

PHILOSOPHY

FALL 2016

COURSE OFFERINGS

Phil 1000.01	Introduction to Philosophy 2003 CH <>2015 H	Sherline
MW 10:00-10:50 am	Puzzles, paradoxes, and thought experiments. In this class we will look at a number of fascinating and mind-bending philosophical puzzles, paradoxes, and thought experiments, from a wide variety of different areas of philosophy, including metaphysics (the Ship of Theseus), philosophy of mind (the Turing test), knowledge (Gettier thought experiments), ethics (the Trolley problem), political philosophy (the original position), and more!.	
Plus one Friday discussion section	Discussion Sections held on Fridays: section 20 – 9:00-9:50, section 21 –10:00-10:50, section 22 – 10:00-10:50, section 23 – 11:00-11:50	
Phil 1000.02	Introduction to Philosophy 2003 CH <>2015 H	Goodin
TR 11:00 am-12:15 pm	This course explores such philosophical topics as God (his existence and his traits), metaphysics (the study of reality and being), and epistemology (the study of knowledge).	
Phil 2310.01	Philosophy of Religion 2003 CH	Goodin
TR 1:20-2:35 pm	Philosophical questions, arguments, and theories will be discussed within the various topics of religion (e.g., existence and nature of God, character of religious language, etc.)	
Phil 3100.01	History of Modern Philosophy: Rationalists	Goodin
MWF 11:00- 11:50 am	Part two of the history of philosophy sequence. The second great age of philosophy absorbed the influence of the new science during the 17th and 18th centuries. People to be studied include: Descartes, Spinoza and Leibniz.	
Phil 3140.01	Philosophy of Science	Griesmaier
TR 11:00-12:15 pm	We will identify various philosophical issues as they arise in the empirical sciences and engage in a thorough discussion of their relevance and role. The discussion will be organized around six key scientific concepts: evidence, experiment, modeling, causation, reduction, and realism.	
Phil 3220.01	Existentialism & Phenomenology	Hix
TR 9:35-10:50 am	A course on this topic might seek to emphasize <i>breadth</i> (as extensive a survey as possible of the many relevant authors), but we will seek to emphasize <i>depth</i> (as thorough a reading as time allows of a carefully selected key figure(s)). In this case, we will devote our attention to Nietzsche and Husserl, asking after the challenges they posed to previous philosophy, the implications of their ideas for later philosophy, ways each attempted to reconfigure subjectivity, and so on.	
Phil 3250.01	Global Justice 2003 G <> 2015 ASG	Sherline
MWF 1:10-2:00 pm	We'll examine some of the most serious and pressing problems of global justice facing us, such as global warming, mass migration, poverty and hunger. You'll learn about the different theories of global justice and how they apply to these problems. You'll also have an opportunity to develop an independent project at the end of the semester.	
Phil 3340.01	Philosophy in Literature: Utopia/Dystopia	Hix
TR 1:20-2:35 pm	In philosophy and in literature alike it is an important practice: to envision conditions (in nature, in society, or in both) that are better or worse than current conditions, as a way of seeing ourselves and our world more clearly. In this course, we will read together several utopian or dystopian works of philosophy and/or fiction (in the case of utopian/dystopian work, it can be hard to maintain that separation), to explore what their envisioned conditions might reveal to and about us. (Cross-listed w/ENGL 3340)	
Phil 4000/5000	Philosophy Writing	Lockwood
T 3:10-5:40 pm	In this course, we'll explore how to convey philosophical concepts (metaphysics, epistemology, and ethics) in a manner that is accessible to the public. We'll explore various short-forms used in poetry, fiction and nonfiction and adapt these to crafting works that are evocative and engaging, without sacrificing philosophical rigor. There is a pressing need for philosophers to connect with the public, as funding for higher education and the humanities is being hotly contested.	
Phil 4120/5120	Philosophy and 20th Century	Griesmaier
W 3:10-5:40 pm	The beginning of the 20th century witnessed a split between two philosophical traditions, now called 'analytical' and 'continental'. We will try to uncover the reasons for this split, its rationale (or lack thereof), and how the two traditions are not really all that far apart. While we make some forays into 'continental' philosophy, our emphasis will be on the analytic tradition.	
Phil 4300/5300	Topics in Ethics	Sherline
R 3:10-5:40 pm	The moral philosophy of Bernard Williams. In this seminar we'll concentrate on Bernard Williams, one of the greatest moral philosophers of the 20 th century, who was a brilliant, wide ranging, and imaginative thinker. Williams is fascinating in part because he was a forceful critic of much that goes on in conventional moral philosophy, and was always looking to the past, especially the Ancient Greeks, for fresh new ideas.	