

BACHELOR OF ARTS
Major in Philosophy
Revised Curriculum 2015

FIRST SEMESTER

C. CODE	COURSE DESCRIPTION	Units
BC 11	Basic Communication Skills	3
Psych 11	General Psychology	3
Math 11	College Algebra	3
Rel 11	Old Testament	3
Philo 21N	Intro to Philo/Types & Problems of Philo	3
FOLA 1	Foreign Language 1	3
Spch 11	Oral Communication	3
P.E. 11	Basic Physical Education	2
NSTP 1	National Service Training Program	3
		26

SECOND SEMESTER

C. CODE	COURSE DESCRIPTION	Units
BC 12	Basic Communication Skills	3
CS 1	Computer Fundamentals 1	3
Philo 61	General Ethics	3
Pol Sci 10	Intro to Political Science	3
Rel 22	New Testament	3
FOLA 2	Foreign Language 2	3
Philo 31N	Intro to Logic /Critical Thinking	3
P.E 12	Basic Physical Education	2
NSTP 2	National Service Training Program	3
		26

FIRST SEMESTER

C. CODE	COURSE DESCRIPTION	Units
BC 25	Research Writing in the Discipline	3
PolSci 51	Phil Gov't & the New Constitution	3
Fil 13	Komunikasyon sa Akademikong Fil	3
LabSci 11	Biology/Chemistry/Physics**	5
Socio 11	Introduction to Sociology	3
P.E 21	Basic physical Education	2
Rel 61	Christian Ethics	3
Philo 23	Philosophy of the Human Person	3
		25

SECOND SEMESTER

C. CODE	COURSE DESCRIPTION	Units
Econ 22	Microeconomics	3
Fil 24N	Pagbabasa at Pagsusulat	3
LabSci 12	Biology/Chemistry/Physics**	5
Hist 52	Philippine History	3
Spch 23N	Public Speaking	3
P.E 22	Basic Physical Education	2
Philo 51	History of Ancient Philosophy	3
Philo 50	Cosmology	3
		25

FIRST SEMESTER

C. CODE	COURSE DESCRIPTION	Units
Econ 51	Macroeconomics	3
EL 33	Intensive Composition	3
Litt 21	Literature of the Philippine	3
Socio 63	Current Issues	3
FA 51R	Understanding the Arts	3
PolSci 11	Taxation and Land Reform	3
Hist 21	Asian Civilization	3
Philo 52	History of Medieval Philosophy	3
Philo 67N	Seminar 1: Filipino Philosophy	3
		27

SECOND SEMESTER

C. CODE	COURSE DESCRIPTION	Units
Fil 25	Retorika	3
Litt 22	Literature of the World	3
Hist 41	Rizal's Life And Works	3
Phys 25	Earth Science	3
NatSci Elec.	Biology/Chemistry/Physics***	3
Math 16	Applied General Statistics	3
Philo 53	History of Modern Philosophy	3
Philo 65N	Aesthetics /Theories of Arts	3
Philo 68N	Seminar 2: Special Ques'in Philo	3
		27

FIRST SEMESTER

C. CODE	COURSE DESCRIPTION	Units
Philo 54	History of Contemporary Philosophy	3
Philo 55N	Chinese Philosophy	3
Philo 57N	Social and Political Philosophy	3
Philo 59N	Metaphysics	3
Philo 60N	Epistemology	3
Philo 62N	Philosophical Research	3
Philo 69N	Seminar 3: Sem. Question on Ethic	3
	ME - 1	3
		24

SECOND SEMESTER

C. CODE	COURSE DESCRIPTION	Units
Philo 56N	Indian Philosophy	3
Philo 58N	Existentialism	3
Philo 64	Natural Theology	3
Philo 66N	Thesis Writing/Defense	3
Philo 70	Seminar 4: Contemporary Philo	3
	ME - 2	3
	ME - 3	3
		21

*Chemistry 11 or Biology 21 or Physics 24

**May choose from Chemistry 11 or 12, or Biology 21 or 22, or Physics 24 but not a repetition of what was taken during the semester and without prejudice imposed by the department.

*** For three (3) unit Natural Science Elective: those who have taken Chemistry 11 and 12, take Physics 11 or Biology 11 or Biology 25.

Basic Courses

Philo 21*	Problems & Types of Philosophy/Introduction to Philosophy
Philo 23*	Philosophy of Human Person
Philo 31*	Introduction to Logic/Critical Thinking
Philo 61*	Christian Ethics and Social Reform
Philo 63**	Bioethics from a Christian Perspective

Required Major Courses

Philo 50	Cosmology	
Philo 51	History of Ancient Philosophy	Prerequisites
Philo 52	History of Medieval Philosophy	Philo 51
Philo 53	History Modern Philosophy	Philo 52
Philo 54	History of Contemporary Philosophy	Philo 53
Philo 55N	Chinese Philosophy	
Philo 56N	Indian Philosophy	
Philo 57N	Social and Political Philosophy	
Philo 58N	Existentialism	
Philo 59N	Metaphysics	
Philo 60N	Epistemology	
Philo 62N	Philosophical Research	
Philo 64	Natural Theology	
Philo 65N	Aesthetics/Philosophy of Arts	
Philo 66N	Thesis Writing/Defense	
Philo 67N	Seminar 1: Filipino Philosophy	
Philo 68N	Seminar 2: Special Questions on Philosophy	
Philo 69N	Seminar 3: Special Questions on Ethics	
Philo 70	Seminar 4: Contemporary Philosophy	

ELECTIVE MAJORS

Philo 71N	Philosophy of Language
Philo 72N	Philosophy of Technology
Philo 73N	Philosophy of Science
Philo 74N	Philosophy of Atheism
Philo 75N	Philosophy of Education
Philo 76N	Philosophy of Law
Philo 77N	Philosophy of Religion
Philo 78N	Analytic Philosophy
Philo 79N	Pragmatism
Philo 80N	Symbolic Logic
Philo 81N	Post Modernism
Philo 82N	Hermeneutics
Philo 83N	Radical Hermeneutics
Philo 84N	Philosophy of Communism
Philo 85N	Zen Buddhism
Philo 86N	Feminism
Philo 87N	Philosophy of Ecology
Philo 88N	Philosophy of History
Philo 89N	Philosophy of Mind
Philo 90N	Islam Philosophy
Philo 91N	Teaching Philosophy
Philo 92	Critical Theory
Philo 93	Process Philosophy
Philo 94	Seminar 5: Special Topics in Philosophy
Philo 95	Seminar 6: Cognate

**may be taken as an elective major course

SILLIMAN UNIVERSITY
DUMAGUETE CITY

VISION AND MISSION STATEMENTS

As a leading Christian institution of learning in Asia, Silliman University is committed to total human development for societal and environmental well being.

In this regard, the University

Provides opportunities for all members of the academic community to seek the truth, justice and love;

Pursues excellence in every dimension of inquiry, learning and teaching;

Instills in all members of the university community including all its integral units an enlightened social consciousness, a profound sense of involvement, and a genuine compassion for every person; and

Enhances national development and unity by making its life and programs relevant to the total environment.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

OBJECTIVES

The College of Arts and Sciences (CAS) occupies a central position at Silliman University. It provides a general education curriculum fundamental to the educational development of all students. The Liberal Arts Program integrates and unifies the various fields of knowledge. The program seeks to bring about the fullest development of a student's capabilities and personality so that he can better serve society. CAS also offers specialized education in the various disciplines.

Recognized by the Philippine Accrediting Association of Schools, Colleges and Universities (PAASCU), the CAS has maintained and upheld its mission and objectives for a Christian-based education of high quality.

From the 1990s to the present, the College of Arts and Sciences has been focusing on the substantial improvement of its effectiveness and viability as the biggest academic unit in Silliman University performing an important public purpose, namely, the promotion of liberal arts education in the Philippines, founded on Christian principles.

With this vision, the College of Arts and Sciences seeks:

To pursue excellence in every dimension of inquiry, learning and teaching.

1. To provide opportunities and incentives for significant scholarship and research in various fields.
2. To honor the spiritual and moral values upon which the University was founded.
3. To restore and maintain environmental integrity through responsible stewardship of resources.
4. To meet current challenges by updating policies and curricula to enable students to cope with a fast-changing and complex world.

In its pursuit of these goals, the College of Arts and Sciences offers courses to three kinds of students: first, those who choose major fields of study in liberal arts subject; second, those who plan professional careers, such as agriculture, teaching, law, engineering, the ministry, nursing, accountancy, business, mass communication, etc.; third, non-degree student who wish to broaden their education.

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

ACADEMIC GOALS

As an integral part of the College of Arts and Sciences and of the University community, the department is committed to do its part in attaining the goals of the College and in fulfilling the university's VISION and MISSION. Towards this end, the Department aims:

1. To contribute to the holistic formation of the students' mind, body and soul, by providing a philosophical dimension to their education through its service and major courses, co-curricular activities and extension programs.
2. To promote an education designed to develop morally and intellectually responsible professionals by providing a classroom atmosphere conducive to the internalization of ideas and values to their life situation.
3. To prepare the students in the Philosophy Program for the meaningful and successful practice of their profession, by equipping them with the Existential-Ontological-Phenomenological, Analytic, and Pragmatic traditions as their foundational upbringing for a more intensive study of other philosophical orientations.
4. To promote the dynamic and holistic development of its faculty by encouraging and supporting their: attendance and participation in relevant conferences or seminar-workshops; graduate, post-graduate or interdisciplinary studies; research projects; and involvement in relevant outreach programs.
5. To help facilitate the continued professional growth of its alumni and colleagues in the discipline by inviting them to conventions participated, sponsored or co-sponsored by the department.

ACADEMIC PROGRAM

The Philosophy Program is suitable preparation for graduate work in many fields. Philosophy majors are required to complete general education subjects (per CHED requirement) 12 units of basic Philosophy courses, 57 units of required major courses, 9 units of elective major courses and thesis writing with defense.

COURSE DESCRIPTION

Effective June 2015

BASIC COURSES

Philo 31 INTRODUCTION TO LOGIC/CRITICAL THINKING

Study of the principles of correct reasoning and of the methods of testing the validity of arguments. This includes categorical logic, truth-functional logic and informal fallacies.

Philo 21 INTRO TO PHILOSOPHY/TYPES & PROBLEMS OF PHILOSOPHY

Study of the basic problems of philosophy and of the different schools of thought that addressed these problems. The approach is primarily experiential, which is then enriched and critically reflected in the light of the long philosophical tradition.

Philo 23 PHILOSOPHY OF THE HUMAN PERSON

Study of man/woman as a person and of the different issues and questions that confront his/her existence. It includes major issues and problems in feminism as a philosophical movement, and domestic violence.

Philo 63 BIOETHICS FROM A CHRISTIAN PERSPECTIVE

Critical study of ethical principles, which are used as bases in moral deliberation, decision making and practice in the medical profession. It highlights the Christian philosophical perspective in each of the discussion of these moral issues.

Philo 61 GENERAL ETHICS

Critical survey of major ethical theories and their implications and applications to moral issues. It highlights the Christian philosophical perspective in each of the discussion of these moral issues.

REQUIRED MAJOR COURSES

Philo 50 COSMOLOGY

This course involves the study of the universe in its entirety, its origins, progress, and the place of humanity in it.

Philo 51 HISTORY OF ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY

Survey of Ancient Greek and Roman philosophy. It particularly takes in order the three general divisions of the period, namely, PRE-SOCRATIC PERIOD, which started from Thales in the 7th century B.C. through the late 5th century B.C.; CLASSICAL PERIOD, which was roughly from the late 5th century B.C. to the death of Aristotle in 322 B.C.; and HELLENISTIC PERIOD, which gave new schools of thought that included Stoicism, Epicureanism, Skepticism and Neo-Platonism, rich opportunities to develop occasioned by the rise of Rome and the consequent flourishing of the Greco-Roman culture.

Philo 52 HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL PHILOSOPHY

Survey of major philosophical ideas beginning with Boethius in the 5th century and ending with William of Ockham in the 14th century, covering a period of over 800 years—one third of the whole history of Western philosophy. Specifically, it covers the four main sources of medieval philosophy, namely, the Classical philosophy and the three major religions of the time: Christianity, Judaism, and Islam.

Philo 53 HISTORY OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY

Introduction to the towering thinkers and prominent issues in the Western philosophical tradition from the 17th century to the beginning of the 19th century. Particularly, the course will chronologically start with the rationalists down to the empiricist traditions, culminating in the philosophy of Kant.

Philo 54 HISTORY OF CONTEMPORARY PHILOSOPHY

Survey of major American and Western European philosophical thoughts in the twentieth century. Particularly, it covers the major intellectual traditions that dominated the period, namely: the British Analytic Philosophy, Continental Phenomenology, Pragmatism, Existentialism and Postmodernism.

Philo 55 CHINESE PHILOSOPHY

Survey of the major philosophical traditions of China, focusing on concepts of nature, man, society, freedom, and knowledge. Special attention will be given to the work of Confucius, Lao Tzu, Mo Tzu, Sun Tzu, and recent philosophical movements

Philo 56 INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

Survey of the major philosophical and religious traditions in the Indian culture, including the Vedic tradition, Jainism, Buddhism, and the mature Hindu philosophies including Samkhya Yoga and Advaita Vedanta. It will also look at some modern developments in Indian thought.

Philo 57 SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

Critical study of the problems and theories of political and social organization in the context of the social and intellectual climate of the period. Specifically, the pertinent works of the philosophers to be studied include: Plato, Aristotle, Augustine, Aquinas, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Mill and Marx.

Philo 58 EXISTENTIALISM

Examination of the philosophical movement or tendency, emphasizing individual existence, freedom and choice, which influenced many diverse writers in the 19th and 20th centuries. Special attention is given to the existential and phenomenological movement in contemporary German and French philosophies.

Philo 59 METAPHYSICS

Examination of the nature of metaphysical inquiry, of world views, and the categories and nature of reality. It is divided into two major concerns, namely, ONTOLOGY, which deals with the question of how many fundamentally distinct sorts of entities compose the universe, and METAPHYSICS proper, which is concerned with describing the most general traits of reality.

Philo 60 EPISTEMOLOGY

Study of the problems concerning the definition of knowledge and related concepts, the sources and criteria of knowledge, the kinds of knowledge possible and the degree to which each is certain, the limits of knowledge, and the exact relation between the one who knows and the object known.

Philo 62 PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCH

This course is designed to train students to do an intensive research in any major areas in philosophy.

Philo 64 NATURAL THEOLOGY

Rational inquiry into the nature and attributes of God, including problems concerning both the existence and the nonexistence of God.

Philo 65 AESTHETICS/PHILOSOPHIES OF ARTS

Study of aesthetic experience, the nature and function of artistic creation, expression and criticism. It includes the study of artistic process, the impossibility of universal judgments and the role of culture and class background in criticism.

Philo 66 THESIS WRITING WITH DEFENSE

As continuation of the philosophical research, this is the final requirement of the student before graduation. It leads the student to making a scholarly work.

Philo 67 SEMINAR 1: FILIPINO PHILOSOPHY

Explores the philosophical implications of the major ideas of Rizal, Mabini, Recto and other Filipino nationalists as found in their various writings.

Philo 68 SEMINAR 2: SPECIAL QUESTIONS ON PHILOSOPHY

An extensive examination of a western or eastern philosopher, or one major problem or group of related problems in philosophy.

Philo 69 SEMINAR 3: SPECIAL QUESTIONS ON ETHICS

The course will address specific or emerging issues in Ethics such as death penalty (crime and punishment), human cloning, marriage and responsibility, freedom and enslavement, poverty and power, corruption and accountability.

Philo 70 SEMINAR 4: CONTEMPORARY PHILOSOPHY

This course focuses on one or more philosophical themes in the contemporary philosophy.

ELECTIVE MAJOR COURSES**Philo 71 PHILOSOPHY OF LANGUAGE**

Examines the concepts of meaning, truth, and belief, the relationship between language and the world, the use of words to talk about things, the relationship between the words man uses and the thoughts that man expresses. It will begin by investigating the work of Frege and Russell on the meaning of proper names. Other related topics in the course include: truth and meaning, and the implications of contemporary linguistics on the philosophy of language, the ontology of languages, the epistemology of language understanding and language learning, and the mental/psychological basis of linguistic understanding and use.

Philo 72 PHILOSOPHY OF TECHNOLOGY

Inquiry into the essence, structure, development, and value of technology. Particularly, it treats of the concept of the artificial as the imitation of the natural and how the artificial world is structured like an evolving living organism. It will also attempt to expose the values and purposes at work in technology, more particularly the religious values embedded in it, such as the desire for immortality, for omniscience, and for omnipotence.

Philo 73 PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE

Examination of the nature of scientific explanation, the confirmation of scientific theories, theories of truth, and the distinction between science and metaphysics. Special topics in the philosophy of biology -- evolutionary vs teleological explanations, natural selection, natural kinds, random mutation, etc. -- will also be examined.

Philo 74 PHILOSOPHY OF ATHEISM

Critical survey of the intellectual and cultural history of atheism in the Western thought from antiquity to the present. Special attention will be given to the evolution of arguments for a non-religious worldview, as well as the attitude of society toward atheism.

Philo 75 PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION

Study of the theories and principles of education from Plato to Dewey. It additionally tackles not only the question of who learns what within each theory, but also of how these philosophers saw the role of education in social evolution.

Philo 76 PHILOSOPHY OF LAW

Study of the nature of law, legal reasoning, and the relationship between law, morality and society. It is divided into two parts: the first part deals with the nature of law, the relationship between morality and law, and the relationship between the law and the state; the second part deals with the specific features of the law, including the limits on law set by proper liberty, the problem concerning legal procedure, and the issue of capital punishment in the context of philosophy of law.

Philo 77 PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION

Comparative study of the philosophical and metaphysical tenets of Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Buddhism and Hinduism. The primary focus is the notion of an all-powerful, all-knowing, and all-good God, which is central to the predominant western and non-western monotheistic traditions. It also treats the various philosophical approaches to religious issues, arguments for and against the existence of God, the problem of evil, faith, revelation, mysticism, the Creation-Evolution debate, the attributes of God, miracles, and the relationship of religion to ethics.

Philo 78 ANALYTIC PHILOSOPHY

Survey of the major ideas and issues addressed by the analytic movement. These include philosophical analysis, logical form, logical atomism, logical positivism and "the linguistic turn" in philosophy. The pertinent works of Russell, Wittgenstein, Ayer and Kripke will be given centered attention.

Philo 79 PRAGMATISM

Study of American Pragmatism from its inception, in the writings of Peirce, to its maturity and later development in the writings of James and Dewey. It endeavors to penetrate into the essential characteristic of Peirce's original conception of American Pragmatism, which were derived within the scope of metaphysics. From this logical and metaphysical perspectives, Peirce's pragmatism will then be related to James's and Dewey's respective version, and of how these two latter philosophers applied pragmatism to other areas and to the issues of the time.

Philo 80 SYMBOLIC LOGIC

Study of propositional, first-order predicate logic and quantification theory as conceptual tools in examining the techniques of evaluating the status of logical formula and arguments, of creating examples and counterexamples, and of constructing both informal and formal proofs of the argument's validity. It also covers the basic principles of set theory and mathematical induction, and throughout, it considers how the language and techniques of the formal systems relate to ordinary language and reasoning.

Philo 81 POST-MODERNISM

Examination of the deconstructive turn in contemporary philosophy. The pertinent works of Lyotard, Derrida and Deleuze will be primarily considered. Throughout, it seeks to understand the commonality of these disparate thinkers in the enterprise of overcoming metaphysics, in reaction against existentialism and phenomenology, by a radicalized appropriation of Nietzsche, Heidegger, Freud and Levinas.

Philo 82 HERMENEUTICS

Study of the nature of human understanding and the interpretation of written texts. Attention is centered on the understanding of meaning, translation, architectures for natural language understanding, and the methods suitable for scientific inquiry.

Philo 83 RADICAL HERMENEUTICS

Examines more profoundly John Caputo's theory of interpretation, which employs more radically the deconstructive concepts of meaning and truth. It likewise explores the seminal influence of Heidegger in the enterprise of truth searching.

Philo 84 PHILOSOPHY OF COMMUNISM

Critically studies communism, which comprises communistic anarchism, socialism, and communism in the strict sense, primarily as a philosophical movement and as a social system. Centered attention is given to the pertinent works of Plato, More, Campanella, Fourier, Morris, Marx, Engels, Lenin and Zedong.

Philo 85 ZEN BUDDHISM

Survey of the history, doctrines, and practices of Chan Buddhism in China and Zen Buddhism in Japan. It will examine the thought and practice of some of the central figures of Zen and the influence of Zen on Chinese and Japanese art, culture, and literature. It will explore the significance of Zen in twentieth-century Japanese philosophy (the Kyoto School), nature and ecology, and interfaith dialogue.

Philo 86 FEMINISM

Centered around the issues of understanding what feminist theory is and what its motivations are. It analyzes the intellectual commitments underlying feminist concerns, focuses on the concerns and interests that unite and motivate feminist theory, and looks at theories of gender differences, and some of the various ways of conceiving female identity

Philo 87 PHILOSOPHY OF ECOLOGY

Introduction to the major philosophical approaches to environmental concerns by developing critical skills by which to evaluate these environmental philosophies and learning the practical application of sound philosophical principles about the environment.

Philo 88 PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY

Introduction to the historical (from 1800) and contemporary themes in the philosophy of history, a study in the interactions between philosophical and historical method. Themes include: historicism, historicity, universality and particularity, the debate over positivism, the historical nature of concepts and meaning, time and tense, the temporality of experience, the nature of tradition and practice, memory and the writing of one's history (autobiography).

Philo 89 PHILOSOPHY OF MIND

Survey of key philosophical questions about the mind and its relation to the body (where body includes brain). Topics will include: minds as souls, behaviorism, the mind-brain identity theory, minds as computers, causal-theoretical functionalism, supervenience, mental causation, mental content, and consciousness.

Philo 90 ISLAM PHILOSOPHY

Introduction to the major issues and figures of Islamic philosophy and theology. It shall first attempt to answer the question of what Islamic philosophy and theology is and how they figure in the larger context of Islamic religion. It shall analyze its historical rise and development, the translation movement from the 8th to the 10th century, and its interaction with Greek and Hellenistic traditions of philosophy. While dealing with such towering figures of Islamic philosophy as Kindi, Farabi, Ibn Sina, Ghazali, Ibn Rushd, Ibn Hazm, Ibn Tufayl, Ibn Bajjah, Suhrawardi, the school of Ibn al-Arabi, Nasir al-Din Tusi, and Mulla Sadra, it will also discuss the central issues and concepts of Islamic philosophy: existence and essence, God's existence and knowledge of the world, knowledge and its foundations, cosmology, causality and its role in sciences of nature, and political thought.

Philo 91 TEACHING PHILOSOPHY

This course is designed to teach students effective techniques in teaching Philosophy and to require them to explore and practice their own and other techniques to the class in order to better prepare them for a possible career in teaching philosophy.

Philo 92 CRITICAL THEORY

The course introduces Critical Theory, originated by the early members of the Frankfurt School, which refers to a whole range of theory which takes a critical view of society and the human sciences. However, this philosophical movement which has become a fashionable interest today is no longer exclusive to the Frankfurt people. Any philosophical approach which espouses the same purpose can be called "critical theory". Thus, most scholars in this field use the capitalized "Critical Theory" to refer to the Frankfurt School, while the lower case form "critical theory" is used to refer to such philosophical approach of the same purpose. In this course, the stress is on Critical Theory, which aims to expose the students to the works of Hegel, Marx, Horkheimer, Adorno, Benjamin, Marcuse, Habermas, Honneth, and other members of the Frankfurt School. "But inasmuch as the idea of "critique" was first popularized by Kant, the students will be exposed first to Kant's notion of critique before proceeding to Hegel."

Philo 93 PROCESS PHILOSOPHY

The course is an integration and reconciliation of the diverse facets of human experience (i.e. ethical, religious, aesthetic, and scientific intuitions) into one coherent explanatory scheme. The most common applications of process thought are in the fields of philosophy and theology. However, process has also found a meaningful foothold in many other discussions, including ecology, economics, physics, biology, education, psychology, feminism, and cultural studies.

With a foundation in the metaphysical system of Alfred North Whitehead and Charles Hartshorne (among others), and a methodology that integrates both speculation and empirical verification, process thought brings its unique metaphysical perspective to bear on many fields of reflection and action. In general, seeks to elucidate the “developmental” nature of reality, emphasizing “becoming” rather than static existence or being. It also stresses the inter-relatedness of all entities. Process describes reality as ultimately made up of experiential events rather than enduring inert substances.

Philo 94 SEMINAR 5: Special Topics in Philosophy

This course allows the student to explore more on special topics in philosophy which are not tackled in all the other major subjects. It allows flexibility of topics that may arise specially in the new development of philosophy.

Philo 95 SEMINAR 6: (Cognate)

The students are given the chance to take cognate subject related to his/her interest in lieu of his/her thesis.