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<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Call No.</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Instructor</th>
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<tr>
<td>PHIL 1012-3</td>
<td>Introduction to Philosophy</td>
<td>11592</td>
<td>001</td>
<td>MW</td>
<td>8:30am-9:45am</td>
<td>S. Walker</td>
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<td>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.</td>
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<td>PHIL 1012-3</td>
<td>Introduction to Philosophy</td>
<td>11593</td>
<td>002</td>
<td>TR</td>
<td>1:00pm-2:15pm</td>
<td>W. Mehring</td>
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<td>This introductory course will examine the position of five major philosophers (Plato, Epicurus, the Stoics, Schopenhauer, and Nietzsche) on perennial philosophical conundrums: What is the good life? Is there life after bodily death? In addition to reading and discussing the philosopher’s original writings that deal with the “Big Questions”, we will read Alain de Botton’s The Consolations of Philosophy that demonstrates how Philosophy can help us with the “small questions”. Does it require a lot of money to be genuinely happy? How can one calmly and pleasantly deal with life’s daily frustrations? How can one deal philosophically with a broken heart?</td>
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<td>PHIL 1012-3</td>
<td>Introduction to Philosophy</td>
<td>11594</td>
<td>003</td>
<td>TR</td>
<td>2:30pm-3:45pm</td>
<td>M. Talero</td>
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<td>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?</td>
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<td>PHIL 1012-3</td>
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<td>PHIL 1012-3</td>
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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.

“\[quote\]
It is only by reflecting on the world around us that we come to know ourselves.\[quote\]

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.
In this course we will start by examining several moral theorists in the Western tradition. Then we will consider some current ethical issues from the perspectives offered by these theorists. Students are not expected nor required to agree with all of the positions offered throughout the readings. However, students are expected to approach all of the readings respectfully, and to take all positions seriously. This course provides students with some of the basic concepts and theories that comprise much of the historical landscape of ethical philosophy in the Western tradition.

PHIL 10203 Introduction to Ethics & Society
Sec. 004 TR 4:00pm-5:15pm
Kautzer

What does it mean to act ethically? Why should we do so? What kind of ethics is most appropriate for a pluralistic society? How might we justify it? This course will address these as well as other questions (about, for example, the ethical dimension of policies and beliefs pertaining to race, class, gender, torture, war, etc.) through an engagement with diverse readings in ethical theory and practice.

PHIL 10203 Introduction to Ethics & Society
Sec. 005 TR 8:30am-9:45am
Hildebrand

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.

PHIL 10203 Introduction to Ethics & Society
Sec. 006 TR 10:00am-11:15pm
Hildebrand

See section 005

PHIL 10203 Introduction to Ethics & Society
Sec. 007 MW 11:30am-12:45pm
Zamosc-Regueros

This course seeks to familiarize students with the study of ethics and ethical issues in philosophy. During the first half of the class we will focus on some of the most important ethical theories: virtue ethics, deontological ethics, consequentialist ethics. We will examine these theories from a historical and contemporary perspective. In the second half of the course we will turn our attention to the practical application of these theories by examining some of the ethical problems we face today. These will include: abortion, the right to die, our obligations to near and distant people, parental control of children, the moral status of animals and the environment, among others.
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
No. 14305
Sec. OL1 M. Boring

Philosophical ethics seeks an understanding of the foundation of our morals. That is, rather than simply stating what is right and what is wrong when it comes to how one should behave, ethics is concerned with why a certain action or attitude is considered right or wrong. This course will address ethical issues from a traditional western philosophical perspective and from certain marginalized perspectives. The topics of study will vary from the theoretical foundations of morality to specific contemporary moral issues.

PHIL 2441-3 Logic and Language
No. 11606
Sec. 001 MW 8:30am-9:45am A. Winters
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 2441-3 Logic and Language
No. 11607
Sec. 002 TR 2:30pm-3:45pm Staff
See Section 001

PHIL 3022-3 Modern Philosophy
No. 11608
Sec. 001 TR 10:00am-11:15am W. Mehring
This course covers the exciting period of seventeenth and eighteenth century philosophy. We will focus on an in-depth reading of the philosophical masterpieces of Descartes, Spinoza, and Hume. To these three giants of early modern philosophy we will also compare and contrast the theories of Hobbes, Locke, Berkeley, and Leibniz.

PHIL 3200-3 Social and Political Philosophy
No. 11609
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 3200-3 Epistemology
No. 12628
Sec. 001 MW 11:30am-12:45pm C. Shelby
When perturbed by claims made by our associates, we often inquire “how do you know that?” That’s a really good question. How do we know anything? How do we know when we know? What does
it even mean to say that we know something? These are the fundamental questions of epistemology, and the ones that will occupy us this semester. Far from know-it-alls, we seem rather to be don’t-even-know-if-we-knows. Thus, we will spend a semester investigating the relations among such things as opinion and belief, justification and certainty, reasons and causes, and induction and deduction.

PHIL 3500-3  Ideology and Culture: Racism and Sexism  Call
No. 11611
Sec. 001   TR 1:00pm-2:15pm B.
Lisle

This course explores, in detail, the way ideology functions within culture. Particular attention will be placed on the way ideological forces work to foster and maintain racist and sexist forms of thought and behavior. We will begin by analyzing the nature and scope of ideological forces as cultural forces, and then we will explore various ways certain contemporary thinkers claim it may be possible to resist or eliminate racist and sexist thinking within an individual and collectively. One basic question we will be asking is: to what extent can one escape ideologically founded thinking? Is it possible, in other words, for one to gain a self-critical relation to one’s own culture, especially since cultural traditions seem to entail ideological forces that mask themselves within the guise of common sense or conventional wisdom?

PHIL 3500-3  Ideology and Culture: Racism and Sexism  Call
No. 11610
Sec. OL1   TR 1:00pm-2:15pm B.
Goodrich

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 of 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 4101/5101-3  Pragmatism: Classical American Philosophy  Call
No. 12620/12621
Sec. 001   TR 4:00pm-5:15pm D.
Hildebrand

Perhaps the three most important questions for our nation of immigrants have been: Who are we? What do we believe? Should we accept the views of our forefathers? In addressing these questions, American philosophers have both accepted and rejected their intellectual heritage. In their most critical moments, American philosophers argue that philosophy must reassert itself as an active, constructive, and ethical force in human life. Doing this means shaking and breaking many traditional philosophical distinctions including those between: mind and body, fact and value, appearance and reality, self and society, probability and certainty, and language and world. This course will survey the classic philosophical themes developed and sustained by prominent 19th and 20th century philosophers, especially American Pragmatism. We'll begin with Emerson's Transcendentalism and Royce's Idealism before we spend considerable time on classical American Pragmatism (including Charles Peirce, William James, John Dewey, and G.H. Mead). Contemporary pragmatism will also be carefully explored by examining the work of two important inheritors of classical pragmatism, Richard Rorty and Hilary Putnam.

PHIL 4260/5260-3  Philosophy of Law  Call
No. 11612/12424
Sec. 001   MW 8:30am-9:45am W.
Simpson

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Survey of theoretical positions on the nature of law, with particular emphasis on American law.

**PHIL 4300/5300-3  Philosophy of Mind**  
No. 12631/12632  
Sec. 001  
Talero  
M  5:30pm-8:20pm  
M.  
What is the nature of the human mind? What are its powers and its limitations? What is the relationship between the mind and the body (and the brain in particular)? These and similar questions will be investigated through central works in the history of philosophy. We will begin with a brief review of the mind-body problem as defined by Descartes, and then turn to consideration of a variety of contemporary philosophical approaches to consciousness and self-consciousness, including readings in related fields (e.g. psychology, cognitive science).

**PHIL 4470-3  Concepts of the Soul**  
No. 12550  
Sec. 001  
Coggan  
MW  2:30pm-3:45pm  
S.  
Asks the questions: What is the nature of the human being? What makes us “human?” Do humans have a “soul?” What is its nature? Is it different from the “spirit?” What is its ultimate fate? Examines the various theories put forward by philosophers of both Eastern and Western traditions.

**PHIL 4790/5790-3  Nietzsche**  
No. 12629/12630  
Sec. 001  
Zamosc-Regueros  
MW  2:30pm-3:45pm  
G.  
In this course we will examine the thought of Friedrich Nietzsche through some of his most important and influential works. Some of the texts we will read include: *The Birth of Tragedy, The Untimely Meditations, The Gay Science, Beyond Good and Evil, The Genealogy of Morals* and *Twilight of the Idols*. One explicit aim of the class will be to explore whether and how Nietzsche’s thought changed during the course of his intellectual development. Another goal will be to try to understand not just Nietzsche’s various criticisms of the philosophical tradition but his positive contributions to it as well: that is, the ideals and values he sought to promote.

**PHIL 4800/5800-3  Plato**  
No. 12627/12634  
Sec. 001  
Metcalf  
R  5:30pm-8:20pm  
R.  
A careful study of Plato’s writings, with an eye to the dialogue form, and discussion of Plato’s significance for the history of ethics, political theory, psychology, metaphysics and epistemology.

**PHIL 4833/5833-3  Existentialism**  
Call No. 11618/12431  
Sec. 001  
Tanzer  
MW  4:00pm-5:15pm  
M.  
This course will examine existentialist thought by beginning with its 19th Century roots (in Kierkegaard and Nietzsche), and continuing with two of the most important 20th Century developments of existentialism (in Heidegger and Sartre). The common thread that we will trace through these thinkers is their acknowledgement of, and attempt to find a way to come to terms with, the irrational dimension of existence—a dimension that had been minimized, if not simply denied, by the philosophical tradition.

**PHIL 5013-3  Philosophical Problems in the Social Sciences**  
Call No. 12423  
Sec. 001  
Kautzer  
M  5:30pm – 8:20pm  
C.  
This course is designed to provide an overview of some important theoretical and methodological developments in the social sciences over the past century with respect to issues of, for example, normativity, interdisciplinarity, history, and social conflict. Of particular interest are philosophical disputes concerning: (scientific) theory’s relation to practice; the individual’s relation to society; and history’s relation to knowledge and (individual and group) identity. The vast majority of texts we will engage fall
within the Western Marxist tradition in general, and the Frankfurt School tradition of critical theory in particular, which includes theorists such as Georg Lukács, Karl Korsh, Max Horkheimer, Theodor Adorno, Herbert Marcuse, and Jürgen Habermas. Some familiarity with the work of G.W.F. Hegel and Karl Marx is highly recommended, though not necessary. (Please contact Prof. Kautzer if you are interested in suggested preparatory readings.)

PHIL 5650-3  Reflections on Modernity                  Call No. 12614
Sec. 001  T  5:30pm – 8:20pm              M. Bookman

This course explores modernity as a historical epoch and as a theoretical space. After a brief summary of the features of modern Western thought, we will follow a series of influential commentaries and reflections offered by selected twentieth century and contemporary thinkers including Adorno, Benjamin, Arendt, Levinas, Merleau-Ponty, Habermas, and Foucault. We will examine how the theoretical inclinations of modernity influenced and were influenced by politics, art, literature, poetry, and culture. Readings address problems of interpretation, the critique of reason, and the ideology of the aesthetic.