

Division: Academic

Date: September 30, 1994

B: Department: Arts & Humanities

**New Course:
Revision of Course
Information Form:** X

Dated: December 1, 1993

C: PHIL 151
D: SOCIETY AND THE INDIVIDUAL
E: 3
Subject & Course No.
Descriptive Title
Semester Credit

F: Calendar Description: This course introduces students to philosophical reasoning about social, political and moral existence. Issues and theories raised by such thinkers as Plato, Aristotle, Hobbes, Kant, Mill, Nietzsche and Marx, as well as by contemporary philosophers will be explored. Topics may include: political obligation, social and political liberty, human nature, egoism, relativism, utilitarianism, and autonomy. Students will be encouraged to develop their own thinking about the topics covered. This course is recommended to students who want an introduction to fundamental philosophical ideas as part of their liberal arts education. It will also serve for a foundation for further work in Philosophy.

**Summary of Revisions:
(Enter date & section)
Eg. Section C,E,F**

1993.12.01:
Sections: D, F, H, M

1994.09.30:
Section: N

G: Type of Instruction: Hours per Week/per Semester

Lecture	2	Hrs.
Laboratory		Hrs.
Seminar	2	Hrs.
Clinical Experience		Hrs.
Field Experience		Hrs.
Practicum		Hrs.
Shop		Hrs.
Studio		Hrs.
Student Directed Learning		Hrs.
Other		Hrs.
TOTAL	4	HOURS

H: Course Prerequisites:

None (Recommended: PHIL 101, 102, or 103)

I: Course Corequisites:

None

J: Course for which this Course is a Prerequisite:

None

K: Maximum Class Size:

35

L: College Credit Transfer X

College Credit Non-transfer

M: Transfer Credit:

Requested:

Granted: X

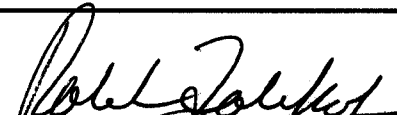
Specify Course Equivalents or Unassigned Credit as Appropriate:

U.B.C. PHIL 151 = *see note opposite

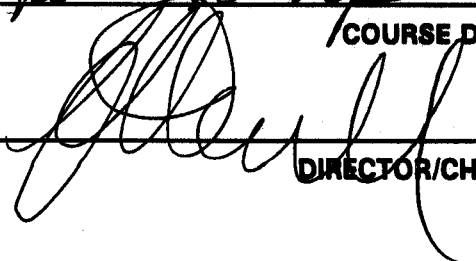
S.F.U. PHIL 151 = Phil 220 (3)

U. Vic. With 103 or 152 = Phil 100 (3)

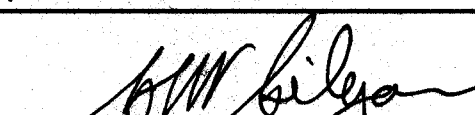
*UBC Phil 100 (6) = any two DC PHIL 102, 103, 121, 122, 123, 135, 151, 152, 170, 250. UBC Phil 100 (6) & 201 (6) = any four (including one of DC 102 and 151).



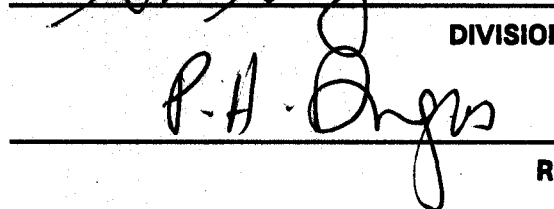
COURSE DESIGNER(S)



DIRECTOR/CHAIRPERSON



DIVISIONAL DEAN



REGISTRAR

N: Textbooks and Materials to be Purchased by Students (Use Bibliographic Form):

Sample Texts: (one of the following)

Morgan, Michael (edited by). Classics of Moral and Political Theory.
Hackett Publishing Company, Inc., Indianapolis: 1992.

Burbidge, MacDonald. A Casebook of Ideologies. 2nd edition. Vancouver
Community College Press, Vancouver, BC: 1990.

Complete Form with Entries Under the Following Headings:

O: Course Objectives; P: Course Content; Q: Method of Instruction;
R: Course Evaluation

O. COURSE OBJECTIVES

By the end of the course students should be able to:

1. Identify and explain principal questions of social/political and moral philosophy.
2. Demonstrate an acquaintance with the major schools of thought that have arisen in an attempt to answer these questions.
3. Relate traditional and contemporary thinking on two or three of these questions.
4. Apply fundamental techniques of logical analyses and construction to these questions

P. COURSE CONTENT

A. What is Political and Social Philosophy? What is Ethics?

B. Sample Problems - two or three:

1. Foundation of Political Authority
(e.g. natural law, social contract, Utilitarian position, Marxist-Leninist view, anarchism.)
2. Limits of Political Authority
(e.g. civil disobedience, loyalty, paternalism, freedom of the individual)
3. Human Nature
(e.g. the views of Plato, Aristotle, Hobbes, Rousseau, Hume, Mill, Marx, and Nietzsche, as well as of contemporary thinkers)

P. COURSE CONTENT Cont'd.

4. **Personality and Society**
(e.g. the classical view--Plato, psycho-analysis and politics, sociological perspectives)
5. **Social Control**
(e.g. the view of Plato, Mill, and Marcuse)

C. Sample Problems - two or three:

1. **What is the role of reason and emotion in developing a personal moral philosophy of life? (e.g. views of Plato, Hume, Kant, Nietzsche and Sartre)**
2. **What are the kinds of moral theories and the basic issues which they disagree over? (Attitude theories, eg. subjectivism, relativism, divine command theories; Benefit theories, eg. egoism, utilitarianism; Deontological theories, eg. Kantian Formalism.)**
3. **What is the relation between prudential reason and moral reason? (e.g. views of Plato, Hobbes, Hume, Marx, Baier, Singer)**
4. **To what extent and in what way are moral self-realization and self-determination possible? (Views of Plato, Kant, Nietzsche, Marx, Marcuse, Ogilvy)**
5. **What is moral goodness? Is it reducible to other kinds of goods or is it a special sort of good? Also what is the relation between right action and good consequences? (e.g. views of Plato, Aristotle, Hume, Kant, Mill, Moore, Perry, Ross)**
6. **What contribution does recent work in sociobiology (and more generally in moral psychology) make to our understanding of altruistic behaviour? (e.g. views of Wilson, Singer)**

Q. METHOD

A combination of lecture and discussion. Some class sessions may involve formal lecture for the entire time (allowing time for questions) in which case a later class session will be devoted to a discussion of the lecture and reading material. Other class sessions may involve a combination of informal lecture and structured discussion. Discussion of the issues will be encouraged throughout the course.

R. EVALUATION

Any combination of the following which equals 100%:

Essays (two to four) (possibly including a seminar report or research project)	40 - 60%
Tests	20 - 40%
Instructor's General Evaluation (participation, improvement, quizzes, etc.)	<u>20%</u>
TOTAL	100%