PHIL 3000: INTRO SEMINAR IN PHILOSOPHY-CTW*  
**MW 1:30-2:45**  
SANDRA DWYER  
*Truth, Falsity, and Lying*: How have important thinkers throughout history grappled with the concept of truth? Under what conditions have they found it to be justifiable to lie? How have ideas about the importance of truth-telling changed over time? This course will consider ideas about truth from analytic, continental and pragmatist philosophical traditions, including excerpts from Aristotle, Descartes, Locke, Kant, James, Moore, Arendt, Weil, Foucault, Alcoff, or others—based on student interest—let me know if there is another philosopher you would like to add (contemporary or not).

PHIL 3010: ORIGINS OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY*  
**MW 3:00-4:15**  
ANNE FARRELL  
Western philosophy has its roots in the ancient Mediterranean world. We will examine the works of philosophers from the 6th century 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 the ethics of the Epicureans and the Stoics, including the Stoics’ attempt to find a criterion of certain knowledge.

PHIL 3020: EARLY MODERN PHILOSOPHY*  
**TR 1:00-2:15**  
STEVE JACOBSON  

PHIL 3060: EXISTENTIALISM*  
**TR 11:00-12:15**  
SEBASTIAN RAND  
Existentialism is a modern rarity: a philosophical movement that unfolded 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 fashionable nihilism? What are the existen
tialists telling us about who we are and what we do? How did their reflections contribute to the development of social critique? And how, or why, did 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 3320: PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION*  
**TR 11:00-12:15**  
TIM O’KEEFE  
In this course, we will explore questions such as the following: if God has foreknowledge of actions, can I still be free and responsible? Can morality depend on God’s will, and if there is no God, does this have an impact on morality? Is there an afterlife, and if not, is death something I should fear? Is it possible to be reincarnated as another person or another animal? Does the vast suffering in the world give us good reason to believe God does not exist? What is faith, and can believing in God on the basis of faith be justified?

PHIL 3710: SEX AND LOVE*  
**MW 3:00-4:15**  
CHRISTIE HARTLEY  
This course is a philosophical examination of topics having to do with sex and love. In the first part of the course, we consider the moral significance of marriage and marriage’s relationship to sex and love. Then we consider what form of marriage, if any, the state should or must recognize. In the next part of the course, we discuss parental love and childrearing as we consider how best to understand children’s rights and parental obligations. Last we consider recent work in social and political philosophy concerning the buying and selling of sex, especially as it concerns gender justice.

PHIL 3730: BUSINESS ETHICS  
**Two sections: MW 1:30-2:45; TR 2:30-3:45**  
STAFF  
Is trust required for business transactions? Do CEOs have a duty to anyone other than stockholders? Who are the stakeholders in publicly traded corporations? Which management theory is best for ensuring long-term profits? This course aims to address these questions by strengthening students’ ability to isolate ethical aspects of business practices and acquainting students with major ethical perspectives and current management theories in order to provide a foundation for negotiating problems when they arise in students’ own working lives. This is, therefore, an applied ethics course aimed at increasing students’ decision-making skills.

PHIL 3810: INTRO TO PHILOSOPHY, POLITICS, AND ECONOMICS (Crosslisted with PHIL 3720)  
**TR 1:00-2:15**  
ANDREW J. COHEN  
We will use tools from philosophy, political science, and economics to analyze moral and political issues. We will delve into ongoing debates about the nature of good political and economic institutions, as well as the policies and practices best suited for creating and sustaining them. In particular, we will discuss the moral status of property and markets (and whether some sales ought to be prohibited), the nature of distributive justice, liberty and paternalism, and the use of economic models to understand the behavior of voters and policymakers. 3810 is the Gateway course for the PPE concentration in the BIS major.

PHIL 3855: TOPICS IN POLITICAL THEORY  
**Two sections: MW 12:00-1:15; TR 11:00-2:15**  
PETER LINDSAY  
*Modern Political Philosophy*. This course looks at the major political works of Machiavelli, Locke, Rousseau, J. S. Mill and Marx. In so doing, it examines the questions that inform much of modern thinking: Why should people obey political authority? What is the purpose of a state? What are its legitimate powers? What distinguishes a good government from a bad one? In looking at how each of these thinkers answers these questions, students will consider what distinguishes good answers from bad ones, and, ultimately, the answers that they themselves would defend.
PHIL 4030: TOPICS: ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY*  
TR 1:00-2:15  
TIM O’KEEFE

*Piety and the Gods in Ancient Philosophy. The notion of divinity is central to ancient metaphysics, cosmology, and ethics. We will explore topics such as: how the theme of 'making yourself divine' functions in the ethics of Plato, Aristotle, and Epicurus; how god is said to explain the motions of the cosmos for Plato, Aristotle and the Stoics, and the Epicurean arguments against the gods having any role in the cosmos. We will also consider fate and freedom in the Stoics and Epicureans; what virtues the gods possess and which ones they lack, and the Pyrrhonian skeptics' contention that they can be pious without having beliefs.

However, we strongly encourage students to take Phil 3000 (Intro Seminar in Philosophy) before taking 4000-level classes.

PHIL 4500: SYMBOLIC LOGIC*  
MW 3:00-4:15  
ED COX

This course will cover methods and theory of contemporary formal logic. This includes the following: (1) Symbolization of ordinary English into symbolic notation, for both sentential and predicate logic; (2) Semantics of sentential and predicate logic: truth value assignments and truth tables and truth trees for sentential logic, and interpretations and truth trees for predicate logic; (3) Methods of proof for sentential and predicate logic, and (4) Basic metatheory of sentential and predicate logic: soundness and completeness of the truth tree method and derivation systems. Prerequisite: grade of B or higher in 2500.

PHIL 4050: TOPICS: MODERN PHILOSOPHY*  
TR 4:00-5:15  
ERIC WILSON

Human Nature and Morality. Does all human behavior boil down to self-love? Is it possible to be motivated by genuine concern for others or a respect for something "higher" or more "noble" than one's own interests? Do the rules and ideals of morality call on us to deny or suppress our real nature? Or does morality tell us how to express the best side of it? In this course we'll examine these questions and others. Our focus will be on great historical works by philosophers such as Kant, Hume, Mandeville, Hobbes, and Rousseau.

PHIL 4085: TOPICS: HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY*  
TR 1:00-2:45  
GREG MOORE

This course introduces students to the practice of intellectual history and explores key themes in European thought from the Middle Ages to the early nineteenth century. It is not an exhaustive examination of the dominant beliefs, theories and philosophies, nor can it be. We will, then, approach the subject guided by certain leading ideas and trace their evolution over time: namely, self, society and nature. In other words, we'll be looking at how Europeans understood themselves (as human subjects), their relationship to one another and to the wider physical world.

PHIL 4330: PHILOSOPHY OF MIND*  
TR 5:30-6:45  
DAN WEISKOPF

In this course we will investigate some central philosophical questions about the mind. These include: Is the mind something nonphysical? If it is physical, is it anything over and above the brain? How do conscious sensations and experiences arise from unconscious matter? Can we have a science of conscious experience? How is the mind integrated with the world outside the brain and body? In addition, we will investigate the nature of everyday mental states such as belief, emotion, desire, imagination, dreams, and memory. Finally, we will consider problems of selfhood and identity, self-knowledge and deception, mental disorders, and madness.

PHIL 4530: PHILOSOPHY OF LANGUAGE*  
MW 1:30-2:45  
STEVE JACOBSON

This course covers such topics as—such as meaning, reference, verificationism, "use" theories of meaning, speech act theory, Grice's program, rigid designators, natural kind terms, and so on. Special attention will be given to the bearing of issues about language on philosophical theories regarding ethics, metaphysics, epistemology, and logic.

PHIL 4780: NEUROETHICS  
MW 5:30-6:45  
JASON SHEPHARD

Neuroethics studies moral issues arising in connection with the sciences of the mind, particularly neuroscience. Neuroethics is a relatively new interdisciplinary field covering two main areas: the ethics of neuroscience, which deals with the moral issues that arise from emerging technologies and findings of neuroscience, and the neuroscience of ethics, which applies research on the brain to morality. We will cover topics in each area, likely including neuro-enhancement, mind reading, mental disorders, moral responsibility and free will, moral cognition, and the self.

PHIL 4040: ISSUES IN PHILOSOPHY*  
TR 1:00-2:15  
EYAL AHARONI

Cognitive Psychology. This course explores human cognition and the science of the mind. We will study the mental and neurobiological processes involved in everyday experiences such as perception, memory, language, problem solving, and decision-making.