



PHIL. 100 - Introduction to Philosophy

**A) Lec/Dis: TR 9:30-10:45
Prof. : Deborah Haar**

With an average of 2.5 quintillion bytes of data produced each day, we are decidedly in the era of big data. As science and industry grapple with the challenges these vast quantities of data pose, philosophical questions have emerged. In this course we will consider some of these questions such as: How do the volume of data and vast processing power change the ways we learn about the world? What are the ethical implications for the privacy of all the data that is being collected on us?. (Gen. Ed.: This course satisfies the Individual and Society requirement.)

**B) Lec: MW 10:0-11:50/Dis: F 9, 10 or 11
Prof.: Sally Sedgwick**

Who am I? How am I different from other creatures, from other individuals? What is the source of my identity, and is my identity something I can control? What does it mean to be human? How can I make my life meaningful? We will consider these questions with the help of classic as well as contemporary philosophical works. (Gen. Ed.: This course satisfies the Individual and Society requirement.)

**PHIL 101 - Critical and Analytical Reasoning
Prof.: TBD**

Succeed in college and beyond by learning critical thinking! Critical thinking will enable you to better understand, evaluate, and defend the beliefs that make up your worldview, as well as the competing beliefs offered by others. In this course, we will learn how to analyze, evaluate and criticize arguments. We will then apply these skills to various forms of reasoning offered in academic and non-academic contexts. These are the skills you need to do well in college and to ace tests like the MCAT and the GRE (Gen. Ed.: This course satisfies the Individual and Society requirement.)

**A) Lec/Dis: MW 8:00-9:15
B) Lec/Dis: MW 6:00-8:30**



PHIL. 102 - Introductory Logic

Information is all around you. It is stored in books, on computers, in the rings of a tree, in your brain. Logic is the study of the most basic property of information: that you can put two pieces of information together to make a new piece of information. This process is called inference and it is at the heart of what it means to be a thinker. In logic, we study inference by establishing precise rules for what makes a good inference. In this course you will learn principles of inference that will be useful to you in any activity that requires careful thought. You will improve your ability to make and evaluate arguments, and you will gain a greater appreciation for precision in language. (Gen ed.: This course satisfies the Natural World requirement.)

**A) Lec: MW 12:00-12:50/Dis: F 11,12 or 1
Prof.: Aidan Gray
B) Lec/Dis: 6:00-8:30
Prof.: TBD**

**PHIL. 105 -Science and Philosophy
Lec/Dis: TR 3:30-4:45
Prof. : TBD**

An exploration of central philosophical (and/or religious) issues as they arise in the sciences. Readings include both scientific (e.g. physics or biology) and philosophical works, and may be drawn from various periods. . (Gen ed.: This course satisfies the Natural World requirement.)

**PHIL 108 - What is Freedom?
Lec: WF 10:00-10:50/ Dis: M 10 or 11
Prof.: Will Small**

Introduction to philosophy through an investigation of freedom. What is freedom, and why do we value it? Do we have free will? What limitations on individual freedom by society are legitimate? What is a free society? Class Schedule Information: To be properly registered, students must enroll in one Lecture and one Discussion. (Gen. Ed.: This course satisfies the Individual and Society requirement.)

NEED ADVICE ABOUT PHILOSOPHY COURSES? Feel free to ask your favorite teacher, or Departmental Advisor Mr. Albert Hernandez (805 University Hall,

ahern093@uic.edu), or DUS Prof. John Whipple (jwhipple@uic.edu)



**PHIL. 110 Philosophy of Love and Sex
Lec: MW 12-12:50/Dis F 10, 11, 12 or 1.
Prof.: Anne Eaton**

What is it to love someone as a lover rather than a parent, sibling, or friend? What is the nature of sexual desire and how does it relate to love, to sexual activity and sexual pleasure? WARNING: Among the topics that may be discussed are sexual intercourse of various sorts, perversion, masturbation, trans-gender identity, homosexuality, prostitution, pornography, pedophilia, incest, bestiality, and rape. (Gen. Ed.: This course satisfies the Individual and Society requirement.)

**PHIL. 112 Morality and the Law
Lec: MW 4:30-5:45
Prof.: Atanacio Hernandez**

What is law? Where does it come from? Do we have a moral duty to obey it? In this course, we'll consider these questions by looking at the writings of Hart, Fuller, Finnis, and others. (Gen. Ed.: This course satisfies the Individual and Society requirement.)

**PHIL. 116 Medical Ethics
Lec: TR 8:00-9:15
Prof.: TBD**

Moral issues as they arise in medical contexts, including such topics as abortion, euthanasia, paternalism, allocation of medical resources, and psychiatric issues.

PHIL. 201 - Theory of Knowledge

Lec/Dis: TR 12:30-1:45

Prof.: Samuel Fleischacker

In this class we will examine some classical and contemporary discussions of what we know, especially in the face of challenges from skepticism. Can we know anything? Can we know our selves? Can we know whether there is a God, or any of the other things central to religious belief? What are the proper or best foundations for science? To what extent is our knowledge based on reason, on our senses, or on the testimony of other people? Readings from Descartes, Hume, Kant, Russell, Wittgenstein, as well as some philosophers of more recent vintage

PHIL. 202 Philosophy of Psychology

Lec: MW 9:00-9:50/Dis: F 8 or 9

Prof.: David Hilbert

Almost everyone will agree that we have minds and we have bodies. What's less clear is exactly how our minds and bodies are related. Is there really just one thing with two ways of describing it? Or are there two very different things that may or may not interact with each other. In the first part of the course we will look at a range of answers to questions concerning the relation between mind and body and consider their strengths and weaknesses. One important activity involving both mind and body is the use of the senses to find out about the world around us. In the second part of the course we will be focused on questions concerning the individual senses from both a scientific and a philosophical perspective

PHIL. 204 Introduction to the Philosophy of Science

Lec: TR 11:00-11:50/Dis: F 11 or 12

Prof.: Jon Jarrett

Whether one approaches science generally, focusing on those features that cut across the boundaries of individual scientific disciplines, or one addresses issues associated with one or more of the special sciences (physics, biology, chemistry, sociology, etc.), science serves as a rich source of philosophical questions. The primary goal of this course is to provide students with a solid grounding for the pursuit of answers to such questions. Topics to be covered include: scientific reasoning, the structure of scientific theories, the nature of scientific laws, the confirmation of hypotheses by evidence, scientific explanation, the realism/instrumentalism debate, logical empiricism, scientific revolutions, and more.

PHIL. 210 - Symbolic Logic

Lec: TR 3:30-4:45

Prof.: Peter Hylton

The focus of this course will be first-order quantification theory. We will begin by reviewing truth-functional logic, treating it in a somewhat more abstract and rigorous way than in Philosophy 102. We will then introduce quantifiers and their use to symbolize English sentences. We will set up a natural deduction system for first-order logic and consider meta-theoretical questions that arise about such a system—in particular, its soundness and completeness. (Gen ed.: This course satisfies the Natural World requirement.)

Note: The course is designed as a continuation of Philosophy 102, and should be accessible to students who have mastered the material of that (or a similar) course. Students who have not taken Philosophy 102 at UIC should get in touch with me in the first week of classes or earlier.

PHIL. 211 Inductive Logic and Decision Making Lec: TR 2:00-3:15

Prof.: Jon Jarrett

Most of the conclusions we draw and decisions we make in ordinary life are based on inductive, rather than deductive reasoning. An inductively strong argument contains premises whose truth confers only a high degree of probability on the truth of its conclusion. This course studies philosophical issues associated with inductive logic. We will examine the various interpretations of the concept of probability itself and explore some consequences for understanding scientific rationality, confirmation theory (the relationship between hypotheses and evidence), and decision-making in the face of uncertainty (i.e., gambling). Though no significant body of technical material will be presupposed, we will develop and make use of relevant pieces of elementary mathematics, set theory, and formal logic as needed.

PHIL. 223 History of Modern Philosophy I: Descartes and His Successors

Lec: M 3:00-4:15

Prof.: Tyler Hanck

The philosophy of Rene Descartes marks the advent of the Modern Period. Although it attracted devoted followers, Cartesians were criticized by a diverse group of thinkers: Idealists (Leibniz), Materialists (Hobbes), and Empiricists (Locke) alike. This class introduces students, via primary texts, to Descartes' most important ideas and some of his most formidable critics.

NATIONAL STATISTICS show that Philosophy students rule the LSAT, GRE, and GMAT and are accepted at a very high rate to medical school

PHIL. 232 Sex Roles: Moral and Political Issues

Lec: MW 9:30-10:45

Prof.: Anne Eaton

What is gender? What sorts of disadvantage and injustice have a basis in gender? How do these intersect with disadvantages and injustices based on other forms of social identity such as race, class, ability, and size? This course does not aim to present definitive answers to these questions but instead to provide you with conceptual tools that will help you to develop your own informed, nuanced and careful views.

PHIL. 299 - Latin American Philosophy

Lec/Dis: MWF 1-1:50

Prof.: Alessandro Moscaritolo

What is Latin American philosophy? Given Latin America's enormous ethnic, national, and socioeconomic diversity, does it really make sense to speak of 'Latin American Philosophy'? Is there really such a thing as the Latin American identity? How have the European conquest, the independence wars, and more recent events influenced philosophical thinking in Latin America? How can Latin American thought help us address contemporary philosophical, social, and political issues? This course will offer you an overview of Latin American thought from pre-Hispanic times to the present with a view to answering these questions.

PHIL. 300 Fundamentals of Philosophical Discourse

Lec/Dis: TR 11:00-12:15

Prof.: Anthony Laden

Do you ever feel, while writing a paper, that you don't really know what you are doing, or what, exactly, your teachers are looking for? Then this course is for you. Learn to write and talk about writing with clarity and confidence. Learn to present ideas and arguments with the same ease as when you talk about physical objects. Get detailed weekly feedback and coaching on your writing, and all aspects of writing philosophy papers.

PHIL.406 Philosophy of Language

Lec/Dis: MW 9:30 -10:45

Prof.: Aidan Gray

This is a course in the philosophy of language and the philosophy of mind. In it, we will seek to understand the relationship between first-person thought and first-person reference. That is, we will ask: what is the meaning of words like "I", "me", and "myself"? And how do those words relate to the special kind of thought that goes under the name first-person thought, or self-conscious thought? The course will begin by reading classic works in the theory of reference and will then proceed to examine contemporary debates about first-person reference.

PHIL. 428 - Topics in Ancient Philosophy

Lec/Dis: TR 12:30-1:45

Prof.: Constance Meinwald

In this course we will examine Plato's metaphysics. Particular attention will be paid to his famous theory of forms. We will consider issues such as whether forms are really the perfect instances supposed by phrases like "the Platonic ideal of the banana split," a way Plato tried out for mathematizing *the* Forms, and whether Plato was able to identify a way of thinking of forms that eluded famous problems raised by himself and by his student Aristotle. This course can satisfy either a history requirement for the philosophy major or it can count as the equivalent to philosophy 403 (metaphysics).

PHIL. 429 - Special Studies in the History of Philosophy

Lec/Dis: R 3:30-6:00

Prof.: Samuel Fleischacker

Does art offer us a kind of truth that is radically different from scientific truth? What are art and science anyway? Martin Heidegger explores these questions in a series of fascinating texts that he wrote after *Being and Time*; several of them also amount to a peculiar but intriguing interpretation of Kant. Later, he wrote several essays on various German poets, trying to draw philosophical ideas out of their poetry. We will read these texts closely, and consider how plausible it is to give art the role that Heidegger attributes to it. Pre-requisites: Some exposure to Kant's critical philosophy is recommended but not required. This course will satisfy one of the breadth requirements in the history of philosophy for the philosophy major.