

**PHILOSOPHY MINOR**

The minor in philosophy consists of 16 units in philosophy, of which at least 6 must be upper division.

**COURSES****PHILOSOPHY (Phil)****1. Introduction to Philosophy (4)**

Introduction to the basic issues, disputes and methods of traditional and contemporary philosophy, including theory of knowledge, ethics, metaphysics, religion and social theory. Development of skills in analysis, logical thinking and self-expression.

**10. Self, Religion, and Society (3)**

Conceptions of human nature; nature and varieties of religion; personal and social implications and values of religion.

**25. Methods of Reasoning (4)**

Principles and methods of valid inference. Typical topics: forms of deductive inference, basic types of inductive inference, common pitfalls in moral reasoning, problems in reasoning due to the nature of language, and common fallacies found in arguments in everyday life.

**45. Elementary Deductive Logic (4)**

Basic concepts and methods of deductive logic with emphasis on truth-functional logic. Development of skills in deductive techniques.

**100. Philosophy of Life (3) (Former Phil 135T section)**

Survey of principal perspectives and contributions of philosophers to problems and issues concerning the nature and quality of human life. Topics discussed include: meaning of life, examination of life styles, God and the supernatural, death and immortality, nature of morality.

**101. Ancient Philosophy (3)**

Development of Western Philosophy from its beginning; the emergence of critical theory, doctrines and schools of thought in Greek and Roman culture. Topics considered may include: "pre-Socratic" philosophy; the work of Plato and Aristotle; Epicurus and the Atomists; Stoicism.

**102. Medieval Philosophy (3)**

Consideration of Western Philosophy—its development, principal figures and schools of thought—from late classical times through the Middle Ages: Neo-Platonism, Augustine to Anselm; Abelard; Theology, "scholastic" thought and revival of Aristotle; Aquinas; the rise of nominalism; William of Ockham.

**103. Bacon to Kant (3)**

Development of early modern philosophy: the search for new scientific methods—Bacon, Descartes, Spinoza, Newton and Locke; empiricism and skepticism—Berkeley and Hume; rationalist metaphysics—Leibniz; influences on moral and political thought—the Enlightenment; Rousseau; Kant's Critical philosophy.

**104. Nineteenth Century Philosophy (3)**

Consideration of the principal figures and systems of thought in philosophy after Kant: the development of Idealism; Hegel and his critics; influential concepts of evolution and historical change; Marxism; Comte's positivism; J. S. Mill; irrationalist currents; Kierkegaard and Nietzsche.

**105. Twentieth Century Philosophy (3) (Former Phil 107)**

Principal developments in philosophy after 1900. Figures and movements include: logical atomism, logical positivism, linguistic analysis, pragmatism, phenomenology, existentialism, G. E. Moore, Russell, Wittgenstein, Whitehead, Dewey, Santayana, Husserl, Heidegger, Sartre, Austin, Ryle, Strawson, Carnap, Ayer.