne*.
 - b. Essentialism and Hilemorphism.
 - c. The primacy of actuality over potentiality.
 - d. Happiness as the end of the human way of life.
 - e. The legacy of Plato and Aristotle.

Methodology

Classes are based on the teacher's exposition ("master classes"). However, there is usually room for debates, text comments and small student presentations.

The dynamics of the class makes it necessary to read texts indicated by the teacher outside the classroom timetable.

Activities

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Type: Directed			
Classes	45	1.8	2, 25, 28, 4, 10, 11, 12, 8, 29, 9, 1
Type: Supervised			

Reports	22.5	0.9	17, 25, 28, 4, 5, 6, 7, 20, 3, 13, 14, 18, 16, 21, 22, 9, 24, 27
Type: Autonomous			
Readings and study	75	3	17, 5, 6, 13, 18, 16, 24

Assessment

The evaluation shall consist of 3 tests at the end of each of the three thematic blocks (of 2 point each) and 2 deliveries of reports in the periods between the tests (of 2 point each).

A student who has not done at least 2/3 of the assessment items (3 items) is considered non-assessable.

The subject will be considered pass if the average of the five activities is equal to or greater than 5.

Prior to formally entering final marks, the lecturer will publish the date / time for assessment revision and the final mark. There is a procedure for resitting or making up evaluated activities, i.e. the subject has a schedule of retrieves before the establishment of the final mark, which will take place between the end of classes and the final evaluation date established by the Academic Office of the Faculty. This recovery may affect, if necessary, the five activities mentioned above.

The maximum mark that can be obtained if a student sits the reassessment exam is a 5.

Assessment Activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
1st, 2nd records	40%	2.5	0.1	2, 19, 17, 25, 28, 4, 5, 6, 7, 20, 10, 3, 11, 12, 13, 8, 29, 14, 18, 15, 16, 21, 22, 9, 24, 23, 26, 27, 1
1st, 2nd, 3rd tests	60%	5	0.2	2, 19, 17, 25, 28, 4, 5, 6, 7, 20, 10, 3, 11, 12, 13, 8, 29, 14, 18, 15, 16, 21, 22, 9, 24, 23, 26, 27, 1

Bibliography

Edicions de les fonts

Els escrits conservats dels principals filòsofs antics es troben editats a les grans col·leccions de clàssics grecs i llatins. Amb traducció: "The Loeb Classical Library", "Collection des Universités de France" (Fond. G. Budé). Sense traducció: "Bibliotheca Teubneriana" i "Bibliotheca Oxoniensis". Alguns títols es troben també a la col·lecció de la Fundació Bernat Metge.

Edicions de fragments

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Martínez Marzoa, Felipe. *Historia de la filosofía Antigua*, Madrid: Akal, 1995.

Bibliografia secundària

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Colli, Giorgio. *El naixement de la filosofia*, Barcelona: Ed. 1984, 2001.

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*Vernant, Jean-Pierre. *Los orígenes del pensamiento griego*, Barcelona: Paidós, 2011.

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*Bredlow, Luis Andrés. *Platón Esencial. Todo lo bueno es bello, y lo bello no carece de medida*, Barcelona: Montesinos, 2017.

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- Els llibres marcats amb * són els especialment recomanats.