

# PHIL 133 - World Philosophy Course Outline

**Approval Date:** 01/12/2017 **Effective Date:** 06/10/2017

> SECTION A Unique ID Number CCC000071421 Discipline(s) Philosophy Division Arts and Humanities Subject Area Philosophy Subject Code PHIL Course Number 133 Course Title World Philosophy TOP Code/SAM Code 1509.00 - Philosophy / E - Non-Occupational

Rationale for adding this course to the curriculum Textbook update.

Units 3

Cross List N/A

Typical Course Weeks 18

**Total Instructional Hours** 

**Contact Hours** 

Lecture 54.00

Lab 0.00

Activity 0.00

Work Experience 0.00

Outside of Class Hours 108.00

**Total Contact Hours** 54

Total Student Hours 162

Open Entry/Open Exit No

Maximum Enrollment

Grading Option Letter Grade or P/NP

**Distance Education Mode of Instruction** 

SECTION B

# **General Education Information:**

#### **SECTION C**

**Course Description** 

**Repeatability** May be repeated 0 times

**Catalog** Introduces students to the major themes in philosophy such as metaphysics, **Description** epistemology, ethics, determinism and freedom, and ontology. Major

philosophers from every continent of the globe are presented on each issue. The course develops the 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 higher

1d. Limitation on Enrollment: None

# SECTION E

# **Course Outline Information**

# 1. Student Learning Outcomes:

- A. Examine, compare and evaluate culturally divergent philosophical systems from around the world.
- B. Critically analyze the ontological efficacy of culturally divergent philosophical systems comparing and contrasting the most salient elements between and among all systems.
- 2. Course Objectives: Upon completion of this course, the student will be able to:
  - A. Define, identify and give examples of deductive and inductive reasoning; syllogisms; the major arguments; analytic a priori and synthetic a posteriori propositions.
  - B. List, define and give examples of the major argumentative methods for coming to a logical conclusion on a given philosophical question.
  - C. Continue to develop critical, logical, philosophical thought.
  - D. Apply the logical tools of critical thinking listed above to each argument presented in class.
  - E. Read and interpret original philosophical texts from around the world.
  - F. Develop his/her own judgments on the basis of a critical- thinking approach to the issues of philosophy.
  - G. Sharpen the intellect and find material from which to construct guidelines for a healthy, joyful lifestyle.
  - H. List and describe each major philosophical theme covered in class
  - I. Identify author, title and major philosophical theme of each essay read in the textbook.
  - J. Compare and contrast critically the logical and experiential merits of the diverse philosophical viewpoints of the world philosophers on any given topic.
  - K. Integrate the philosophical arguments from the culturally-diverse philosophers demonstrating knowledge and understanding of each argument and identifying the universal truths in each argument.
  - L. Evaluate the significance of these ontological truths expressed in divergent ways.

Μ.

# 3. Course Content

# PHILOSOPHY OF MIND AND SELF

- 1. African Philosophy of Mind
- A. A. The Akan Conception of Mind and Self
- B. B. African Perspectives on Personal Identity
- C. C. Amo's Critique of Descartes
- D. D. STOLEN LEGACY Controversy
- 2. The Self in Indian Philosophy
- Α.
- a. The Upanishads on a Higher Self
- b. Vedanta, Samkhya, and Yoga: Hindu Paths to Self-Awareness
- c. Indian Buddhism: No-Self, Bundle Self, and Impermanence
- d. Exegesis, Logic, and Materialism: The Everyday Self
- B. The Self in Chinese Buddhism
  - a. Chinese Buddhism: The Consciousness-Only School
  - b. Tibetan Buddhism: The Self as Transcendent
  - c. Zen Buddhism: The Self as Empty
- C. Ancient Greek Philosophy of Mind
  - a. Plato: The Eternal, Tripartite Soul
  - b. Aristotle on the Self and Human Function
- D. Mind and Body in Early Modern Philosophy
  - a. Descartes' Dualism of Mind and Body
  - b. Princess Elizabeth's Critique of Descartes' Dualism
  - c. Locke on Criteria of Personal Identity
  - d. Hume: The Constructed Self
- EPISTEMOLOGY
  - A. Indian Theories of Knowledge
    - a. Indian Realism: Nyaya and Vaisheshika
    - b. Nagarjuna's Skeptical Regress
    - c. New Logic Responses to Skepticism
  - B. Chinese Theories of Knowledge
    - a. Daoist Skepticism
    - b. The Empiricism of Wang Chong
  - C. Ancient Greek Theories of Knowledge
    - a. Plato's Internalism
    - b. Aristotle on Thought and Inference
    - c. Sextus Empiricus's Skepticism
  - D. Jewish, Christian, and Islamic Theories of Knowledge
    - a. The Skepticism of Philo of Alexandria
    - b. Augustine's Foundationalism
    - c. Avicenna (ibn Sina) on Logic and Science
  - E. Modern Theories of Knowledge
    - a. Descartes' Foundationalism

- b. John Locke's Empiricism
- c. Leibniz's Rationalism
- d. Hume's Empiricism
- F. Spanish, Portuguese, and Latin American Theories of Knowledge
  - a. The Skepticism of Francisco Sanches
  - b. The Contextualism of Miguel de Unamuno

# METAPHYSICS

- A. Classical Indian Metaphysics
  - a. Classical Realist Ontology
  - b. Hindu Idealism
  - c. Buddhist Idealism
  - d. Jainist Perspectivism
- B. Ancient Greek Metaphysics
  - a. Plato's Forms (Universals)
  - b. Aristotle: Categories and Causes
- C. Metaphysics in Early Modern Philosophy
  - a. Primary and Secondary Qualities
  - b. The Idealism of Berkeley and Hume
- D. Metaphysics in Kant and Post-Kantian Philosophy
  - a. Kant's Copernican Revolution
  - b. Hegel's Historicism
  - c. Peirce's Pragmatism
  - d. Nietzsche's Perspectivism
  - e. Russell's Rejection of Idealism
- E. Spanish and Latin American Metaphysics
  - a. The Logic of Peter of Spain
  - b. The Perspectivism of Ortega y Gasset
  - c. The Metaphysical Labyrinths of Jorge Luis Borges
  - d.

# 4. Methods of Instruction:

# Lecture:

**Other:** Lecture, discussion, films, podcasts. Lectures provide course content found in text, and films and podcasts provide enhanced understanding of the content through visual imagery and different voices. To practice competency in the content, class and/or group discussion will follow for 10 - 15 minutes.

**5. Methods of Evaluation:** Describe the general types of evaluations for this course and provide at least two, specific examples.

Additional assessment information:

GRADE WILL BE BASED UPON:

1.3 Midterms (objective and essay), one test every 4-5 weeks.

SAMPLE OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS: 1.) Name two books written by J. Krishnamurti. 2.) In what century did Dogen write?

# SAMPLE ESSAY QUESTIONS:

1.) Compare and contrast the major philosophical themes of Dogen and Meister Eckhart. 2.) Describe the Dalai Lama's explanation of "dependent origination".

2. 1 Comprehensive Final Exam (objective and essay).

SAMPLE FINAL EXAM QUESTION: 1.) Describe one philosophical idea from the Upanishads and critique its ontological efficacy. 2.) Describe Miguel de Unamuno's phenomenology of art and critique his theory.

3. Other written work. EXAMPLE: Briefly summarize St. Thomas Aquinas' 5 proofs for the existence of God in your own words. Give examples of each proof.

#### Letter Grade or P/NP

**6. Assignments:** State the general types of assignments for this course under the following categories and provide at least two specific examples for each section.

- A. Reading Assignments
  - Parts II, III and IV in Bonevac?s text.
  - Various handouts.
- B. Writing Assignments

 Read the entire text, The Philosophical Quest: A Cross-Cultural Reader, Chapters 1 - 19.
Write two 10-15 page essays (typed, double-spaced) demonstrating application of critical thinking skills to an analysis of the subject matter. Examples: a) Compare and contrast the views of two philosophers from diverse regions of the world; b) Choose a theme such as Berkeley's "Subjective Realism," describe it and then conjecture on how a philosopher of the Upanishads would critique Berkeley's idea.

C. Other Assignments

# 7. Required Materials

# A. EXAMPLES of typical college-level textbooks (for degree-applicable courses) or other print materials.

Bonevac, D. and Phillips, S.
Introduction to World Philosophy: A Multicultural Reader
Oxford University Press
2009
Fraenkel, Carlos and Walzer, Michael
Teaching Plato in Palestine: Philosophy in a Divided World
Princeton University Press
2016

# B. Other required materials/supplies.

• Access to TV, radio and internet.