

**GNOSEOLOGY
EPISTEMOLOGY**



EPISTEMOLOGY

“THEORY OF KNOWLEDGE”




Gnoseology is

- frequently defined as the philosophy of knowledge, the philosophic theory of knowledge, the theory of human faculties for learning, and the theory of cognition. Furthermore, (classical) **gnoseology** is also seen as the metaphysical theory of knowledge.

The term "gnosiology"


(Modern Greek: γνωσιολογία) is

- used more commonly in Greek than in English. As a philosophical concept, gnosiology broadly means the theory of knowledge, which in ancient Greek philosophy was perceived as a combination of sensory perception and intellect and then made into memory (called the mnemonic system). When considered in the context of science, gnosiology takes on a different meaning: the study of knowledge, its origin, processes, and validity. Gnosiology being the study of types of knowledge i.e. memory (abstract knowledge derived from experimentation being "episteme" or teachable knowledge), experience induction (or empiricism), deduction (or rationalism), scientific abductive reasoning, contemplation (theoria), metaphysical and instinctual or intuitive knowledge. Gnosiology is focused on the study of the noesis and noetic components of human ontology.

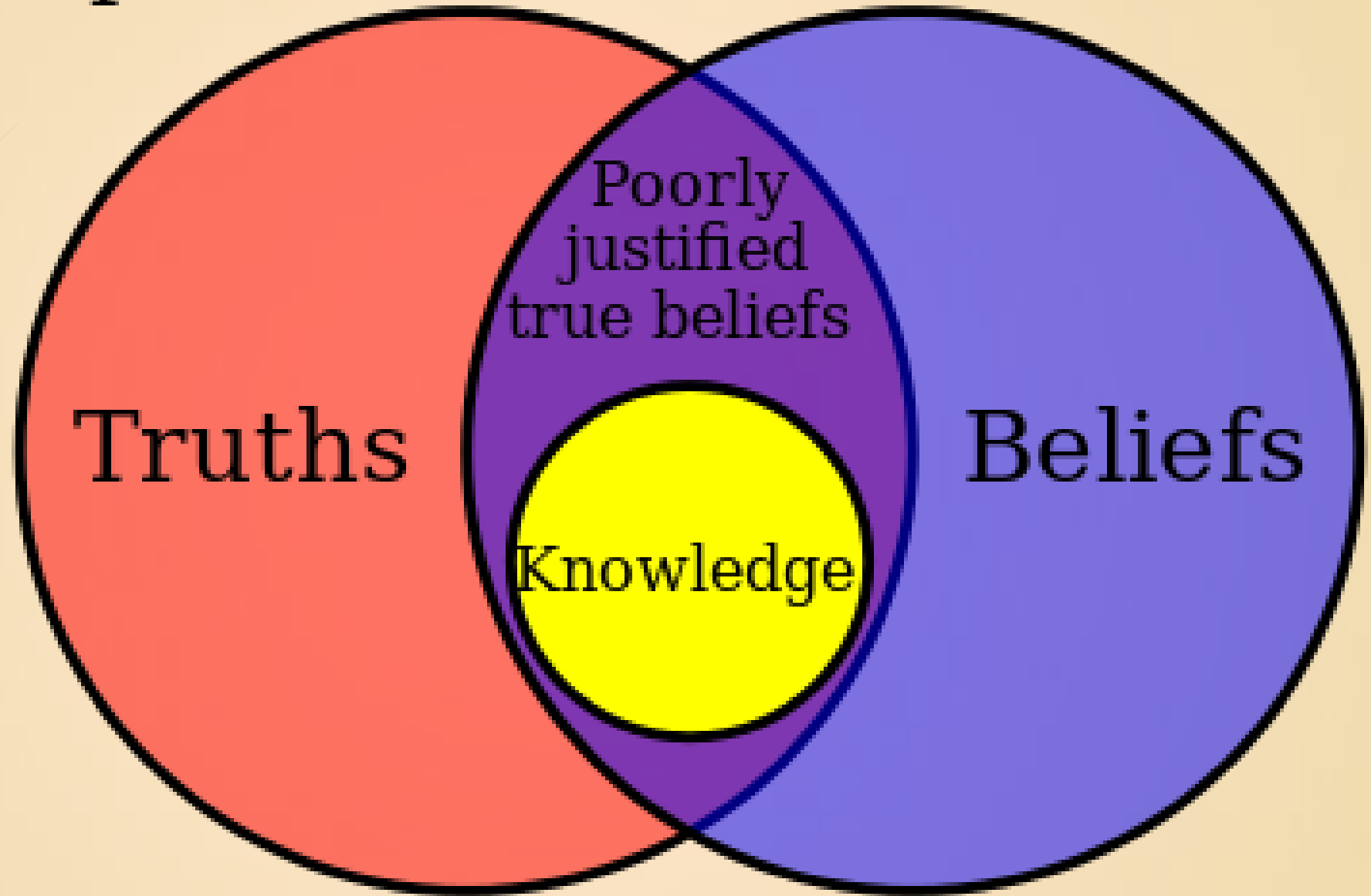


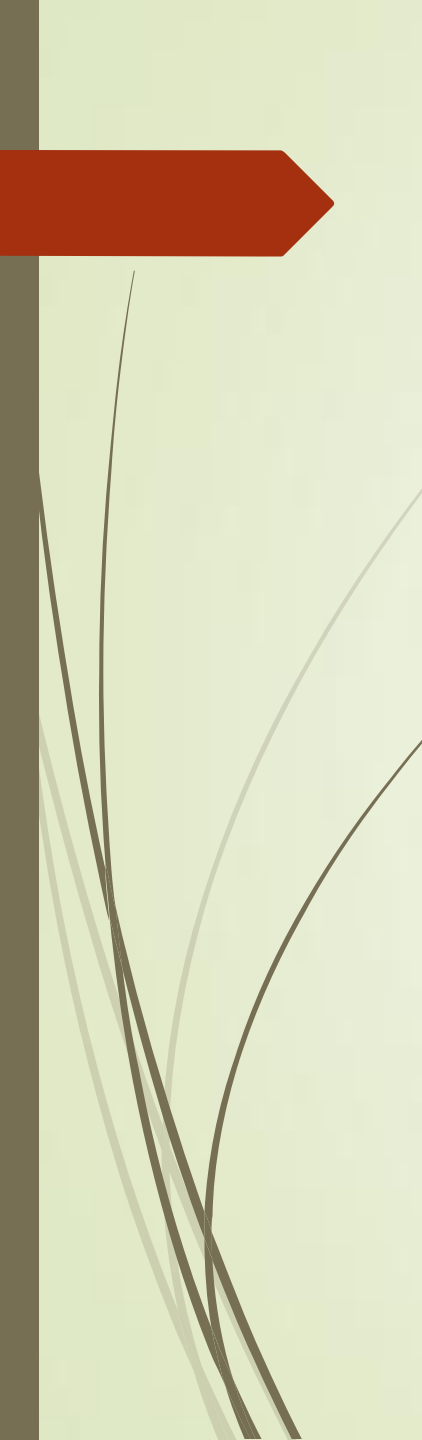
Gnoseology is the part of philosophy studying such

- ▶ problems as nature of perception, its abilities and boundaries, relations between knowledge and reality, subject and object of perception, conditions of reliability of knowledge, criteria of its verity, etc. In European philosophical literature it is sometimes called epistemology, that is doctrine on scientific perception and its specific character. But the first problem to be considered by gnoseology is if it is possible to perceive the world correctly and authentically.

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1. **Everyday cognition** is everyday knowledge, which consists of the collective and individual experience of the practical and practical mastery of the world.
 2. **Mythological cognition** is the cognition and explanation of natural phenomena and human existence through myth-making (through symbols, images and beliefs).

Propositions



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- **Ontology** – study of being
 - **Gnoseology** – theory of cognition
 - **Epistemology** - study of knowledge
 - **Philosophical anthropology** – study of man
 - **Social philosophy** – philosophy of society

The Subject of Philosophy and the Nature of Philosophical Knowledge

□ The Concept of Philosophy

- Knowledge and Cognition
- Ordinary and Theoretical Knowledge
- Scientific and Philosophical Knowledge
- Philosophy and Ideology

□ The Subject and Major Branches of Philosophy

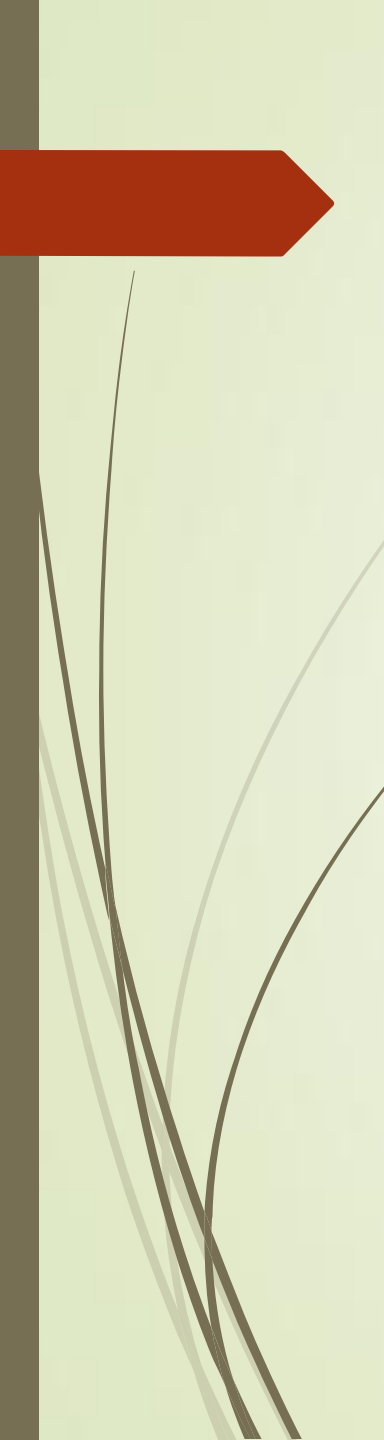
- Ontology
- Epistemology
- Axiology

□ The Three Philosophical Traditions

- The Western Philosophy
- The Indian Philosophy
- The Chinese Philosophy

□ The Four Epochs and Two Paradigms of Western Philosophy

- The Ancient Philosophy
 - The Medieval Philosophy
 - The Modern Philosophy
 - The Contemporary Philosophy
- Pre-Platonic Philosophy
 - Post-Platonic Philosophy
 - Post-Kantian Philosophy

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- **Aesthetics** – study of the beauty
 - **Logic** – study of thinking
 - **Futurology** – study of the future
 - **Axiology** – study of values
 - **Ethics** – study of morality

