

FULL NAME	BOGDAN POPOVENIUC	FIELDS OF INTEREST, RESEARCH AREAS, FIELDWORK	
YEAR OF BIRTH	1976	Anthropological Philosophy	
POSITION, TITLE	Ph.D., Lecturer	Human Sciences (particularly: social psychology, studies of mentalities, psychiatry)	
DISCIPLINE	Philosophy	Philosophy of Science (particularly Philosophy of Physics)	
INSTITUTION OF EMPLOYMENT	University "Stefan cel Mare" of Suceava, Romania	Critical thinking	
		Modern philosophy (particularly the criticism and the rationalism)	
		Globalisation (political, economical and especially cultural)	

RECENT RESEARCH INTERESTS

My academic research had begun in earnest with the preparation of my dissertation for the university degree. The subject of the dissertation was the analysis of the first Kantian antinomy. After I finished my university studies (including the M. A.), I continued this research (that by then included the second antinomy) in the framework of my Ph. D. I tried to show that it was possible to give these antinomies a solution analogous to that which Kant himself offered for the last two antinomies. And this is so because, from a logical point of view, it is impossible within the framework of a categorical system that two contradictory sentences both demonstrate the same level of accuracy. At the same time, I was trying to show that it is possible to give to the Critique of Pure Reason an interpretation which would make it compatible with the newest developments of scientific knowledge in such a way that the latest scientific discoveries represent alternative solutions to Kant's antinomies (the relativist hyper-sphere for the world's magnitude in space, no-boundary condition for world's beginning in time, and the complementarity particle - wave for matter's divisibility). These studies led me to discover a fascinating world which was created by modern science. Following the evolution of central concepts like totality, space, time, a priori, continuum, I began to analyse the complexity of human knowledge and, at the same time, to appreciate that the human being is the only thing worth studying, because everything begins and ends with the human being. So, after I obtained my Ph. D. (which I considered to be the end of my academic apprenticeship), this summer I have focused my studies to other aspects of what one could call the human totality. The most recent of my articles is dedicated specifically to non-cognitive matters. I maintain that the essence of the human being is more adequately analysed by studying his products and the environments he creates. When I say that, I refer not only to the material products or environments but also, and especially, to human cultural products and to human social, political and economic environments. No human creation can be strange to humans. All manufactured things, any kind of social organisation, any institution, the achievements and the problems, everything represent the human. But the relations that the human has with his own creation, the way he feels surrounded with it, can give us clues about the nature of the human being. For this reason, the subject of my latest research are globalisation, democracy, and market economy. As I write this, my work is focused on the elaboration of the *Philosophical Anthropology* course that I will teach in the next semester.

COURSES TAUGHT

RECENT TEACHING EXPERIENCE, PRACTICE, METHODS

1.	Introduction in Philosophy (seminar)	1999-2001 - I taught at High-school of Computer Science and then at High School No. 1: Logic, Psychology, Economics and Philosophy
2.	Philosophy (course)	2001 to present, I taught various seminars at "Stefan cel Mare" University of Suceava, Romania: Introduction in Philosophy, Philosophy, Modern Philosophy, Political Sciences, Philosophy of Culture, Communication Sciences, Ancient Philosophy.
3.	Modern Philosophy (seminar)	My teaching experience is centred upon seminar activities. In my university environment, classical teaching methods are prevalent. In the context of classical teaching, I favour the problematisation method. I observed that the Socratic question's technique is very useful to build critical thinking which leads to the autonomy of consciousness. Therefore, I don't hesitate to sometimes use the method not unlike brainstorming because critical thinking means that one has to, at occasions, question one's own thinking when reasoning about something. Thinking straight is possible only if we succeed to detach ourselves from our habits, stereotypes and so on.
4.	Ethics and Deontology (seminar)	
5.	Anthropological Philosophy (course)	
6.	Introduction in Philosophy (in preparation)	

MAJOR PUBLICATIONS IN LAST FIVE YEARS

1.	"The truth like way of structure the experience" in Annals of University "Mihail Kogalniceanu" Iasi, Romania, 2000
2.	"The Kant's axiomatic", in Annals of "Stefan cel Mare" University Suceava, 2001
3.	"Mechanism of Kant's antinomies", in "2001: Humanism and education" "Stefan cel Mare" University Press, Suceava, 2002
4.	"The illusion of an illusion necessary to reason" presented on XXI World Congress Of Philosophy, Istanbul, 2003
5.	"Falsification, verification and complementarity", in Proceedings of the Congress "Karl Popper and the debate on the Contemporary Philosophy of Science", Annals of University "Al. I. Cuza" Iasi, Romania, 2002
6.	Educational overlook on the "must", in Proceedings of the International Congress of the Educational Science, Suceava, 2002
7.	"Archaeus mioritic", in Proceedings of the International Congress for Romanian Studies, Suceava, 2002
8.	"Trancendental's view and the educational model", in Proceedings of the International Congress of the Educational Science, Suceava, 2003
9.	"A priori - past and present overlook-", in Proceedings of the Scientific Session "Knowledge, value and action", Technic University "Gh. Asachi", Iasi, 2003
10.	"The Globalization and the Market Democracy", Proceedings of the Scientific Session "Europeanization and Globalization", in Annals of Romanian Academy, Branch Iasi, 2003