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<td>Phil 1012-3</td>
<td>Introduction to Philosophy</td>
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<td>No. 11607</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sec. 001</td>
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<td>Walker</td>
<td>MW</td>
<td>10:00am-11:15am</td>
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This course is an introduction to Western philosophy. We will address such traditional philosophic concerns as our conceptions of truth, the nature of knowledge, the existence of God, conceptions of human nature and the development of moral character. We will investigate various methods and styles of problem solving from Plato to modern Existentialism.

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How can philosophy aid in facing every day problems such as gracefully dealing with frustration or being happy when you are broke? This course introduces the activity of philosophizing by drawing on the oldest and newest conceptions of philosophy. The original vision of Philosophy was a “love of wisdom”. One of the newest trends in contemporary Philosophy is “Philosophical Counseling” or applying philosophical wisdom to inevitable existential frustrations such as being a person of integrity in a corrupt and corrupting world or dealing with a broken heart. We will utilize philosophical ideas from Plato, Epicurus, Epictetus and Seneca, Schopenhauer, and Nietzsche.

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<tr>
<td>Sec. 003</td>
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<td>Talero</td>
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This course will be an introduction to philosophy geared to the intellectually lively student. We will study works of Ancient, Early Modern, and Contemporary Philosophy that address issues such as the fundamental nature and meaning of human life, our responsibilities and limitations as thinkers and knowers, and our fundamental place within the human community. Central to our pursuit will be questions such as the following: How should we live? How should we understand our relation to the human community? What is truth? What is philosophy?

The class is primarily intended to introduce you to the activity of philosophical questioning as an exciting and important lifelong pursuit. We will work on identifying and practicing basic skills of philosophical writing and thinking, so you should expect your writing abilities to develop and grow as a result of taking this course. You should also expect to leave the course with a basic orientation to some of the central questions and the major periods in the history of western philosophy which will serve you well should you decide to take further philosophy courses.

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<td>Sec. 004</td>
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<td>Walker</td>
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<tr>
<th>Section</th>
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<th>Course Title</th>
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<td>005</td>
<td>TR</td>
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<td>Mehring</td>
<td>Introduction to Philosophy</td>
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<tr>
<td>006</td>
<td>MW</td>
<td>2:30pm-3:45pm</td>
<td>Tanzer</td>
<td>This course will examine fundamental philosophical issues through the thought of Plato, Descartes, Berkeley, and Hume. We will focus on problems in the theory of knowledge, other issues addressed will include the relationship between knowledge and morality, the existence of God, the nature of objects, and the nature of the human being.</td>
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<tr>
<td>007</td>
<td>MW</td>
<td>8:30am-9:45am</td>
<td>Boring</td>
<td>“It is only by reflecting on the world around us that we come to know ourselves.” Do these ancient words still ring true today? Has our post-modern condition made the activity of personal reflection a worthless activity? Or, does today’s world demand more than ever that we seek for ourselves the meaning of our lives? In philosophy we address such questions of self reflection by turning to a number of very specific issues, particularly: The nature of knowledge and reality; the legitimacy or illegitimacy of belief in God; The foundations of morality and politics. Using a topic-based approach we will address these challenging issues in a rigorous yet deeply fulfilling way.</td>
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<tr>
<td>0L1</td>
<td>W</td>
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<td>$100 course fee. Call 303-556-6505 for more information.</td>
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<tr>
<td>0L2</td>
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<td>Boring</td>
<td>$100 course fee. Call 303-556-6505 for more information.</td>
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<td>001</td>
<td>TR</td>
<td>1:00pm-2:15am</td>
<td>Hildebrand</td>
<td>All who live in this world must choose what to do. Yet to live in the world we must live with people. When we make choices involving people we are engaged in ethical activity. Ethical debates arise from those situations where there is disagreement about: 1) how we should treat others and 2) the reasons (or arguments) for treating them in one way rather than another. This course will examine specific ethical theories as well as more concrete issues such as abortion, the death penalty, sexual morality, and the environment, etc. Our goal will be to gain a better understanding by reading, thinking, and talking carefully and critically.</td>
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Phil 1020-3   Introduction to Ethics & Society   Call
No. 11615
Sec. 002  MW  4:00pm-5:15pm  R.
Metcalf

This course introduces students to ethics by focusing on a limited number of moral issues, such as the meaning of respect, the moral implications of civil disobedience, and the moral status of animals. Students will learn to read philosophical texts carefully, including some texts by the most important thinkers in the history of philosophy—for example, Plato, Thoreau, Nietzsche and Freud—as well as some writings from contemporary thinkers, like Peter Singer and Judith Butler.

Phil 10203   Introduction to Ethics & Society   Call
No. 11616
Sec. 003  TR  2:30pm-3:45pm  S.
Walker

The purpose of this course is to provide the student with useful tools for solving ethical problems. We will investigate major positions from the philosophic tradition of ethics from Plato to Sartre. We will work toward the understanding of moral terminology and the development of moral reasoning through the examination of contrasting ethical theories. We will consider such issues as virtue, rights, and our obligations to others.

Phil 10203   Introduction to Ethics & Society   Call
No. 11617
Sec. 004  MW  2:30pm-3:45pm  R.
Metcalf

See Section 002

Phil 10203   Introduction to Ethics & Society   Call
No. 11618
Sec. 005  TR  11:30am-12:45pm  W.
Mehring

This class will provide an in-depth examination of all the ethical philosophers from Socrates through Sartre. In fact, this class will focus on what is probably the major ethical problem in our society: the widespread use and acceptance of deception, exaggeration, and puffery. (Such as the first statement of this course description!) While no course can honestly examine all the major ethical theories, we will examine in some depth four major ethical theories and their position on living a life of integrity in an often corrupt culture: Utilitarianism, Stoicism, Deontological Ethics, and Virtue Ethics.

Phil 10203   Introduction to Ethics & Society   Call
No. 11619
Sec. 006  TR  10:00am-11:15pm  L.
Bates

A study of some of the traditional problems in ethics which tend to be focused on individual morality within the larger context of social and political philosophy. Some specific contemporary moral problems may be addressed. For example: AIDS, abortion, famine, and individual rights versus the collective rights of society.

Phil 10203   Introduction to Ethics & Society   Call
No. 12521
Sec. 007  TR  11:30am-12:45pm  D.
Hildebrand

See Section 001

Phil 2441-3   Logic and Language   Call
No. 11620
This course will introduce students to informal and formal logic, and their application in argumentation. Topics will include: formal and informal fallacies, types of argumentation, traditional syllogisms, elementary symbolic logic, and logical problem solving.

**Phil 2441-3 Logic and Language**

**Call No. 11621**

**Sec. 002 TR 2:30pm-3:45pm**

**W. Simpson**

Introductory course that considers the significance of logical form and language use in argumentation and persuasion. Topics covered include definition, types of discourse, informal fallacies, traditional syllogisms, rules of logical inference, and problem solving similar to that found on the L.S.A.T.

**PHIL 3022-3 Modern Philosophy**

**Call No. 11623**

**Sec. 001 MW 10:00am-11:15am**

**C. Shelby**

This course surveys the thought of the great minds that brought philosophy back to life after the intellectually stifling middle ages. We will consider, among other things, the intertwined development of philosophy and science from the end of the 16th through the middle of the 17th century. As developments in science pushed the intellectual world, fundamental metaphysical questions came once again under close scrutiny. In addition, scientific methods changed drastically; specifically, an inclination toward increasing use of empirical approaches mark the development of the modern era. We will chart the shifts in treatment of the paradigmatic themes of the modern period from its rationalist beginnings in the work of Descartes, to the radical empiricism of David Hume.

**PHIL 3100-3 Evolution of Consciousness**

**Call No. 11624**

**Sec. 001 MW 4:00pm-5:15am**

**M. Lockley**

*Same as RLST 4280*

Studies of evolution traditionally regard morphology (anatomy)/behavior and mind/consciousness as separate fields that belong either in biology/paleontology or in psychology/philosophy. The "middle ground" behavior, anthropology, social systems, is also treated separately in most cases. Recent approaches tend toward a more holistic view using unifying principles and "laws of nature" that show similar processes (dissipative effects, information theory, development theory, etc.) operating across all fields. Examines the relationships and common threads between the physical anatomical evolution of organisms and their behavior perception and consciousness.

**PHIL 3200-3 Social and Political Philosophy**

**Call No. 11625**

**Sec. 001 TR 10:00am-11:15am**

**S. Walker**

We will consider major issues in the history of political philosophy. In particular we will consider the impact different conceptions of human nature have on both the choice of political philosophy the method for its development. We will read such philosophers as Plato, Hobbes, Marx, Sartre, Nozick, Rawls, and Jagger.

**PHIL 3500-3 Ideology and Culture: Racism and Sexism**

**Call No. 11627**

**Sec. 001 TR 1:00pm-2:15pm**

**L. Bates**

This course assumes that both racism and sexism exist and are currently a part of American culture. We will focus on ways in which sexism and racism are made to seem normal and even justifiable. We will explore the notion of ideology and how it works to mask the ways in which all people are both
benefited and harmed by sexism and racism. We will conclude the course by examining strategies for resistance.

Phil 3500-3  Ideology and Culture: Racism and Sexism  Call No. 11626
Sec. OL1  Goodrich  B.
See .
$100 course fee. Call 303-556-6505 for more information.

This course is an examination of the individual concepts of ideology, culture, racism, and sexism. More importantly, it is an examination of the relationships and dependencies between and among these concepts. Facile attempts to explain any of these concepts such that they seem anything less than complex, complicated, and interdependent will neither be offered nor will they be encouraged. Students will be both the subjects and the objects of inquiry since each or us has an ideology and a culture and each of us has been the originator or the target of racism and sexism. We will attempt to step outside of our own ideology, culture, race and sex (as nearly as this is possible) to examine the concepts, their social and political meanings and power, and our own participation in them. This course will muddy the waters, as it were, rather than clarify and simplify. It will provide many more questions than answers.

PHIL 3981-3  Chinese Philosophy  Call No. 12781
Sec. 001  Coggan  S.
MW  2:30pm-3:45pm

Same as RLST 3660.

China is a fascinating world with its own characteristic orientation to philosophical questions. Chinese thinkers produced the “Flowering of a Hundred Schools of Thought” in the Axial Age, the same period of time in which philosophy was coming to birth in ancient Greece. Covers some of the Chinese schools, including Confucianism, Taoism, Mohism, Legalism, Chinese “logic” and the later schools of Neo-Confucianism, Neo-Taoism and Chinese Buddhism.

Phil 4260/5260-3  Philosophy of Law  Call No. 11628/12394
Sec. 001  Bates  L.
TR  2:30pm-3:45pm

We will examine basic principles and values embodied in the United States legal system and constitution and how these values are related to various issues, such as free speech, marriage, and the right to privacy.

PHIL 4600/5600-3  Philosophy of Religion  Call No. 12522/12757
Sec. 001  Metcalf  R.
R  5:30pm-8:20pm

Nietzsche thinks that the history of philosophy shows religion’s moral commitment to truth destroying religion as dogma. Okay, that is an interesting idea, but is it true? In this course we will use Nietzsche’s idea as a hypothesis of sorts to test as we study some of philosophy’s most influential (and often heretical) interpretations of religion: Hume’s Dialogues Concerning Natural Religion (1779); Nietzsche’s On the Genealogy of Morals (1887) and Antichrist (-ian) (1888), and finally some twentieth century interpretations of religion in the writings of Martin Heidegger and various post Heideggarian thinkers.

PHIL 4735/5735  Rationalism  Call No. 12523/12529
Sec. 001  C. Shelby
MW  11:30am-12:45pm

This course undertakes a focused analysis of three highly influential rationalist systems developed in the 17th century. During this period, scientific studies of various sorts emerged and gained solid footing. Understanding how and why science developed as it did depends in large part upon understanding the metaphysical, political, and religious influences operating in the background. We will attempt to develop
PHIL 4780/5780 Heidegger Call No. 12525/12531
Sec. 001 MW 4:00pm-5:15pm M. Tanzer

This course will examine some key writings of Martin Heidegger, one of the most important philosophers of the 20th Century. We will begin with a study of Heidegger’s *Being and Time*, which is representative of his early phenomenological pursuit of the meaning of Being. We will then study the *Introduction to Metaphysics*, which exhibits the later Heidegger’s renewed approach to the Being question. Issues emphasized will include Heidegger’s critique of the subject/object distinction, his conceptions of finitude and death, and his interpretation of ancient Greek thought, all in the context of his inquiry into the nature of Being.

Phil 4812/5812-3 ST: Philosophy of Art Call No. 12524/12530
Sec. 001 W 5:30pm– 8:20pm D. Hildebrand

This course will offer an introduction to the philosophy of art and aesthetics. In part, this will mean familiarization with a variety of methods such as Platonic, Aristotelian, Romanticist, idealist, Marxist, phenomenological, existentialist, pragmatist, feminist and postmodernist aesthetic theories. The course will also take up a variety of problem areas related to art. For example, what is a work of art? What or who determines and justifies standards of beauty and taste? How is meaning conveyed by works of art and what methods of interpretation are best? What determines and justifies aesthetic values? What is an aesthetic experience and why is it special? What are the social, political, and philosophical roles of art products and art criticism in contemporary society? Our attempts to grapple with these theories and problems will utilize as much actual art as possible through multimedia technology and field trips to local museums.

Phil 4812/5812-3 ST: Philosophy of Science Call No. 11631/12527
Sec. 002 TR 4:00pm – 5:15pm K. Garchar

This course will serve as an introduction to basic issues encountered in the philosophy of science. You will find that many of the topics we investigate are often not explicitly addressed in the practice of science “proper.” Rather, they often serve as presuppositions or basic beliefs upon which science is grounded and performed. Because the philosophy of science is a critical investigation of the grounding of science, it has implications beyond the philosophy classroom – it can influence the way that science is done, too. We will examine several interrelated topics including the empirical basis of scientific knowledge, how scientific knowledge is verified, the historical development and social nature of scientific knowledge, as well as how facts and values interact with and inform each other. And while the course is a study of science in general, we will use examples from biology to clarify and anchor our theoretical discussions.

Phil 4833/5833 Existentialism Call No. 12528/12527
Sec. 001 M 5:30 – 8:20pm M. Talero

In the 19th and 20th centuries, the philosophical movement called Existentialism radically transformed many aspects of contemporary cultural life, from the personal and the artistic to the conceptual and the political. The existentialist emphasis on the primacy of human freedom is arguably one of the most life-transformative ideas you will encounter in philosophy. Central topics will include freedom, anxiety, moral hypocrisy, sexuality, embodiment and language. *Recommended background: At least ONE of the following: Phil. 3002 (Ancient), Phil. 3022 (Modern), Phil. 3160 (Ethics and Community) OR permission of the instructor.*

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theory and method. Assignments include influential theoretical pieces by key historical and contemporary thinkers, examples of application in social research, and interpretations of thought and affect in cultural contexts.

We will study several key figures of the movement in social/political thought known as critical theory. In particular we will study: Walter Benjamin, Theodor Adorno, Max Horkheimer, Herbert Marcuse, and Jurgen Habermas. We will also contextualize this discussion by examining key figures in early 20th century Marxist thought, positivist social theory, to which critical theory is often seen in contrast, and postmodernism as a late 20th century and early 21st century response to critical theory.