

## **PHIL 121 - Introduction to Philosophy 2 Course Outline**

**Approval Date:** 04/08/2010

**Effective Date:** 08/13/2017

### **SECTION A**

**Unique ID Number** CCC000304899

**Discipline(s)** Philosophy

**Division** Arts and Humanities

**Subject Area** Philosophy

**Subject Code** PHIL

**Course Number** 121

**Course Title** Introduction to Philosophy 2

**TOP Code/SAM Code** 1509.00 - Philosophy / E - Non-Occupational

**Rationale for adding this course to the curriculum** Update textbooks

**Units** 3

**Cross List** N/A

**Typical Course Weeks**

**Total Instructional Hours**

**General Education Information:**

**SECTION C**

**Course Description**

**Repeatability** May be repeated 0 times

**Catalog Description** Introduces students to the ideas of major Western philosophers from the early 17th Century to the present and develops students' critical thinking and problem-solving skills.

**Schedule Description**

**SECTION D**

**Condition on Enrollment**

**1a. Prerequisite(s):** *None*

**1b. Corequisite(s):** *None*

**1c. Recommended**

ENGL 120 or above

**1d. Limitation on Enrollment:** *None*

**SECTION E**

**Course Outline Information**

**1. Student Learning Outcomes:**

- A. Examine and evaluate the major philosophical systems of the Western world from 17th century to present-day philosophers.
- B. Critically analyze philosophical systems applying analytic a priori propositions and synthetic a posteriori propositions to the logical analysis.

**2. Course Objectives:** Upon completion of this course, the student willstletto

- A. Introduction to critical thinking: deductive and inductive reasoning; syllogisms; the major logical fallacies; metaphor; logical relatedness; cognitive and emotive meanings; extended arguments; authoritative; substantive and motivational warrants; classification and analogy; ambiguity and equivocation; analytic a priori and synthetic a posteriori propositions.
- B. Developing critical-thinking skills and applying the above-mentioned logical tools to the various arguments inherent in the topics which follow.
- C. What Philosophy is - goals, methods, and impact on society.
- D. Descartes: Radical Doubt and Dualism – the importance of radical doubt – scientific foundations for doubt: Galileo – the influence of St. Anselm
- E. Spinoza's Monistic System – contra Descartes – Stoic Influences – his historical impact – fallacies
- F. Leibniz and Monadology
- G. Locke's Epistemology and Its Influence on His Social Philosophy – the Influence of His Social Philosophy on the Founding Fathers of the USA (Declaration of Independence): the contract theory
- H. Berkeley and the Necessity of God – comparison with Descartes – why he disagrees with Locke
- I. Hume, Radical Thinker and Advocate of Emotional Decision-Making – his inconsistencies; why he disagrees with Locke and Berkeley; his impact (IQ test, Hume's Utilitarianism)
- J. Kant: The Radical New - Why he disagrees with his predecessors; Kant's impact; critical assessments; Kant's Deontological Ethics as derived from his Theory of Knowledge. The importance of Kant.
- K. Hegel: Logic: Identity in .71 Tm081.25 Tm0 .73 468.36 468.26 reW\*nBT/F6 11.04 Tf1 0 5



