

HISTORIC RESPONSIBILITY OF PHILOSOPHY

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Philosophy always belonged to history as the subject of own study, that consolidated in a special direction of the research called philosophy of history. It is a philosophical interpretation of the historic process. Although elements of philosophical understanding were in antique philosophy as a special branch of philosophy “philosophy of history”, it formed only in XVIII century. The title of this section was proposed by F.Voltaire for the first time, one of his works is called – “Philosophy of history”.

The content and perspective of philosophy of history significantly changed over time. The basic issues of modern philosophy of history includes the following tasks:

- Study of historical development process: what eras, civilizations and cultures it is divided;
- Study of the fact, if the history is progress and improvement or regression and decay;
- Study of the main factors of historic evolution (predetermination of history by the God’s will, historical laws, determination by its value system, the interaction of material and spiritual culture and et cetera);
- -study of the meaning of the history, its directions and objectives;
- Prediction of common lines or trends of future development.
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Philosophy of history and science of history must cooperate closely to solve these tasks. Not only philosophers, but also historians studied philosophy of history. Histroians N.Ya.Danilevsky and A.Toinbi associated the cyclic nature of development with changes of cultural-ideological types (Danilevsky’s term) or civilization (Toinbi).

A philosopher J.Fichte divided history into antecedent (theoretical) and posteriori (empirical). They were set a problem, which was a subject of the debates: is there theoretic history or conceptualization of history is formed on other disciplines – social philosophy, sociology, political sciences and et cetera.

The most important part of philosophy is history of philosophy. Its formation is impossible without reliance on historical science. It is connected with the fact that philosophy is concentrated expression of the era. That is why historians give material for generalization of this or that historic era.

Philosophy is aimed to be the logical basis of the historic movement of humanity, the theoretical understanding of History and Truth.

Its responsibility is to be cementing factor of humanitarian cognition.

The logic of philosophy, its ideological base and socio-methodological tooling allow comprehensively and deeply consider social processes and information of the science studying these processes. It requires a synergy of various scientific disciplines on the base of philosophy.