

PHILOSOPHY

AM 25

SYLLABUS

AM SYLLABUS (2019)

1. Introduction

Since the time of the ancient Greeks, philosophy has developed into a discipline which asks fundamental questions about all areas of human activity, while seeking to offer plausible answers to such questions. Past philosophers lived in particular historical and cultural circumstances, but their questions and answers have inspired many views of how human beings understand, interpret and change themselves and the reality around them.

At Advanced Level, Philosophy introduces students to some of its core areas, including, the study of being and reality (metaphysics) and various theories of knowledge (epistemology), among others. It invites them to explore how philosophy relates to and complements other subjects such as the Sciences, Languages, Psychology, Sociology, History, Art and Literature, Law and Politics, Religion, Computing, Marketing and Communications. Through the presentation of historical, theoretical and practical considerations, this syllabus is designed to illustrate how the contribution of philosophy lies precisely in giving meaning to how people, as individual persons and societies, live these different realities. Studying Philosophy strengthens the development of a deeper, critical reflection on practical issues in everyday life.

2. Aims

The Advanced Level course in Philosophy will enable students to:

- a. gain knowledge and understanding of Philosophy through consideration of some important philosophical issues and approaches to problems;
- b. develop a rigorous approach, both critical and constructive, to the study of Philosophy and the nature of argument;
- c. practise and enhance their abilities to construct, develop and maintain clear and coherent arguments;
- d. acquire skills in comprehension, interpretation, analysis and evaluation that facilitate the development of independent thinking, based on a critical examination of the evidence and rational argumentation. These skills are applicable in the study of other academic subjects and in reflection on other important aspects of human experience.

3. Objectives

Based on the above aims, students should be able to:

- a. define/describe the main problems raised by the philosophers presented and their
- b. tentative answers.
- c. deal confidently with structured questions concerning logic.
- d. identify the philosophical, existential and ethical concerns of the topics presented
- e. and their continued relevance.
- f. present well-structured and logically sound arguments in essay form.
- g. show a thorough knowledge of the selected extracts and take a critical stance where necessary.

4. Method of Assessment

The Assessment consists of two (2) written papers of three (3) hours each. Each paper carries 50% of the total mark.

Paper 1: This paper is divided into two (2) sections. Section A covers Module 1 (Logic and Reasoning) of the syllabus and carries 30% of the marks for this paper. Candidates will answer three (3) out of four (4) questions carrying equal marks. Section B covers Module 2 (Ethics and Society). Candidates will have to answer a compulsory question and another question from a choice of three (3). Each answer will be in essay form and carries 35% of the mark of this paper.

Paper 2: This paper is divided into two (2) sections and covers all of Module 3 (Key Questions in European Thought). Section A will consist of one question and carries 30% of the marks for this paper. A gobbit taken from the selected extracts of this module will be given and candidates will answer one or more questions (short or long essay form) on it. Section B has five (5) essay questions of which candidates will answer any two (2). Each question carries 35% of the marks for this paper.

5. Content

Module 1: Logic and Reasoning

Part 1: Introduction to Logic

1. Deduction and Induction
2. Truth and Validity
3. Fallacies:
 - i. Argument from Ignorance
 - ii. Appeal to Inappropriate Authority
 - iii. Argument Ad Hominem
 - iv. Begging the Question
 - v. Appeal to Emotion
 - vi. Appeal to Pity
 - vii. Appeal to Force
 - viii. Irrelevant Conclusion

Part 2: Propositional Logic

1. Elementary Propositions
2. Complex propositions
3. Logical Junctors:
 - i. Negator \neg
 - ii. Conjunction \wedge
 - iii. Adjunctive \vee
 - iv. Disjunctive \sqcup
 - v. Subjunctive \rightarrow
 - vi. Bi-Subjunctive \leftrightarrow

4. Valid Arguments
5. Logically True Propositions

Part 3: Formal Logic

1. The Implication <
2. The Equivalence ><
3. Rules of Inference:
 - i. Modus Ponens
 - ii. Modus Tollens
4. Valid Forms and Admissible Rules:
 - i. Reflexivity
 - ii. Transitivity
 - iii. Symmetry
 - iv. Generalization and Instantiation
 - v. Partial Replacement Rule

Module 2: Ethics and Society

Part 1: The Classical Model: How Should One Live?

1. The Sophists: Truth is Relative
 - i. Protagoras – Moral Relativism; Man is the Measure of All Things.
 - ii. Gorgias – Moral Nihilism; Moral Truth is Fiction
2. Socrates: Moral Optimism
 - i. Socrates' Love for the Truth
 - ii. Socratic Method (Dialectic)
 - iii. Knowledge of the Truth and Right Actions.
3. Aristotle: Practical Ethics to Achieve Self-Fulfilment
 - i. Definition of Man as a Rational Animal
 - ii. The Proper Function of Human Beings
 - iii. The Pursuit of Virtue and the Golden Mean
4. Epicurus: Practical Ethics as Pleasure Seeking
 - i. Material Definitions of Human Nature
 - ii. Fear of Death and Superstitions
 - iii. Epicurean Pleasure-Seeking Principle

Part 2: The Modern Model: How Should One Act?

5. Kantianism: Doing Good for its Own Sake
 - i. Virtue and Happiness – 'Faring Well' and 'Doing Right'
 - ii. Kant and the Good Will
 - iii. Hypothetical and Categorical Imperatives
 - iv. Pure Practical Reason and the Moral Law
 - v. Univerlizability Test

6. Utilitarianism: The Best Outcome
 - i. Utility and the Greatest Happiness Principle
 - ii. Act and Rule Utilitarianism
 - iii. Utilitarianism and Consequences
 - iv. Does the End Justify the Means?

Part 3: The Contemporary Model: How Might One Live?

7. Nietzsche: Should One Be Moral?
 - i. The Crisis of Morality
 - ii. A New Morality Beyond Good and Evil
 - iii. The Will to Power and the Overman
8. Sartre and Existentialism: Freedom and Choice
 - i. Sartre and Radical Freedom
 - ii. Anguish and Bad Faith
 - iii. Acting in Good Faith
 - iv. The Creation of Value

Part 4: The Internet and Society: How Might We Act?

9. The Internet and Ethical Values
 - i. The Role of Morality in Cyberspace
 - ii. Ethical Values for the Digital Age
10. Privacy and Cyberspace
 - i. Definition and Theory of Privacy
 - ii. Personal Information on the Internet
 - iii. Consumer privacy on the Internet
 - iv. Case Study – Newport Electronics

Part 5: Life and Death Issues: How Might We Regulate?

11. Reproductive Technology
 - i. IVF - ET
 - ii. Surrogacy
 - iii. Cloning
 - iv. Applying Moral Theories
12. Euthanasia and Physician-Assisted Suicide
 - i. Deciding Life and Death:
 - Voluntary and Nonvoluntary Active Euthanasia
 - Voluntary and Nonvoluntary Passive Euthanasia
 - Physician-Assisted Suicide
 - ii. Autonomy, Mercy and Harm
 - iii. Applying Moral Theories

Module 3: Key Questions in European Thought

Part 1: What am I?

- History and Theory:

(a) Plato:

The Allegory of the Cave; The theory of Forms; the Tripartite Soul; Moral Philosophy; The state as man writ large.

(b) Aristotle:

Metaphysics; being and becoming; potentiality and actuality; theory of knowledge; man as a 'rational being'; man as a 'social being'.

(c) Hobbes:

Man and the state of nature; the social contract: from natural evil to civilised society.

(d) Locke

Man and the state of nature; the three natural rights; the social contract: a society of free persons.

(e) Rousseau

Man and the state of nature; human innocence and social inequality; the social contract and the general will.

- Applied Issues

(a) What are the characteristics of personhood?

Embodiment, Network of beliefs, Rationality, Social relationships, Self-awareness, Language, Reflection, Autonomy and Rights.

(b) What is a person?

i. Are all persons human?

ii. Non-human animals, machines and the characteristics of personhood.

(c) What secures our personal identity through time?

i. Psychological theories of personal identity – Locke's Memory Theory.

ii. Physical continuity theories of personhood – Animal Theory and Brain Theory.

- Selected Extracts

(a) Plato, *Republic*, §509d-521b

(b) Aristotle, *Politics*, bk. I

(c) Rousseau, *The Social Contract*, bk. I, ch.1-6.

Part 2. Do we live in the best of all possible worlds?

- History and Theory:

(a) Stoicism: Nature and the Problem of Evil

- Determinism and the Good in Nature
- Reason and the Life of Virtue
- Human Passions and Moral Evil

(b) Augustine: The Order of the Universe and the Problem of Evil

- The Good and Creation
- Metaphysical Evil as Disorder in the Universe
- Moral Evil and the Free Will

(c) Aquinas: Theodicy and Free Will

- God as the Source of All that is Good
- Evil as Privation
- The Free Will and Moral Evil

(d) Leibniz: Optimism and Determinism

- The principle of sufficient reason
- The doctrine of pre-established harmony
- Voltaire's critique of Leibniz

- Applied Issues:

(a) To what extent am I responsible for my actions?

Defining Determinism; Determinism and Human Action; Human Action and the Laws of Nature; Free Will and Compatibilism; The Implications of Determinism.

(b) Is human existence meaningful?

A discussion of Albert Camus' 'Absurd Hero' in the Myth of Sisyphus.

- Selected extracts

(a) Thomas Nagel, *What Does It All Mean?* pp. 47 – 58.

(b) Voltaire, *Candide*, or *Optimism*, ch. 1-5.

(c) Albert Camus, *The Myth of Sisyphus*, pp. 115 – 119.

Part 3: How do I know?

- History and Theory:

(a) Introduction - Modern Philosophy and the Scientific Revolution

A short overview of the rise of modern philosophy within the context of the scientific revolution (Copernicus and Galileo); from the attempt of philosophers to make philosophy

more scientific in mathematical terms (rationalism) to empirical science (empiricism)

(b) Rationalism

- General principles of rationalism (knowledge acquired through reason; innate ideas; rationalism and the scientific method).
- Descartes: overview of the *Meditations*; the method of doubt; anti-skepticism; the cogito argument/the 'I'; substance; *res cogitans* and *res extensa*; the mind-body problem; immaterialism.

(c) Empiricism

- General principles of empiricism (knowledge acquired through experience/perception; Locke's *tabula rasa*).
- Hume: contrast with Descartes; skepticism; theory of knowledge; the self as a bundle of perceptions; the empirical prejudice; the mind-body problem; materialism.

- Applied Issues:

- (a) Do knowledge and science have limits?
- (b) Can science prove or disprove the existence of God and of the human mind?
- (c) Can we think without language?

The 'linguistic turn' – from epistemology to the philosophy of language

Locke on ideas, mind and language; Chomsky on the innate knowledge of language

- Selected extracts

- (a) Descartes, R. *Meditations*, I and II.
- (b) Locke, J. *Essay Concerning Human Understanding* (in Stumpf, pp. 607-611)
- (c) Hume, D. *A Treatise on Human Nature*, bk. 1, part 1, sect. 1
- (c) Searle, J. *The Mind-Body Problem: A Contemporary View*, (in Stumpf, pp. 874-883)

Part 4: How can we communicate what we mean?

- History and Theory

(a) Introduction. Naturalism versus Conventionalism

Plato's *Cratylus*; The Early Wittgenstein's Naturalism; Saussure's Conventionalism.

- (b) Frege:
- i. Theory of Sense and Reference
 - ii. Identity Statements.

(c) Wittgenstein:

- i. Meaning as use
- ii. Language games and family resemblances
- iii. 'Private Language Argument'
- iv. 'Beetle in the Box'

(d) Linguistic Innateness and Relativity

- i. Skinner's Behaviourist model of language acquisition
- ii. Chomsky's criticism of Skinner
- iii. Chomsky's universal grammar
- iv. Language and culture
- v. Sapir-Whorf hypothesis

(e) Language and Action – Austin/Searle/Grice

- Austin:
- i. Distinction between constatives and performatives
 - ii. Definition and composition of a speech-act:
locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary
 - iii. Moral implications arising from speech-acts:
intended meanings (assertions) and intended outcomes (actions)
- Searle:
- i. Constitutive and normative rules
 - ii. Three dimensions of a speech-act
 - iii. Taxonomy of illocutionary acts
- Grice:
- i. The Cooperative Principle
 - ii. Maxims and implicatures

- Applied Issues

(a) Could a machine think?

- i. Brains and computers
- ii. The Turing Test
- iii. The Chinese Room Argument

(b) Language and democracy

- i. Communicative theory versus strategic action
- ii. Ideal speech situation
- iii. Dialogue and democracy

- Selected extracts

(a) Searle, J. *'What is a Speech Act?'* (1965)

(b) Grice, H.P. *'Logic and Conversation'* (1975)

6. Recommended Texts:

Graham, G., *Theories of Ethics* (New York; Routledge, 2011)

Friggieri, J., *In-Nisga tal-Hsieb*, vols. 1 and 2 (Malta: Media Centre, 2000, 2007)

Riolo, V., *Introduction to Logic* (Malta: Malta University Publishers, 2001)

Stumpf, E.S., *Philosophy, History and Problems* (New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc., 2011)

Lacewing, M., *Philosophy for AS* (London: Routledge, 2008)

7. Further Reading

Copi, I.M., *Introduction to Logic* (New York: Macmillan Publishing Company, 1990)

Spinello, R.A., *Cyberethics* (Boston: Jones and Bartlett Publishers, 2006)

Vaughin, L., *Bioethics* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010)

Serracino Inglott, P., *Peopled Silence* (Malta: Malta University Publishers, 1995)

8. Online Sources

Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy: <http://www.iep.utm.edu/>

Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy <http://plato.stanford.edu/>