



PHIL. 100 – Introduction to Philosophy

A) **Lec: TR 12:30-1:20/Dis: F 9, 10, or 11**
Prof. G. Sinkler

The course will provide a general introduction to some of the central problems in philosophy. For example, what do we know, and how do we know it? Does a supremely perfect being exist? Do we have free will? What is the nature of morality? Readings will be from classic and contemporary sources. This course satisfies the Individual and Society requirement.

B) **Lec/Dis: W 5:30-8: Instructor and topics**
Nader Shoaibi

A general introduction to some central questions, methods and texts of philosophy. Different sections take up different questions. This course satisfies the Individual and Society requirement.

PHIL 101 – Critical Thinking 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 (This course satisfies the Individual and Society requirement)

Lec/Dis TR 8:00-9:15am Alessandro Moscaritolo

Lec/Disc MW 3:00-4:15 Resz Hadisi



PHIL. 102 - Introductory Logic

The basic concepts of symbolic logic are introduced and applied to a small fragment of English. Students will acquire the ability to analyze arguments in a rigorous way and to translate from ordinary English into symbolic logic, and vice versa. Students will also learn how to construct proofs using the tree method and natural deduction. The objective of the course is to train students to think, read, and write more critically. Satisfies the Quantitative Reasoning Requirement/Natural World

A) **Lec: MW 11:00-11:50/Dis: F 9,10, or 11**
Prof. Almotahari

B) **Lec/Dis T 5:30-8 Nicolas Garcia Mills**

PHIL 107 – What is Art?

Lec/Dis: MWF 10:00-10:50 Zac Harmom

In this course, we will consider questions like: What is art? Why do we value it? Why are some things considered art while others are not? How do we evaluate and interpret works of art? What should we do about works that we consider morally objectionable? Throughout the term, we will try to ground our abstract thinking about art with examples drawn from the visual arts, music and literature.

PHIL. 108 – What is Freedom?

Lec: MW 12:00-12:50/Dis: F 11 or 12 Prof. W. 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?

NEED ADVICE ABOUT PHILOSOPHY COURSES? Feel free to ask your favorite teacher, or Departmental Advisor Mr Albert Hernandez (805 University Hall, ahern093@las.uic.edu), or DUS Prof. John Whipple (jwhipple@uic.edu)



PHIL. 115 – Death Lec TR 11-11:50/Dis F 9, 10 or 11

Prof. C. Meinwald

We will all inevitably face death. What does this mean for us? It is not obvious what attitude to take to either our own death or those of people we care about. In this class we will take a philosophical approach to death. We ask questions like: Is death always bad, and why? Is it rational to fear death? Would immortality be preferable? Can things that happen after we die affect us? Does death give meaning to life, or rob it of meaning? Satisfies the Individual and Society Requirement.

PHIL. 116 - Medical Ethics

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

Lec/Dis MWF 10-10:50 Michael Hurwitz

Lec/Dis MWF 12-12:50 Francesco Peaci



PHIL. 201 Theory of Knowledge

MWF 10-10:50 Bill D'Alessandro

Basic issues concerning Knowledge of the external world, other minds, scientific laws, and necessary truths

PHIL. 202 – Philosophy of Psychology

Lec: MW 9:00-9:50/Dis: F 8 or 9 Prof. D. Hilbert

We have minds and we have brains and the two are clearly connected. But what exactly is the relation between mind and body? Are they separate but interacting, only one thing with two different descriptions, or is the mind nothing at all? Does the question even make sense?

PHIL. 204 – Introduction to the Philosophy of Science

Lec/Dis MW 3-4:15 Brandon Kidd

The nature of scientific observation, explanation, and theories; confirmation of laws and theories; the relation between the physical and social sciences.

PHIL. 210 – Symbolic Logic

Lec/Dis MWF 11-11:50 Prof. J. Jarrett

This course provides (1) a review of truth-functional logic, the main focus of Philosophy 102 (which is a prerequisite for this course), and (2) a thorough treatment of the principles regarding semantics and formal proof in first-order predicate logic ("quantification theory") with identity. We will examine a handful of more advanced topics as time permits. Natural World

PHIL. 221 – Ancient Philosophy II: Aristotle and His Successors Lec/Dis: TR 2-3:15 Prof. C. Meinwald

The course will provide a general introduction to Aristotle. We will read selections from his works in order to identify his views on what there is, on scientific explanation, and in ethics. We set Aristotle in context in which he developed his relation to the program of Plato and the Academy.



PHIL. 224 – History of Modern Philosophy II: Kant and His Predecessors Lec/Dis TR 12"30-1:45 Tyler Hanck

Immanuel Kant did for philosophy what Copernicus did for astronomy: he challenged basic assumptions that had for decades gone unquestioned and proposed an entirely new way to see the world and our relation to it. This course introduces students to Kant's revolutionary approach to philosophy and to the Early Modern period it brought to a close. Topics to be covered include the limits to knowledge and reason, the distinction between experience and reality, and the nature of space, time and matter.

PHIL. 227 – Continental Philosophy I: Phenomenology and Existentialism Lec/Dis MW 3-4:15 Nick Curry

Existentialism and Phenomenology are two schools of philosophy that focus closely on lived human experience. As such, they are interested in such issues as alienation, anxiety, angst, boredom, the meaning of life, emotion, imagination, and perception. This course will survey the major thinkers of these traditions, including Kierkegaard, Nietzsche, Sartre, Camus, and Heidegger. Additionally, we will examine some literary works that emerge from these ways of thinking.

PHIL. 230 – Ethics and Political Philosophy

Lec/Dis TR 11-12:15 Prof. A. Laden

What is justice? What might a just society look like, and what are some of the means of making our own society more just? An exploration of the relation of justice to other fundamental ideas in political philosophy like rights, equality, and democracy. The aim will be to think clearly about these concepts in order to think about pressing social and political questions: e.g. education and opportunity, taxation and the concentration of wealth, social movements and democratic change.

NATIONAL STATISTICS SHOW that philosophers rule the LSAT, GRE, and GMAT and are accepted at a very high rate to medical school!

PHIL. 410 – Introductory to Formal Logic

MWF 1-1:50 Prof. J. Jarrett

In contemporary philosophy much use is made of technical machinery of various sorts. Many topics in metaphysics, epistemology, and the philosophy of science, for example, rely on a familiarity with tools from logic, mathematics, probability theory, etc. In this course we will focus on developing a good understanding of these tools.

PHIL. 422 – Medieval Philosophy

TR 2-3:15 Prof. G. Sinkler

The course will provide an overview of philosophy as it was practiced during the Middle Ages in the Latin-speaking West. The work of authors such as Augustine, Anselm, and Aquinas will be explored on topics ranging from the nature of change to the compatibility of reason and religion.

PHIL. 423 – Early Modern Philosophy

R 3:30-6 Prof. J. Whipple

G. W. Leibniz is one of the central figures in the history of Western philosophy. His striking ideas on topics like substance, causation, human freedom, necessity and contingency, and the problem of evil are still being discussed today. In this course we will examine these topics through the lens of Leibniz's views on how philosophy ought to be communicated to people in writing. Leibniz thought that many of his ideas were far removed from what people ordinarily believed. If he presented his views straightforwardly to people they would misunderstand them and reject them. Leibniz thought it was necessary to use a range of subtle rhetorical strategies to gradually reveal his views to his audience so that they could make the journey from common opinions to esoteric truth.

PHIL. 432 – Topics in Ethics

T 3:30-6 Prof. W. Small

Elizabeth Anscombe's Ethics and Philosophy of Action. Elizabeth Anscombe (1919-2001) was one of the great philosophers of the 20th century. Her work is strikingly original, and brings to bear insights of Aristotle and Aquinas through the lens of her friend and mentor, Ludwig Wittgenstein. In this course we will focus on her work in ethics and the philosophy of action: her rejection of consequentialism, her insistence on absolute prohibitions and the distinction between intended and foreseen consequences of actions, and her claim that "it is not profitable for us at present to do moral philosophy" in the absence of an "adequate philosophy of psychology" (i.e. philosophical understanding of such concepts as 'action', 'intention', 'wanting'). We will read essays by Anscombe, her contemporaries, and her commentators to understand these claims, and make a close study of her masterpiece, Intention, in which she attempts to do the philosophy of psychology without which ethics cannot be done.