

COURSE DATA

Data Subject		
Code	33276	
Name	Theory of knowledge I	
Cycle	Grade	
ECTS Credits	6.0	
Academic year	2022 - 2023	

Study (s)		
Degree	Center	Acad. Period year
1004 - Degree in Philosophy	Faculty of Philosophy and Educational Sciences	3 First term
1012 - Degree in Philosophy	Faculty of Philosophy and Educational Sciences	3 First term
Subject-matter		
Degree	Subject-matter	Character
1004 - Degree in Philosophy	19 - Theory of knowledge	Obligatory
1012 - Degree in Philosophy	18 - Theory of knowledge	Obligatory

Co			- 43	
1.0	α rc	un	211	n

Name	Department
RYCHTER MIRAS, PABLO	359 - Philosophy
SANFELIX VIDARTE, VICENTE	359 - Philosophy

SUMMARY

The objective of the course is to introduce the student to the main problems of the theory of knowledge. Human knowledge has characteristics and, consequently, a scope and limits. The identification of the characteristics of our knowledge, the role played by the different faculties, the reasons and the evidence, allows the epistemic assessment of beliefs according to their adequacy to certain parameters of rationality and probability. Therefore, first of all, the notion of knowledge itself, the conditions for obtaining it, its nature and types will be addressed; Its possibility and the arguments for and against it will be analyzed: the problem of skepticism, a key problem of epistemology and practically responsible for the very existence of this discipline. Finally, justification mechanisms and processes will be studied, as well as the structure of epistemic justification. The programming of the subject presupposes certain knowledge of logic, some familiarity with some of the more important concepts of philosophy and a basic knowledge of the history of philosophy.



PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

Relationship to other subjects of the same degree

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

Other requirements

No prior knowledge

OUTCOMES

1004 - Degree in Philosophy

- Que los estudiantes hayan demostrado poseer y comprender conocimientos en un área de estudio que parte de la base de la educación secundaria general, y se suele encontrar a un nivel que, si bien se apoya en libros de texto avanzados, incluye también algunos aspectos que implican conocimientos procedentes de la vanguardia de su campo de estudio.
- Be able to apply knowledge to work in a professional manner and have competences for preparing and defending arguments and for solving problems within the field of study.
- Students must have the ability to gather and interpret relevant data (usually in their field of study) to make judgements that take relevant social, scientific or ethical issues into consideration.
- Students must be able to communicate information, ideas, problems and solutions to both expert and lay audiences.
- Students must have developed the learning skills needed to undertake further study with a high degree of autonomy.
- Be able to communicate professionally both orally and in writing in the Universitat de València's native languages.
- Be able to communicate in a foreign language.
- Be able to obtain information from different primary and secondary sources.
- Be able to convey information, ideas, problems and solutions to others (experts or not).
- Have critical and self-critical capacity.
- Know how to work in a team avoiding gender discrimination.
- Be able to apply knowledge to practice.
- Be able to learn autonomously.



- Develop innovation and creativity.
- Identify the fundamental issues that underlie any type of debate.
- Expresar con precisión los resultados del análisis de problemas controvertidos y complejos.
- Identify and evaluate clearly and rigorously the arguments presented either in texts or orally.
- Be agile and efficient managing various sources of information: bibliographical, electronic and others.
- Appreciate autonomy and independence of judgement.
- Recognise plurality and respect differences.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

-Understand the nature of human knowledge, its problems and limits. -Acquire the key concepts of the theory of knowledge. -Understand the nature and function of the justification processes. -Understand the relevance of skepticism in the foundation of the different processes and areas of knowledge. -Understand the relationship of the theory of knowledge with other philosophical disciplines and the position of this subject within the philosophical subject. -Show the relationship between the themes addressed by the different philosophical disciplines. -Understand the importance of argumentative processes (and their different types) in the acquisition of knowledge in different areas.

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

- 1. The theory of knowledge in the set of philosophical knowledge. Relations
- 2. The epistemological tradition and the problem of skepticism.
- 3. Structure and nature of the justification.

WORKLOAD

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Theory classes	30,00	100
Seminars	15,00	100
Tutorials	5,00	100
Attendance at events and external activities	5,00	0
Development of group work	15,00	0
Preparation of evaluation activities	30,00	0
Preparing lectures	40,00	0
Preparation of practical classes and problem	10,00	0
TOTAL	150,00	1-0

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

PRESENTIAL CLASSES: There will be two hours of weekly theoretical classes taught by the teacher and in which students can participate. In these theoretical sessions the main concepts, thesis and positions on the subject will be applied. Complementing these classes are seminars. Each student (usually with a partner) will be in charge of making a brief presentation in one of the seminar sessions. The rest of the time will be used to finalize and discuss the topic discussing the proposed topic. The sessions will be prepared with the professor in the tutorials programmed for this purpose. The teacher will guide the student in the contents and the methodology. The presentation of each student will have to be expanded later (taking into account the elements that arise in the discussion) and written in the form of a short essay (a maximum of 8 pages). You will also have to have the teacher's guidance for the writing of this essay. THEORETICAL CLASSES PREPARATION: The students will have to attend the theoretical classes having read the material that the teacher has recommended for each session.

PRACTICAL WORK PREPARATION and TEAMWORK REALIZATION: Throughout the course the students will have to prepare at least one work, either individually, or as a team, under the direction and supervision of the teacher. This is the essay that they will have to present after the seminar session that they will have directed.

TUTORIES: There will be two types of tutorials, some programmed for the preparation and supervision of the seminar session that they will direct and the subsequent realization of the practical work, and others for consultations.

EVALUATION

First call



The evaluation will be done through a final written test and a series of continuous evaluation activities (written work, presentations and face-to-face exercises) that will be carried out during the course. The final written test and the activities proposed in the theoretical classes will determine 70% of the final grade, while the activities proposed in the practical classes will determine the remaining 30%. To pass the course it is necessary to obtain a grade equal to or greater than 5 in the final written test.

Second call

The evaluation will be done through a final written test on the entire syllabus that will determine 100% of the final grade.

REFERENCES

Basic

- -BLASCO, J.L. I GRIMALTOS, T., Teoria del coneixement, València, Universitat de València, 2003 (2ª edició), o la versión castellana Teoría del Conocimiento, València, PUV, 2004.
 - -CHISHOLM, R. M., (1982): Teoría del conocimiento, Madrid, Tecnos,.
 - -DANCY, J., (1993): Introducción a la epistemología contemporánea, Madrid, Tecnos.
 - -ESTANY, A. (2001): La fascinación por el saber. Introducción a la Teoría del Conocimiento, Barcelona, Crítica.
 - -FAERNA, A. M. (1996): Introducción a la Teoría pragmatista del Conocimiento, Madrid, Siglo XXI.
 - -MOYA, E. (2003): Teoría del Conocimiento, ICE. Universidad de Murcia.
 - -QUESADA, D., (1998): Saber, opinión y ciencia, Barcelona, Ariel.
 - -QUESADA, D. (Coordinador), (2009): Cuestiones de Teoría del Conocimiento, Madrid, Tecnos.
 - -SANFÉLIX, V. Mente y conocimiento. Madrid, Biblioteca Nueva.
- RORTY, R. (1983): La filosofía y el espejo de la naturaleza, Madrid, Cátedra
- SOSA, E. (2017): Epistemology. Princeton University Press
- -WILLIAMSON, T. (2000). Knowledge and its Limits. Oxford U. Press

Additional

 AUDI, R. (1988), A Contemporary Introduction to the Theory of Knowledge, Nueva York, Routledge.

AYER, A.J. (1968), El problema del conocimiento, Buenos Aires, Eudeba. BONJOUR, L. (1985), The Structure of Empirical Knowledge, Cambridge

(Massachussets) Harvard University Press.

BRUEKNER, A. (1996), Modest Transcendental Arguments, en Philosophical Perspectives, 10: 265-80.

CHISHOLM, R. (1957), Perceiving. A Philosophical Study, Ithaca, Cornell University Press.



CONEE, R. y FELDMAN, R. (2001), Internalism Defended, en H. Kornblith,

ed., 231-260.

CRAIG, E. (1991), Knowledge and the Sate of Nature, Oxford, Oxford University Press.

DESCARTES, R.(1995), Los principios de la filosofía, Madrid, Alianza Editorial.

FELDMAN R. Y CONEE, E. (1985) Evidentialism, Philosophical Studies

48: 15-34.

GETTIER, E. (1963), Is Justified True Belief Knowledge?, Analysis 23:

121-123.

GOLDMAN, A. (1979), What Is Justified Belief?, en G. Pappas, ed., Justification and Knowledge, Dordrecht, Reidel.

HAACK, S. (1993), Evidencias e investigación, Madrid, Tecnos.

HOOKWAY, C. (1990), Scepticism, Londres, Routledge.

KORNBLITH, H. (ed.) (2001) Epistemology: Internalism and Externalism,

Oxford, Blackwell.

LEWIS, C.I. (1929), Mind and the World Order, Nueva York, Scribners.

POLLOCK, J. (1999), Contemporary Theories of Knowledge, Lanham, MD

Rowman and Littlefield.

PRYOR, J. (2000), The Skeptic and the Dogmatist, Noûs 34: 517-549.

----- (2001), Highlights of Recent Epis

