Philosophy

Chair
- David Cunning

Undergraduate major: philosophy (B.A.)
Undergraduate minor: philosophy
Graduate degrees: M.A. in philosophy; Ph.D. in philosophy
Faculty: http://clas.uiowa.edu/philosophy/people/faculty
Web site: http://clas.uiowa.edu/philosophy/

The Department of Philosophy offers programs of study for undergraduate and graduate students. It also administers the interdisciplinary undergraduate major in ethics and public policy, which it offers jointly with the Departments of Economics and Sociology; see Ethics and Public Policy in the Catalog.

Undergraduate Programs of Study
- Major in philosophy (Bachelor of Arts)
- Minor in philosophy

Undergraduate courses in philosophy are designed to impart knowledge of fundamental issues and main developments in philosophy while strengthening logical and analytic skills. A major in philosophy develops abilities useful for work in many fields and for any situation requiring clear, systematic thinking. Philosophy majors earn among the very highest scores on the Law School Admission Test (LSAT), the Graduate Management Admission Test (GMAT), the Medical College Admission Test (MCAT), and the Graduate College Record Exam (GRE) General Test. Philosophy graduates enter into such fields as law, business, medicine, scientific research, government, consulting, journalism, and K-12 education, among others. Students who intend to teach philosophy in a college setting must earn a graduate degree.

Bachelor of Arts

The Bachelor of Arts with a major in philosophy requires a minimum of 120 s.h., including at least 30 s.h. of work for the major. A minimum of 15 s.h. for the major must be earned at the University of Iowa. Students must maintain a g.p.a. of at least 2.00 in all courses for the major and in all UI courses for the major. They also complete the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences General Education Program.

Students should discuss the requirements for the major with an advisor as soon as possible. The advisor can suggest the most effective order for taking courses, based on each student's interests and on the relation of the course topics to each other.

The major requires 30 s.h. of philosophy courses (prefix PHIL), of which at least two courses must be numbered 4000 or above. Only 6 s.h. of the total hours required for the major can be taken in course work numbered at the 1000-level (see the list below for options).

May take two courses from these:

PHIL:1033 The Meaning of Life 3 s.h.
PHIL:1034 Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness 3 s.h.

PHIL:1401 Matters of Life and Death 3 s.h.
PHIL:1636 Principles of Reasoning: Argument and Debate 3 s.h.
PHIL:1861 Introduction to Philosophy 3 s.h.

In addition, the major in philosophy requires the following course work.

VALUE THEORY
At least two of these:

PHIL:2402 Introduction to Ethics 3 s.h.
PHIL:2415 Bioethics 3 s.h.
PHIL:2429 War, Terrorism, and Torture 3 s.h.
PHIL:2432 Introduction to Political Philosophy 3 s.h.
PHIL:2435 Philosophy of Law 3 s.h.
PHIL:2436 The Nature of Evil 3 s.h.
PHIL:3342 Multiculturalism and Toleration 3 s.h.
PHIL:3430 Philosophy of Human Rights 3 s.h.
PHIL:3431 Aesthetics 3 s.h.
PHIL:3845 Buddhist Philosophy 3 s.h.
PHIL:3847 Philosophical Issues (if content is applicable; check with instructor) 3-4 s.h.
PHIL:3849 Undergraduate Seminar in Philosophy (if content is applicable; check with instructor) 3 s.h.
PHIL:4152 Plato (if content is applicable; check with instructor) 3 s.h.
PHIL:4153 Aristotle (if content is applicable; check with instructor) 3 s.h.
PHIL:4375 Rawls's Political Philosophy 3 s.h.
PHIL:4480 Analytic Ethics 3 s.h.
PHIL:4481 Issues in Philosophy of Law 3 s.h.
PHIL:4482 History of Ethics 3 s.h.
PHIL:4485 Political Philosophy 3 s.h.
PHIL:4798 Topics in Philosophy (if content is applicable; check with instructor) 3 s.h.

METAPHYSICS/EPISTEMOLOGY
At least two of these:

PHIL:2343 Philosophy East and West 3 s.h.
PHIL:2437 Introduction to Metaphysics 3 s.h.
PHIL:2442 Knowledge and the Threat of Skepticism 3 s.h.
PHIL:2480 Language and Its Social Roles 3 s.h.
PHIL:2534 Philosophy of Religion 3 s.h.
PHIL:2538 Minds and Machines 3 s.h.
PHIL:2542 Minds and Brains 3 s.h.
PHIL:3002 Ancient Skepticism 3 s.h.
PHIL:3112 Medieval Philosophy 3 s.h.
PHIL:3318 Twentieth-Century Philosophy 3 s.h.
PHIL:3604 Introduction to Philosophy of Science 3 s.h.
PHIL:3633 Philosophy of History 3 s.h.
PHIL:3847 Philosophical Issues (if content is applicable; check with instructor) 3-4 s.h.
PHIL:3849 Undergraduate Seminar in Philosophy (if content is applicable; check with instructor) 3 s.h.
PHIL:4050 Topics in Buddhist Philosophy 3 s.h.
Honors in the Major

Students majoring in philosophy have the opportunity to graduate with honors in the major. In order to be admitted to the departmental honors program, a student must have taken and passed three courses required for the philosophy major. To graduate with honors in the major, students must complete the requirements for the major with a g.p.a. of at least 3.40 in philosophy course work and must write an acceptable honors thesis on a significant topic in philosophy of interest to them. Contact the department’s honors advisor for more information.

Minor

The minor in philosophy requires a minimum of 15 s.h. in philosophy courses, including at least 9 s.h. in courses numbered 2000 or above. At least 12 s.h. for the minor must be taken at the University of Iowa. Students must maintain a cumulative g.p.a. of at least 2.00 in all courses for the minor and in all UI courses for the minor. Course work in the minor may not be taken pass/nonpass. Contact the undergraduate studies director for more information.

Graduate Programs of Study

- Master of Arts in philosophy
- Doctor of Philosophy in philosophy

The Department of Philosophy grants admission only for the Ph.D. program. The M.A. is awarded to students as they work successfully toward the Ph.D.; it is not offered as a terminal degree.

The graduate program is designed to train teachers and scholars in philosophy. The main areas in the graduate curriculum are metaphysics, epistemology, history of philosophy, logic, philosophy of science, and value theory.

Applicants must meet the admission requirements of the Graduate College; see the Manual of Rules and Regulations of the Graduate College.

Master of Arts

The Master of Arts in philosophy requires a minimum of 30 s.h. of graduate credit and is offered without thesis. The M.A. is not offered as a terminal degree; it is awarded to students as they work successfully toward the Ph.D. Requirements include courses in metaphysics, epistemology, history of philosophy, ethics, logic, philosophy of science, and value theory. There is no foreign language requirement. Students must take an oral final examination. Contact the graduate studies director for more information.

Joint M.A./J.D.

The Department of Philosophy and the College of Law offer a joint Juris Doctor/Master of Arts degree program. M.A./J.D. students may count 12 s.h. earned in the joint program toward both degrees. They must earn 18 of the 30 s.h. required for the M.A. in graduate-level philosophy courses (the usual requirement is 24 s.h.). They also must earn a minimum of 36 s.h. in undergraduate and graduate philosophy courses, combined (the usual requirement is 42 s.h.).

Separate application to each degree program is required. Applicants must be admitted to both programs before they may be admitted to the joint degree program.

See “Juris Doctor” and “Joint J.D./Graduate Degrees” in the College of Law section of the Catalog.

Doctor of Philosophy

The Ph.D. requires a minimum of 72 s.h. of graduate credit. Candidacy for the doctoral program is determined by a formal vote of the entire Department of Philosophy.
faculty, usually after the student has completed three semesters of graduate study in residence.

Requirements include courses in metaphysics, epistemology, history of philosophy, logic, philosophy of science, and value theory. Students are required to take a comprehensive examination that covers their area of specialization and includes both written and oral components. Upon successfully completing the exam, they begin work on a prospectus for their dissertation. There is no foreign language requirement. Contact the graduate studies director for more information.

Courses

For more detailed descriptions of undergraduate and graduate courses offered during a given semester or summer session, visit the University’s ISIS web site before early registration.

Lower-Level Undergraduate

PHIL:1001 CLAS Master Class 1-3 s.h.
Exploration of a single topic in a series of lectures by faculty presenting divergent perspectives; illuminates intellectual adventure inherent in liberal arts and sciences; encourages discovery of majors and other areas of study within the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. Same as CLAS:1001, RELS:1010, THTR:1001, CS:1001, CSD:1001, ENGL:1001, BIOL:1001, ARTS:1001.

PHIL:1010 First-Year Seminar 1 s.h.
Small discussion class taught by a faculty member; topics chosen by instructor; may include outside activities (e.g., films, lectures, performances, readings, visits to research facilities).

PHIL:1033 The Meaning of Life 3 s.h.
Philosophical investigation of the nature of human life and of what makes human life valuable and/or meaningful. GE: Historical Perspectives.

PHIL:1034 Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness 3 s.h.
Examination of conflict between state power and individual liberty; philosophical and historical examination of theories from Plato through today. GE: Historical Perspectives.

PHIL:1401 Matters of Life and Death 3 s.h.
Contemporary ethical controversies with life and death implications; topics may include famine, brain death, animal ethics, abortion, torture, terrorism, capital punishment. GE: Values, Society, and Diversity.

PHIL:1636 Principles of Reasoning: Argument and Debate 3 s.h.
Critical thinking and its application to arguments and debates. GE: Quantitative or Formal Reasoning.

PHIL:1861 Introduction to Philosophy 3 s.h.
Varied topics; may include personal identity, existence of God, philosophical skepticism, nature of mind and reality, time travel, and the good life; readings, films. GE: Values, Society, and Diversity.

PHIL:2111 Ancient Philosophy 3 s.h.
Ancient Greek philosophy from Thales to Aristotle; pre-Socratic cosmologists, Socrates, ancient medicine and religion, rivalry between sophists and philosophers; primary focus on reaction of Plato and Aristotle to this intellectual inheritance culminating in their greatest achievement, the invention of systematic philosophy.

PHIL:2214 Seventeenth-Century Philosophy 3 s.h.
Varied topics; may include free will, the mind-body problem, existence of God, relationship between God and creatures, science and religion, stoicism, early feminism; Francis Bacon, Rene Descartes, Margaret Cavendish, Baruch Spinoza, Anne Conway, G.W. Leibniz, Mary Astell, John Locke.

PHIL:2215 Modern Philosophy 3 s.h.
Varied topics; may include free will, the mind-body problem, existence of God, creation versus evolution, subjectivity of perception, limits of cognition, the good life; Rene Descartes, Margaret Cavendish, Baruch Spinoza, Anne Conway, G.W. Leibniz, Mary Astell, John Locke, George Berkeley, David Hume, Immanuel Kant.

PHIL:2216 Eighteenth-Century Philosophy 3 s.h.
Varied topics; may include appearance versus reality, empiricism and science, the mind-body problem, existence of God, creation versus evolution, subjectivity of perception, limits of cognition, the good life, early feminism; Mary Astell, John Locke, George Berkeley, David Hume, Immanuel Kant.

PHIL:2343 Philosophy East and West 3 s.h.
A comparative study of Eastern and Western theories and arguments concerning the nature and existence of the self.

PHIL:2402 Introduction to Ethics 3 s.h.
Analytical and historical introduction to ethical theories; issues such as the nature of the goodness, distinction between right and wrong. GE: Values, Society, and Diversity.

PHIL:2415 Bioethics 3 s.h.
Recent developments in biotechnology and medicine; designer babies and cloning, genetic screening for disease, distributive justice in health care, animal experimentation, physician-assisted suicide, and euthanasia.

PHIL:2429 War, Terrorism, and Torture 3 s.h.
Examination of some of the most compelling ethical and legal questions surrounding the topic of war (Can a war ever be just? If so, under which conditions is one justified in waging war? Are there limitations on permissible ways to fight a war? How are acts of terrorism different from acts of war? Is torture ever justified?).

PHIL:2432 Introduction to Political Philosophy 3 s.h.
Survey of central problems in political philosophy; focus on liberty, equality, justice, and purpose of the state; core philosophers may include John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Thomas Hobbes, John Stuart Mill, and John Rawls.
PHIL:2435 Philosophy of Law
Examination of jurisprudential theories and their answers to the question, "What is law?"; intersection between law and morality, legal punishment, political obligation, constitutional interpretation.

PHIL:2436 The Nature of Evil
The nature of evil explored through philosophical texts, videos and films, case studies of individuals.

PHIL:2437 Introduction to Metaphysics
Questions about the ultimate nature of reality and our place in it: What is the nature of space and time? Is time travel possible? What is the self and how does it persist through time and change? What is the nature of causation? Do we have free will?

PHIL:2442 Knowledge and the Threat of Skepticism
Skeptical doubt and distinction between appearance and reality; nature of knowledge and what, if anything, can we know.

PHIL:2480 Language and Its Social Roles
Introduction to basic concepts in philosophy of language and speech act theory; social and political uses of language including nature of speech, silencing, oppressive and hate speech, propaganda and dehumanizing language, lying and misleading with language.

PHIL:2534 Philosophy of Religion
Historical to contemporary treatments of central issues; nature of faith, existence and nature of God, science and religion, ethics and religion, miracles, religious experience, interpretation of religious texts. Requirements: sophomore or higher standing. Same as RELS:2834.

PHIL:2538 Minds and Machines
Questions concerning artificial intelligence: What is a mind? What is the relationship between minds and machines? What distinguishes real minds from artificial minds? Could computers or robots think or have feelings? If we create something whose intelligence surpasses that of humans, do we have a right to control it? Are your smart electronic devices parts of your mind? How has the Internet changed our lives? Do we survive, perhaps immortally, if we upload contents of our minds to the Internet or Cloud?

PHIL:2542 Minds and Brains
Nature of mind in the age of the brain; exploration of questions (How is the mind related to the brain? What do brain scans show? How does the brain process information? What is conscious experience? Is free will threatened by neuroscience? How are intuitive conceptions of memory, emotion, and other mental capacities changing?).

PHIL:2603 Introduction to Symbolic Logic
Main ideas and techniques of modern natural deduction with quantifiers (all, some, most, exactly one); relations and identity; topics in philosophy of logic including nature of logic, nature of functions, logical necessity, identity as a relation, and how we know logic.

Upper-Level Undergraduate and Graduate

PHIL:3002 Ancient Skepticism
Introduction to skeptical philosophy of Greek philosopher and physician, Sextus Empiricus (c. 160-210 A.D.); skepticism as a way of life and a form of philosophical therapy, skeptic's avoidance of dogmatism by suspension of belief, attaining suspension through discovery of opposing arguments on either side of any philosophical problem, skeptic's attack on ancient theories of ethics and logic, search for a criterion of truth, relation of skepticism to rival contemporary schools of medicine (Empiricists, Rationalists, Methodists); influence of the rediscovery of Sextus’ writings on 17th century thinkers.

PHIL:3112 Medieval Philosophy
Introduction to St. Thomas Aquinas, William of Ockham, and Duns Scotus, three of the most brilliant philosophers of the high middle ages (11th through 13th centuries); their writing as Christians in (fascinated) reaction to philosophical systems of their pagan predecessors; how medieval philosophers wrestled with problems concerning possibility of free will and responsibility in face of divine omniscience and foreknowledge; existence of abstract universals in a world that is nonabstract and particular; nature and existence of God; skepticism and limits of human knowledge; nature of good and evil. Same as HIST:3112.

PHIL:3143 Existentialism and Freedom
Main ideas of existentialism, including free will, authenticity, power, nihilism; emphasis on Jean Paul Sartre, Simone de Beauvoir, Friedrich Nietzsche, Martin Heidegger, Soren Kierkegaard, Albert Camus.

PHIL:3318 Twentieth-Century Philosophy
Exploration of fundamental issues that shaped philosophy in the past century; impact of the theory of evolution on philosophy; whether philosophy is a science; nature of truth and meaning; nature of necessity; nature of space, time, and being; John Dewey, Bertrand Russell, Gottlob Frege, Ludwig Wittgenstein, W.V.O Quine, Saul Kripke, David Lewis.

PHIL:3342 Multiculturalism and Toleration
Evaluation of multiculturalism as a political policy and as a personal attitude of respect; individual and collective identity, gender justice, autonomy, toleration, multiculturalism and education; contested practices.

PHIL:3430 Philosophy of Human Rights
Examination of the concept of human rights; sources of human rights; how we justify calling some, while not other rights, "human rights"; applied issues in women's, children's, and anti-poverty rights.
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<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
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<td>PHIL:3431</td>
<td>Aesthetics</td>
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<td>Issues regarding art, aesthetic judgment, and role</td>
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<td>of art in society; investigation of questions:</td>
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<td>What is art and what is good art? What is</td>
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<td>matter of taste, or are some opinions about art</td>
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<td>matter for making such judgments, and which don't?</td>
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<td>poetry, performance arts; introduction to</td>
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<td>PHIL:3510</td>
<td>Neuroethics</td>
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<td>brain-mind relations: cognitive neuroenhancement,</td>
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<td>neuroimaging-based lie detection and privacy,</td>
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<td>changing standards of moral and legal</td>
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<td>responsibility, justification of punishment,</td>
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<td>admissibility of neuroimaging in legal contexts.</td>
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<td>PHIL:3604</td>
<td>Introduction to Philosophy of Science</td>
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<td>Examination of basic questions regarding nature</td>
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<td>of science and scientific knowledge: When is a</td>
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<td>field of inquiry a science? What counts as</td>
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<td>laws, theories, and explanations? If scientific</td>
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<td>theories are never proven with certainty, are we</td>
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<td>PHIL:3633</td>
<td>Philosophy of History</td>
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<td>Major problems; objectivity, historiographic</td>
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<td>free will, reducibility of group phenomena to</td>
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<td>PHIL:3845</td>
<td>Buddhist Philosophy</td>
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<td>Theories and arguments concerning the Buddhist</td>
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<td>path to enlightenment. Same as RELS:3645.</td>
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<td>PHIL:3847</td>
<td>Philosophical Issues</td>
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<td>A philosophical topic or controversy.</td>
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<td>PHIL:3849</td>
<td>Undergraduate Seminar in Philosophy</td>
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<td>Selected problems. Same as CLSA:3849.</td>
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<td>PHIL:3950</td>
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<td>PHIL:4050</td>
<td>Topics in Buddhist Philosophy</td>
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<td>PHIL:4152</td>
<td>Plato</td>
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<td>Introduction to metaphysics, epistemology, and</td>
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<td>philosophy of Socrates, Plato's theory of Forms,</td>
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<td>the tripartite soul, nature of virtue and moral</td>
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<td>PHIL:4153</td>
<td>Aristotle</td>
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<td>Aristotle's theories of matter and form,</td>
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<td>causation, motion, change, space, void, time;</td>
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<td>reading and interpretation of specific texts.</td>
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<td>PHIL:4258</td>
<td>Descartes</td>
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<td>Descartes' systematic philosophy and impact on</td>
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<td>current debates; topics may include skepticism,</td>
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<td>religion, problem of evil, stoicism.</td>
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<td>PHIL:4260</td>
<td>Spinoza and Leibniz</td>
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<td>Comparative and critical examination of metaphysical</td>
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<td>and epistemological views of 17th-century</td>
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<td>God, stoicism, passions and emotions as</td>
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<td>objects of detached scientific investigation.</td>
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<td>PHIL:4263</td>
<td>Berkeley and Hume</td>
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<td>Comparative and critical examination of</td>
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<td>metaphysical and epistemological views of</td>
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<td>18th-century empiricists, George Berkeley and</td>
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<td>David Hume; topics may include the theory of</td>
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<td>ideas, perception, skepticism, limits of</td>
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<td>and philosophical method, role of God in</td>
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<td>Berkeley's and Hume's philosophical systems.</td>
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<td>PHIL:4266</td>
<td>Kant</td>
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<td>Main ideas and major texts of Kant's metaphysics</td>
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<td>and epistemology; particular attention given to</td>
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<td>PHIL:4346</td>
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<td>Major issues concerning Frege's revolution in</td>
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<td>logic, Cantor's taming of the infinite, and</td>
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<td>Russellian synthesis of these revolutions to</td>
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<td>form Logicist thesis that all of pure</td>
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<td>and his logicism as a paradigm for a</td>
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<td>philosophical solution to mysteries of existence,</td>
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<td>number, infinite, motion, and Zeno paradoxes.</td>
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<td>PHIL:4373</td>
<td>Heidegger</td>
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<td>Main ideas and major texts of Martin Heidegger;</td>
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<td>given to Being and Time; focus on Heidegger's</td>
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<td>analyses of Being and being-in-the-world.</td>
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<td>PHIL:4375</td>
<td>Rawls's Political Philosophy</td>
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<td>Major works by John Rawls, selected secondary</td>
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<td>readings; contractarianism, concept of justice,</td>
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they seem to us to be? what reason do we have for thinking that things are as being systematically deceived right now? And if we can't, Can we rule out the possibility that we are dreaming or really know as much as we are inclined to think we do?

**PHIL:4377 Wittgenstein** 3 s.h.
Main ideas and major texts of Ludwig Wittgenstein; early and later periods; particular attention given to *Tractatus, Philosophical Investigations*, and development of Wittgenstein's thought.

**PHIL:4379 Quine** 3 s.h.
Evaluation of Quine's attempt to restructure philosophy so that ontological questions are questions of "what there is" and methods for answering such questions are methods of natural (empirical) sciences; central issues pertaining to Quine's thesis that this naturalization program also applies to physics, mathematics, logic; comparison of Dewey's pragmatist and evolutionary reconstruction in philosophy to that of Quine and others (e.g., Carnap, Russell, Wittgenstein); major themes involving Quine on set theory, modal logic, the a priori; and the thesis that meaning is translation and translation is indeterminate.

**PHIL:4480 Analytic Ethics** 3 s.h.
Exploration of central meta-ethical questions: Are there objective values, and if there are, can we gain knowledge of what has such value? Should we always act so as to bring about the best consequences? If not, why not? Can we derive moral conclusions from scientifically established facts about the world? If not, does this undermine the idea that we can offer sensible arguments for ethical conclusions?

**PHIL:4481 Issues in Philosophy of Law** 3 s.h.
Nature of law and legal interpretation; natural law theory and positivism; critical legal theories.

**PHIL:4482 History of Ethics** 3 s.h.
Thomas Hobbes' 1651 publication, *Leviathan*, set British moral philosophy on a new course, rejecting most of the presuppositions of theistic natural law theory, shocked and outraged many of his contemporaries, and set in motion a debate about the nature of morality that continues today in philosophical ethics; focus on debate between sentimentalists (Francis Hutcheson, David Hume, Adam Smith) who regarded morality as a matter of human attitudes and emotions, and rationalists (Samuel Clarke, Ralph Cudworth, Richard Price) who regarded morality as analogous to mathematics.

**PHIL:4485 Political Philosophy** 3 s.h.
Political philosophy topics; may include obligation to obey the law, secession, nature of rights, limits of state power, just distribution of property, feminist criticisms.

**PHIL:4586 Topics in Metaphysics** 3 s.h.
In-depth exploration of metaphysical problems: material constitution, persistence of objects and persons through time, problem of universals, mind-body problem, free will and determinism.

**PHIL:4587 Epistemology** 3 s.h.
Theories of nature, structure, and extent of knowledge and rational belief; investigation of questions: Do we really know as much as we are inclined to think we do? Can we rule out the possibility that we are dreaming or being systematically deceived right now? And if we can't, what reason do we have for thinking that things are as they seem to us to be?

**PHIL:4588 Philosophy of Mind** 3 s.h.
Foundational questions about the mind: What is the mind, and how is it related to the brain? What makes minds so special? How do we know if other animals, or even other people, have minds? Can things without brains, such as aliens or computers, think? What is consciousness? Are we mere machines, lacking free will, if neuroscientists can explain the mind?; recent research in related sciences including neuroscience, psychology, cognitive ethology (animal cognition).

**PHIL:4589 Philosophy of Language** 3 s.h.
Main issues in contemporary philosophy of language; topics may include theories of meaning, truth, belief, interpretation, translation, speech acts, performatives, rule following, reference, naming, propositional attitudes, metaphor. Same as LING:4589.

**PHIL:4590 Foundations of Cognitive Science** 3 s.h.
Cognitive science defined as the study of individual agency; its nature, mechanisms, and patterns; development of cognitive science from historical roots in psychology, computer science, neuroscience, philosophy, linguistics; key issues; motivations for and varieties of cognitive explanations; models of cognitive architecture; nature of information processing; relation between cognitive processes and experimental tasks; relation between cognitive and neural theories, models, explanations.

**PHIL:4691 Mathematical Logic** 3 s.h.
Presentation of logic as the science that studies kinds of structure; different axiom systems, decidability, model theoretic semantics, Gödel's incompleteness theorems; topics include nature of logic, mathematics, type-theories, set-theoretical paradoxes.

**PHIL:4692 Modal Logic** 3 s.h.
Presentation of systems of logic designed to capture concepts of necessity and possibility; different axiom systems, semantics, nonexistent objects; topics include nonclassical systems, nature of possible worlds, relevant entailment, transworld identity, and counterparts inhabiting parallel worlds.

**PHIL:4694 Philosophy of Science** 3 s.h.
Issues in the nature of science and scientific knowledge considered in greater depth; nature of causation, kinds of relations that might hold between sciences and scientific theories, and varieties of explanation. Requirements: prior course work in philosophy.

**PHIL:4696 Philosophy of the Human Sciences** 3 s.h.
Explanation and understanding, theorizing about human nature, reducibility of collective facts to facts about individuals, values and ideology, freedom and causality.

**PHIL:4798 Topics in Philosophy** 3 s.h.
A single philosopher or philosophical problem.

**Graduate**

**PHIL:6100 Seminar: Ancient Philosophy** 3 s.h.
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<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>PHIL:6200</td>
<td>Seminar: Modern Philosophy</td>
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<td>PHIL:6300</td>
<td>Seminar: Philosophical Analysis</td>
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<td>PHIL:6400</td>
<td>Seminar: Ethics</td>
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<td>PHIL:6510</td>
<td>Seminar: Metaphysics</td>
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<td>Seminar: Epistemology</td>
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<td>PHIL:6540</td>
<td>Seminar: Philosophy of Language</td>
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<td>PHIL:6620</td>
<td>Seminar: Philosophy of Science</td>
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<td>PHIL:6800</td>
<td>Seminar: Philosophy of Religion</td>
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<td>PHIL:7200</td>
<td>Research: History of Philosophy</td>
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<td>PHIL:7400</td>
<td>Research: Value Theory</td>
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<td>PHIL:7500</td>
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<td>PHIL:7600</td>
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<td>PHIL:7900</td>
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