

Philosophy

Philosophy majors and minors must earn a minimum grade of "C" in all courses taken to fulfill the major/minor requirements.

LOWER DIVISION

PHIL 100. Logic (3). Study of correct reasoning. Sentential logic, informal fallacies, and certain paradigms of inductive reasoning. Nature of language, artificial and natural. [A-LD.]

PHIL 104. Asian Philosophy (3). Critically and constructively evaluate principal philosophies of China and India — Hinduism, Buddhism, Daoism, Confucianism. Compare/contrast with Western philosophical orientations. Asian thought as creative proving ground for multiculturalism. [DCG-n. C-LD.]

PHIL 106. Moral Controversies (3). Major moral theories applied to contemporary issues, such as: environmental ethics, abortion, discrimination, world hunger, the death penalty, euthanasia, homosexuality, and same-sex marriage. [C-LD.]

PHIL 107. Introduction to Philosophy (3). Questions such as: What is knowledge? Is morality objective? Does God exist? What is beauty? Is there free will? [C-LD.]

PHIL 180. Special Topics in Philosophy (1). New courses. Guided study. [Rep; multiple enrollments in term.]

PHIL 198. Supplemental Instruction in Logic (1). Collaborative work for students enrolled in PHIL 100 (Logic) [Coreq: PHIL 100. CR/NC. Rep.]

UPPER DIVISION

PHIL 301. Reflections on the Arts (3). Theories of art as they emphasize or suppress one or more dimensions of artistic creation and aesthetic experience: form, feeling, realism, fantasy. Judgments of taste, style, and excellence. [C-UD.]

PHIL 302. Environmental Ethics (3). Critique approaches to relationship between human beings and the environment. [C-UD.]

PHIL 303. Theories of Ethics (3). Ethical theories of Western philosophical tradition: Plato, Aristotle, Hume, Kant, Mill. Contemporary metaethical concerns of definition and justification. [C-UD.]

PHIL 304. Philosophy of Sex & Love (3). Analysis of metaphysical and moral issues relating to sex and love, such as: What is love? What sexual activities are natural, moral, perversions? Friendship, adultery, pornography, prostitution, homosexuality, and same-sex marriage. [C-UD.]

PHIL 306. Race, Racism & Philosophy (3). A philosophical study of the conceptual, metaphysical, moral, and social political issues surrounding race and racism. [DCG-d. C-UD.]

PHIL 307. Philosophy of Law (3). Analyze various philosophical perspectives regarding topics such as: the nature of law and legal reasoning, the relationship between morality and law, theories of punishment, civil disobedience, and other relevant topics. [C-UD or D-UD.]

PHIL 309B. Perspectives: Humanities/Science/Social Science (3). Critique perspectives, modes of inquiry, and products of the humanities, biological and physical sciences, social and behavioral sciences, and their relationships. [B-UD; C-UD; D-UD.]

PHIL 341. Presocratics, Plato, Aristotle (3). Critique emergence of Western philosophical inquiry. Interrelatedness of nature and human nature. Origins of world views from pre-Socratics through Plato and Aristotle.

PHIL 342. Descartes, Locke, Hume (3). Traces the development of the methodologies, epistemologies, and metaphysics of the most influential thinkers of the Rationalist and Empiricist traditions during the Renaissance and Enlightenment. [Rep once.]

PHIL 343. Kant and the 19th Century (3). Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason* and two or more major thinkers from the 19th century, such as: Hegel, Marx, Nietzsche, Kierkegaard, James, Dewey. [Rep once.]

PHIL 345. Philosophies of China (3). Classic texts in Taoism, Confucianism, Buddhism, and I Ching. Focus on unifying concepts amid differences. Compare to Western philosophies. China encountering multiculturalism from within and without.

PHIL 346. Philosophies of India (3). Classic themes of Indian philosophy. Selections from Rig Veda, Upanishads, Bhagavad-Gita, Buddhism, and Shankara. Compare to Western philosophies. India encountering multiculturalism from within and without.

PHIL 355. Existentialism (3). Principal existential philosophers of 19th and 20th centuries, such as Kierkegaard, Heidegger, Nietzsche, Sartre, Marcel, Buber.

PHIL 371. Contemporary Social & Political Philosophy (3). A critical study of the main contemporary Western theories of the ideal state and how these theories deal with such core political values as justice, liberty, equality, and community.

PHIL 391. Seminar in Philosophy (1-3). Intensive study of a philosophical movement, philosophical problem, writings of a philosopher, or a subdiscipline (for example, philosophy of mind). [Elective credit for philosophy majors requires prior Department approval required. Rep.]

PHIL 392. Experiential or Service Learning (1). Participation in 12-24 hours of designated activity with a reading and discussion component. [CR/NC.]

PHIL 415. Symbolic Logic (3). Quantifiable logic, including logic of relations; properties of axiomatic systems; many-valued logic; modal logic and its extensions. [Prereq: PHIL 100 or IA.]

PHIL 420. Contemporary Epistemology & Metaphysics (3). What exists? What are the basic categories of being? What does it mean to know? Are there different kinds or sources of knowing? [Rec: PHIL 100.]

PHIL 425. Philosophy of Science (3). Critical examination of aims, assumptions, and norms of science. Nature of satisfactory explanations, nature of theories and their criteria of acceptability. Study of scientific progress, limits of science, reasoning in science & scientific method. [Rec: PHIL 100.]

PHIL 480. Special Topics in Philosophy (1-3). Topics vary. [Rep.]

PHIL 485. Seminar in Philosophy (3). Intensive study of a philosophical movement, philosophical problem, writings of a philosopher, or a subdiscipline (for example, philosophy of mind). [Rep. Two of these seminars required for philosophy majors.]

PHIL 499. Directed Study (1-2). [Rep.]

GRADUATE

PHIL 680. Special Topics (1-3). Intensive study in selected philosophers and/or topics. [Rep.]