PHIL 2500: INTRODUCTION TO SYMBOLIC LOGIC*
TR 2:30-3:45  ED COX
Introduction to the examination of correct reasoning using symbols to represent statements and relationships between them. This course covers sentential logic and some predicate logic.

PHIL 3000: INTRO SEMINAR IN PHILOSOPHY-CTW*
TR 1:00-2:15  ANDREW J. COHEN
Wealth. What is wealth? How is it created? What moral obligations do those of us who have it have to those who don’t? In this class, we will explore various ethical and economic issues involved in the creation of wealth. Our readings will be drawn from classical thinkers (both philosophers and economists) and contemporary philosophers. We will explore issues involving the origin and justification of private property and the role of prices and opportunity cost in market exchange. We may also discuss economic and ethical causes of the financial crisis, global poverty, and exploitation and sweatshop labor.

PHIL 3000: INTRO SEMINAR IN PHILOSOPHY-CTW*
TR 9:30-10:45  STEVE JACOBSON
This course focuses on topics in epistemology and metaphysics. A sample issue is: given that knowledge derives from the senses, how is it possible, if it all, to know that God exists, that there are moral facts (e.g., it is wrong to torture people just for fun), modal facts (e.g., it is not just true that everything is self-identical, but necessarily true), and facts about the minds of others. (After all, we do not see or otherwise sense the minds of others, or the goodness of acts, or God.) Issues such as this will be explored primarily in Western philosophy, and perhaps some non-Western traditions as well. In addition, the course emphasizes critical thinking through writing. Close attention will be given to the analytical skills involved in clarifying, defending, and evaluating beliefs and arguments.

PHIL 3010: ORIGINS OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY*
MW 12:00-1:15  ANNE FARRELL
Western philosophy has its roots in the ancient Mediterranean world. We will examine the works of philosophers from the 6th BC through the 2nd century AD. We will begin with the pre-Socratic philosophers, whose questions about the nature of reality gave rise to the first scientific investigations and eventually to philosophy. We’ll then move on to study Plato and Aristotle. After that we’ll enter into the Hellenistic period. Here we will consider the metaphysics, theory of knowledge and ethics of the Epicureans and the Stoics, including the Stoics’ attempt to find a criterion of certain knowledge.

PHIL 3020: HISTORY-WESTERN PHILOSOPHY II: MODERN*
TR 11:00-12:15  STEVE JACOBSON
This course covers major developments in the history of modern philosophy. Some developments from the Renaissance and Reformation will be covered, but briefly and mostly as background. The figures to be covered typically include: Hobbes, Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz, Locke, Berkeley, Hume, and Kant. The topics include: Materialism versus Idealism, The Mind/Body Problem, Empiricism versus Rationalism, The Problems of Induction and the External World, Proofs for the Existence of God, The Problem of Evil, and Free Will and Determinism. The format of the course is lecture and discussion.

PHIL 3060: EXISTENTIALISM*
TR 11:00-12:15  SEBASTIAN RAND
Existentialism is a modern rarity: a philosophical movement that played out primarily in popular culture. Its proponents were playwrights, essayists, filmmakers, journalists, novelists and guerrilla fighters—along with a professor or two. But what kind of philosophy did they produce, beyond a tendency to wear black and talk about death? What are the existentialists telling us to do? How are the messages of existentialism related to its reception in popular culture? And how can we account for the way existentialism, with its very European-looking origins, became a point of contact between the European tradition and 20th-century movements in Africana philosophy and Asian philosophy?

PHIL 3710: MARRIAGE AND FAMILY*
MW 12:00-1:15  CHRISTIE HARTLEY
In this course we will critically examine a number of topics having to do with legal marriage and the legal rights of parents and children. In recent years, there has been intense debate in the U.S. about the legal recognition of same-sex marriage. This discussion has led to arguments for more radical reforms for marriage law and even marital disestablishment. Furthermore, ideals of family life as well as views of the rights of parents and children have changed considerably in recent decades. We will explore views about children's rights, parents' obligations to children, and parental rights. We will pay special attention to issues of gender justice in the family when relevant.

PHIL 3720: CONTEMPORARY MORAL PROBLEMS
TR 2:30-3:45  STAFF
Selected moral issues, such as abortion, euthanasia, environmentalism, genetic engineering, feminism, animal rights, gay and lesbian rights, and political violence. Brief coverage of ethical theories as they relate to the issues at hand.

PHIL 3730: BUSINESS ETHICS
TR 5:30-6:45; MW 3:00-4:15  STAFF
Is it possible to do business without ethics? Is it more profitable to do business ethically? Do CEOs have a responsibility to anyone other than themselves? to their stockholders? their customers? the local community? the environment? Are international corporations different from mom-and-pop stores? If so, how and why? After an introduction to contemporary management and ethical theories, students will discuss cases and issues that address the economic questions.
PHIL 4075: TOPICS IN 19TH CENTURY PHILOSOPHY*  
TR 1:00-2:15  
JESSICA BERRY

What is justice? What does it require? What should be tolerated? We will begin this class by considering the nature of justice and its different facets in ordinary life. This will involve discussing fundamental moral questions regarding society and government. We will then focus on what should be tolerated (and what should not) and conclude with discussion of issues having to do with the roles of gender and race in society. We want to think about the way the social and political order is and the way it could and should be.

PHIL 4085: TOPICS IN HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY*  
MW 1:30-2:45  
ERIC WILSON

Desire, Emotion, and the Power of Reason: People often have a hard time controlling their desires and emotions. Spinoza described this as a form of bondage or slavery: "a man at the mercy of his emotions is not his own master, but is subject to fortune." What does this mean? If it is true, can we use the power of reason to become our own masters? Does reason provide the path to freedom and peace of mind? In this course, we’ll examine different approaches to these questions from philosophers such as Spinoza, Hume, and Kant.

PHIL 4090: TOPICS: CONTINENTAL PHILOSOPHY*  
TR 9:30-10:45  
SEBASTIAN RAND

Derrida and Deconstruction: This course offers an introductory survey of the work of Jacques Derrida. Derrida’s major book-length works can be difficult for students with little or no background in contemporary French philosophy and little familiarity with Derrida’s main historical interlocutors. Hence in this course we will read only short works by Derrida about short works by others, having first read the works Derrida is writing about. We will read Derrida and/or J. L. Austin, Walter Benjamin, Maurice Blanchot, Kant, The Declaration of Independence, and others.

PHIL 4100: EPISTEMOLOGY*  
MW 12:00-1:15  
STEVE JACOBSON

The course will cover classical and contemporary discussions regarding knowledge and justified belief. Roughly the first third or half of the course will be a survey of classical topics in epistemology—the problems of the external world, other minds, induction, for example. The remainder of the course will concentrate on contemporary discussions of topics such as the Gettier problem, skepticism, foundationalism, coherentism, reliability, contextualism, the internalist/externalist debate, theories of truth, verificationism, feminist and naturalized epistemology.

PHIL 4130: PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE*  
TR 7:15-8:30  
ANDREA SCARANTINO

Our philosophical reflections on science will touch upon four foundational issues: (1) Demarcation: What makes science different from non-science? (2) Theory Change: How does science change through time? When is a scientific change revolutionary? (3) Confirmation: How are scientific theories confirmed by evidence? (4) Explanation: What does it take scientifically to explain a given phenomenon? In dealing with such questions, we will draw on examples from biology, neuroscience, psychology, physics, anthropology, geology, and chemistry. The class requires at least minimal proficiency with baby logic and basic algebra.

PHIL 4230: PHILOSOPHY OF MIND*  
TR 2:30-3:45  
DAN WEISKOPF

What is the nature of the mind? How could we understand it if they do? Is the mind something nonphysical? If it is physical, is it anything over and above the brain? How can mental states make things happen in the physical world? How do minds represent events occurring outside of them? How do conscious sensations and experiences arise from unconscious matter? Can we have an experience of conscious experience? Finally, how is the mind integrated with the world outside the body, and might our minds be extended into the extra-bodily environment?

PHIL 4760: ETHICS AND CONTEMPORARY PUBLIC POLICY*  
TR 1:00-2:15  
ANDREW I. COHEN

This course offers a philosophical framework for understanding some leading controversies in public policy. Themes change each year; previous ones include: issues in religious freedom and free expression (such as rape jokes, Koran burning), issues in animal rights, immigration, sexual privacy, gender norms in child rearing, and many others. Course is also a platform for preparing for the (optional) southeastern Regional Ethics Bowl, where teams compete in assessing a set of several cases distributed in advance. Course features plenty of discussion, presentations, “mock” bowls, a term paper, and some smaller assignments.

PHIL 4780: NEUROETHICS*  
MW 3:00-4:15  
NICOLE VINCENT

Neuroethics considers how ethical theories inform neuroscientific practice and how neuroscientific discoveries inform ethical theorizing. Topics may include ethical protocols for neuroscience research, ethical and legal implications of neuroscientific research, and implications of neuroscience for debates about moral behavior and judgment.

PHIL 4800: SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY*  
TR 11:00-12:15  
ANDREW J. COHEN

What is justice? What does it require? What should be tolerated? We will begin this class by considering the nature of justice and its different facets in ordinary life. This will involve discussing fundamental moral questions regarding society and government. We will then focus on what should be tolerated (and what should not) and conclude with discussion of issues having to do with the roles of gender and race in society. We want to think about the way the social and political order is and the way it could and should be.

PHIL 4885: ADV TOPICS POLITICAL THEORY*  
MW 1:30-2:45  
PETER LINDSAY

What do contemporary political philosophers think about? How is political philosophy practiced today? What can political philosophers add to contemporary social science and humanities? What can they add to debates about politics (e.g., abortion, homelessness, income distribution)? The object of this seminar is to provide answers to these questions, and, in the process, to give students a good understanding of the current debates in political philosophy. Readings will be drawn from the most influential and thought-provoking works of the past twenty to thirty years. An effort will be made to accommodate to the particular interests of the students involved.