

**COURSE DATA****Data Subject**

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|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Code | 35358 |
| Name | History of medieval philosophy |
| Cycle | Grade |
| ECTS Credits | 6.0 |
| Academic year | 2023 - 2024 |

Study (s)

| Degree | Center | Acad. year | Period |
|-----------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------|
| 1012 - Degree in Philosophy | Faculty of Philosophy and Educational Sciences | 2 | First term |

Subject-matter

| Degree | Subject-matter | Character |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1012 - Degree in Philosophy | 8 - History of medieval philosophy | Basic Training |

Coordination

| Name | Department |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| BARES PARTAL, JUAN DE DIOS | 359 - Philosophy |

SUMMARY

A study of medieval philosophy in its historical, religious, scientific, social and cultural contexts, from its origins in Late Antiquity until the beginning of the crisis of scholasticism in the 14th century and the transition to the Renaissance in the 15th century.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE**Relationship to other subjects of the same degree**

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



Other requirements

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

No specific previous knowledge required.

OUTCOMES

1012 - Degree in Philosophy

- 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 analyse, synthesise and interpret relevant cultural, social, political, ethical or scientific data, and to make reflective judgements about them from a non-androcentric perspective.
- Be able to organise and plan work times.
- Acquire the capacity to pose and solve problems, as well as to make decisions, in a limited time.
- 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 respectful of difference and plurality and avoid gender discrimination.
- Be able to learn autonomously.
- Develop innovation and creativity.
- Be competent in the philosophical study of particular areas of research and human praxis, such as mind, knowledge, language, technology, science, society, culture, ethics, politics, law, religion, literature, arts and aesthetics, avoiding androcentric biases.
- Acquire a basic knowledge of the problems, texts and methods that philosophy has developed throughout its history and recognise possible androcentric biases.
- Be familiar with the ideas and arguments of the main philosophers and thinkers, extracted from their texts, and with the investigation of their traditions and schools, identifying the possible androcentric biases.
- Use and rigorously analyse specialised philosophical terminology.
- Identify the fundamental issues that underlie any type of debate.
- Be able to apply the knowledge acquired to clarify or solve certain problems outside one's own field of knowledge.
- Accurately describe the results of the analysis of controversial and complex problems.
- 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.
- Acquire the learning skills needed to undertake further studies with an increasing degree of autonomy.
- Work with an increasing degree of self-motivation and self-demand.
- Appreciate autonomy and independence of judgement.
- View original and creative thinking positively.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- 1) A knowledge of the main problems, currents and authors of medieval philosophy, both in Greek and Latin Christianity and in Arabic and Jewish philosophy.
- 2) Acquiring the clues (a) to interpret the concepts and the ways of thinking that were typical of the medieval world, (b) to evaluate the circumstances that promoted their development and transformation, and (c) to identify the legacy of those conceptions in modern thought, as well as those aspects that suffered estrangement or rejection.
- 3) A knowledge of the main aspects concerning the means and educational institutions with which medieval philosophy developed: codexes and libraries, the process of translations of the philosophical and scientific works of Greek antiquity, the organization of studies and the place of philosophical disciplines in medieval universities, etc.

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

1. Christianity and pagan philosophy in the Roman Empire

Paganism and Christianity in the Roman world. Neoplatonism: Plotinus, Porphyry, Iamblichus, Proclus.

2. The School of Alexandria and Patristics

Patristics. Origen. Pseudo-Dionysius the Areopagite.

3. Latin thought in late antiquity

Ambrose of Milan and Augustine of Hippo. Boethius

4. Islamic philosophy

Islam and philosophy. Al-Kindi, Al-Farabi and Avicenna. Islamic philosophy in Al-Andalus: Averroes. Other Andalusian thinkers.

**5. Medieval Jewish philosophy and mysticism**

Jewish philosophers: Solomon ibn Gabirol, Maimonides. Jewish philosophy after Maimonides. Jewish mysticism and the Kabbalah.

6. Philosophy in the Latin West from the 9th to the 12th century

John Scotus Eriugena. Dialectics and anti-dialectics. Anselm of Canterbury. The problem of universals. Peter Abelard. The School of Chartres. Mysticism: Bernard of Clairvaux. The School of Saint Victor.

7. Christian scholasticism in the 13th century

Medieval universities and mendicant orders. Augustinianism and Neoplatonism: Bonaventura. The Oxford masters. The Christianization of Aristotelianism: Albertus Magnus and Thomas Aquinas. The renewal of Franciscan philosophy: John Duns Scotus.

8. The crisis of scholasticism

William of Ockham and the Ockhamist Movement. Maister Eckhart. Marsilius of Padua.

WORKLOAD

| ACTIVITY | Hours | % To be attended |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Theory classes | 30,00 | 100 |
| Seminars | 15,00 | 100 |
| Tutorials | 5,00 | 100 |
| Development of individual work | 20,00 | 0 |
| Study and independent work | 20,00 | 0 |
| Readings supplementary material | 20,00 | 0 |
| Preparation of evaluation activities | 20,00 | 0 |
| Preparing lectures | 20,00 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 150,00 | |

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

- Lectures: there will be two hours of theoretical classes, taught by the teacher and in which students will be allowed to intervene.



- Preparation of lectures: students must attend the theoretical classes having read the material that, for each session, the teacher has recommended, both with regard to the classic works as well as the basic secondary bibliography. This preparation work is essential for a good use of the classes and for exercise completed in class.
- Seminars: either individually or in small work groups, the students will prepare a previously chosen topic or text, and will present it to the class. This presentation will be assessed by the teacher. In addition, all students will write an essay or individual work on the text or topic indicated by the teacher.
- Tutorials: there will be two types of tutorials for, on the one hand, the preparation and supervision of the seminar sessions and, on the other hand, course guidance.

EVALUATION

The final grade for the subject will take into account both the results of the examination of the theoretical part of the subject and the performance of the student in the practical part.

- The exam for the theoretical part will constitute 60% of the overall grade for the subject.
- The activities related to the practical part and the exercises related to it will constitute 30% of the overall grade.
- The remaining 10% of the overall grade will be made up of the score of an alternative open-topic work.

To be able to add the results of the practical part and the work done to the qualification, it will be required that the exam of the theoretical part be approved.

Fraudulent performance in the evaluation tests and plagiarism in any evaluation work will be considered in accordance with the ACGUV 108/2017 and ACGUV 123/2020 regulation. The use of technologies (including AI), which is not previously authorised by the teaching staff, to create assessment materials will mean that these will not be considered as self-authored and will be treated according to current regulations.

In case of fraud in the exam, or of total or partial plagiarism in any of the works submitted, the overall grade for the course will be 0 (failed).

REFERENCES

Basic

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- AGUSTÍN DE HIPONA. Confesiones. Trad. José Cosgaya. Madrid: BAC, 2017.
- COPLESTON, Frederick. Historia de la Filosofía . Vol. II: De san Agustín a Escoto. Vol. III: De Ockham a Suárez. Trad. de Juan Carlos García Borrón. Barcelona: Ariel, 1971.



- CORBIN, H. Historia de la filosofía Islámica. Madrid: Trotta, 2000.
- DE LIBERA, Alain. Filosofía Medieval. Valencia: Publicacions de la Universitat de València, 2007.
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- GILSON, Étienne: El espíritu de la filosofía medieval. Madrid: Rialp, 2004.
- PARAIN, Brice (ed.). Historia de la Filosofía. Vol. III: Del mundo romano al Islam medieval. Vol. IV: La filosofía medieval en Occidente. Trad. de Pilar Muñoz, José M^a Álvarez, Pilar López Máñez i Lourdes Ortiz. Madrid: Siglo XXI, 197274.
- QUASTEN, Johannes: Patrología. 2 vol. Trad. d'Ignacio Oñatibia. 5a ed. Madrid: B.A.C., 1994.
- RAMÓN GUERRERO, Rafael. Historia de la filosofía medieval. Madrid: Akal, 2002.

Additional

- ABBAGNANO, Nicolás. Historia de la Filosofía. Vol. I: Filosofía antigua. Filosofía patrística. Filosofía escolástica. Trad. de Juan Estelrich i J. Pérez Ballestar. 2a ed. Barcelona: Montaner i Simón, 1973.
- BEUCHOT, M: Historia de la filosofía medieval. México: FCE, 2013.
- BRÉHIER, Émile. La filosofía en la Edad Media. Trad. de José López Pérez. México: UTEHA, 1959.
- CANALS, F., Historia de la filosofía Medieval, Barcelona: Herder, 1982.
- CRUZ HERNÁNDEZ, Miguel. Historia del pensamiento en el mundo islámico. Vol. I: Desde los orígenes hasta el siglo XII en Oriente. Vol. II: El pensamiento de al-Ándalus (siglos IX-XIV) . Vol. III. El pensamiento islámico desde Ibn Jaldún hasta nuestros días. Madrid: Alianza, 1996.
- GUERRERO, R. R. Historia de la filosofía medieval, Madrid: Akal, 1999.
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- JAEGER, Werner. Cristianismo primitivo y paideia griega. Trad. de Elsa Cecilia Frost. México: F.C.E., 1965. 2a ed., 1996.
- LIBERA, A. de, Pensar en la Edad Media, Barcelona, Anthropos, 2000.
- PARAIN, B. (ed.), La filosofía medieval en Occidente, Madrid, Siglo XXI, 1990.
- SARANYANA, J.I., La filosofía medieval. Desde sus orígenes patrísticos hasta la escolástica barroca, Pamplona, Eunsa, 2011
- WEINBERG, Julius. Breve historia de la filosofía medieval. Trad. de Carlos Laguna. Madrid: Cátedra, 1987.