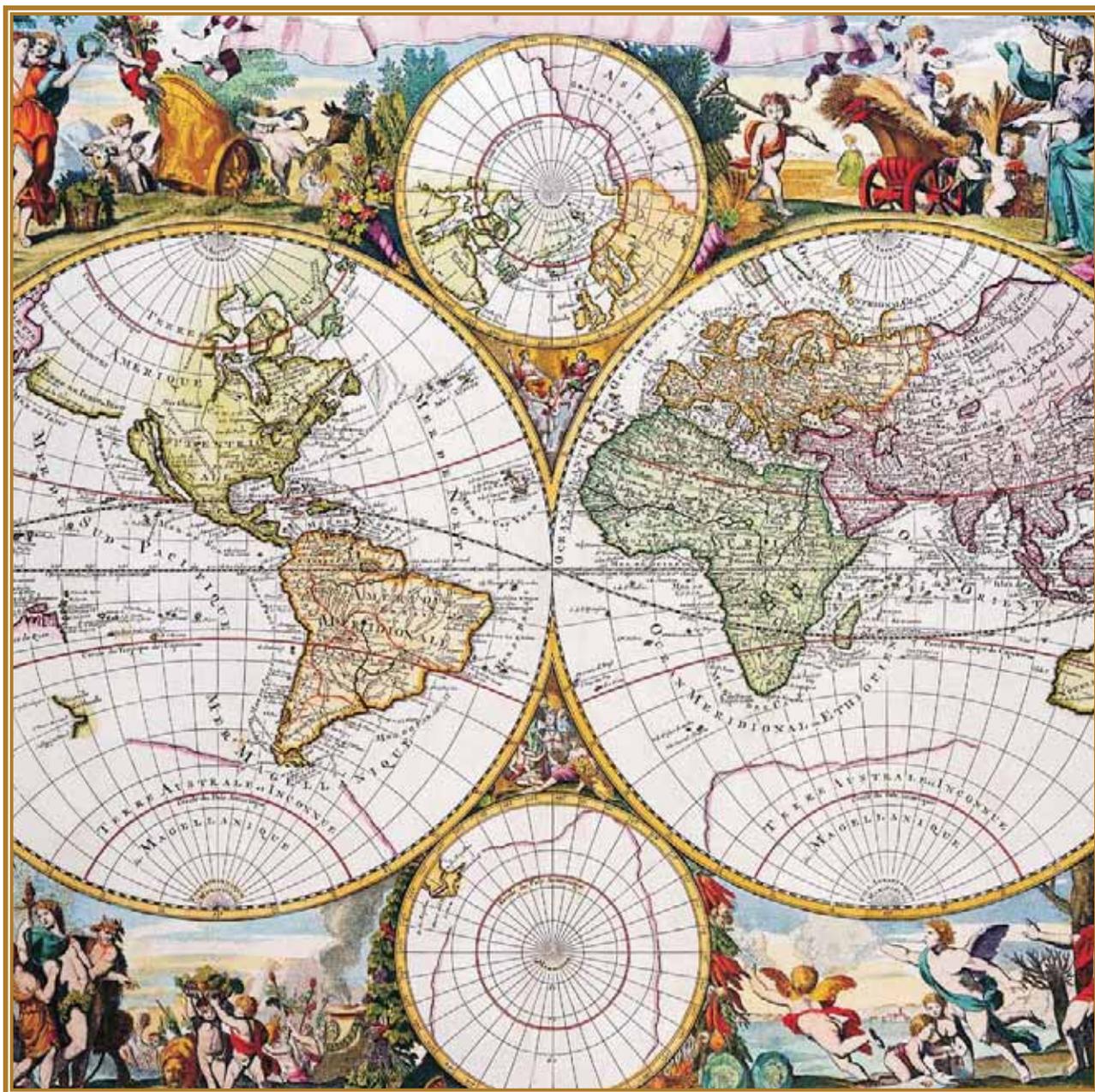


GISAP:

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

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Expert group:

Seville Ismailova (Azerbaijan), Berhard Neumann (Germany),
Alexey Konovalov (Kazakhstan), Marina Dedyulina, Valeriy Pavlovskiy (Russia),
Pak Sung Hoon (South Korea), Olivia Thatcher (UK)

Dear readers!

It is well known that philosophy is not a science literally, because of the variety of objects of its epistemological attention, the usage of a special methodology of cognition, substantial reliance on experimental or innovative conclusions, and also quite fuzzy criterions of verity of doctrinal teachings. Philosophy is a system of world outlook doctrines, organically reflecting not only the historical evolution of human consciousness, but its current state also. At the same time philosophy is the intellectual foundation of human society. Philosophical categories are literally woven into theoretical basis of all branches of science and determine the basic ideological vectors of their development. Finally, philosophy fills the most problematic areas of scientific knowledge with its creative content, compensating the existing gaps in knowledge of modern society by the logical assumptions, hypotheses and innovations.

History is one of the most important sciences that predefine the scale and dynamics of development of the informational foundation of human consciousness. It is interesting that despite formal status differences philosophy and history are very similar. History has a systemic impact on the development of all branches of science, information basis of which is formed by events (cumulatively) and by chronological synthesis of scientific facts. The historical sections are an integral part of the theoretical basis of any science. Historical examples often become methods of experimental overcoming of modern scientific issues.

However, the key aspect of the correlation between philosophy and history is in their indissoluble interconnection. The philosophy is saturated with the circumstances of historical development of human thought. Philosophical doctrines, in turn, directly determine the way the people think and the course of historical events.

Like the two-faced Janus, together philosophy and history control the time and direct the evolution of human thought, summarize social practices and form the ideology of the effective development of human society.

Thomas Morgan
Head of the IASHE International Projects Department
August 20, 2013



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Phone: +442032899949, e-mail: office@gisap.eu, www: <http://gisap.eu>

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