

PHILOSOPHY 100
REASONING: CRITICAL and CREATIVE THINKING

September 2004

<p>INSTRUCTOR: Dr. Peter B. Raabe CLASSROOM: A 354 TIME: Fridays, 1:00 p.m.– 3:50 p.m. OFFICE: D3089 OFFICE HOURS: by appointment only please PHONE: HOME: 1-604-986-9446 e-mail: raabe@interchange.ubc.ca web site: http://www.raabe@interchange.ubc.ca/raabe/</p>
--

COURSE OUTLINE

OBJECTIVES: To develop our ability to do the following.

- 1) to understand arguments made by others
- 2) to detect reasoning mistakes and strategies meant to mislead
- 3) to think creatively and discover different perspectives
- 4) to respond effectively to arguments
- 5) to advocate your own point of view with a well-constructed argument.

TEXT: *Becoming a Critical Thinker*, Sherry Diestler, Prentice-Hall Inc. (2005) (required)

EVALUATION: Critical and creative thinking take practice, therefore the classes contain a minimum amount of lecturing and a maximum amount of discussion and other in-class activities. Requirements for this course include two 2–3 page critiques of a published letter to the editor, a midterm, and a final exam.

Distribution of marks:

Critique 1	25%
Midterm examination	20%
Critique 2	25%
Final examination	30%

CRITIQUES: Assignments sent by e-mail will **not** be accepted. You are expected to submit two 2-3 page critiques of a letter to the editor from a newspaper of your choice. Please **DO NOT** put a plastic cover on your work. (1) Cut out and paste the newspaper letter onto a sheet of paper and hand it in with your critique. (2) Standardize the letter's argument on a separate sheet of paper. (3) Write a letter in response.

NOTE: for Critique 2: Standardize and **list the fallacies** on a separate page. Also, submit one copy of your letter to the instructor, put a **second copy** in an unsealed stamped and addressed envelope ready for mailing. Your name and phone number must be on your letter, but you may ask the Editor not to publish your name.

LATE ASSIGNMENTS: All critiques are due before the beginning of class. Late assignments will be given an automatic 0%.

OUTLINE OF TOPICS AND READINGS

Week 1	Welcome and Introduction	
Sept. 16	Chap. 1 Foundations of Arguments	
Sept.23	Chap. 2 Value Assumptions and Ethics	
Sept. 30	Chap. 3 Reality Assumptions	
Oct. 7	Chap. 4 Inductive Arguments	(Critique 1 due)
Oct. 14	Chap 5 Inductive Generalizations	
Oct. 21	Chap. 6 Fallacies	
Oct. 28	Chap. 6 Fallacies --- continued	
Nov. 4	MIDTERM EXAM	
Nov. 11	NO CLASS (Remembrance Day)	
Nov. 18	Chap 6 Fallacies -- continued	
Nov. 25	Chap 7 The Power of Language	(Critique 2 due)
Dec. 2	Chap 8 Suggestion in Media & Chap 9 Fair-mindedness and review for final exam	

MARKING GUIDE: FIRST CRITIQUE

Your critique will be judged by the following criteria:

1. Does the letter contain a good quality argument? And is there a copy attached?
2. Does your standardization include all the reasons (premises) given by the writer?
3. Have you identified the conclusion accurately (the point of the argument)?
4. Is your critique organized logically?
5. Is your response fair and thorough?

MARKS:	COMMENTS:
1 LETTER QUALITY ____ /5	
2 STAND. & PREMISES ____ /5	
3 CONCLUSION ____ /5	
4 LOGICAL ____ /5	
5 FAIR & THOROUGH ____ /5	
TOTAL MARK ____/25	

MARKING GUIDE: SECOND CRITIQUE

Your critique will be judged by the following criteria:

1. Does the letter contain a good quality argument? And is there a copy attached?
2. Does your standardization include all the reasons (premises) given by the writer?
3. Have you identified the conclusion accurately (the point of the argument)?
4. Have you identified and responded to all the fallacies?
5. Is your response fair and thorough?

MARKS:	COMMENTS:
1 LETTER QUALITY ____ /5	
2 STAND. & PREMISES ____ /5	
3 CONCLUSION ____ /5	
4 FALLACIES ____ /5	
5 FAIR & THOROUGH ____ /5	
6 Mailing Envelope? ____yes ____no (-5)	
 TOTAL MARK ____/25	

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY “PHILOSOPHY”?

Philosophy involves examining the reasons we have for the values we hold as good, and the beliefs we hold as true, so that we can free ourselves from blindly following tradition, obeying the dictates of some authority figure, or simply acting on our emotions.

Personal philosophy: my philosophy; my approach to life; my “Weltanschauung;” what leads me to act the way I do; what I believe, not just spiritual.

Being philosophical: critical and creative thinking and discussion; good reasoning about an issue; a thoughtful and thorough exploration; a learned skill.

History of philosophy: the study of the origin and evolution of ideas; what great thinkers have said on various important topics.

Academic philosophy: structured courses studying philosophers and their theories and ideas; systematic examination of various, mostly abstract, issues.

Applied philosophy: discussion and research into problems arising in specific areas such as medicine, business, the environment, etc.

Philosophical counselling: A philosopher helps a non-philosopher resolve real-life issues and problems by examining conflicting values, problematic assumptions, dubious beliefs, unjustified biases, things learned as a child, etc.

Epicurus (341 B.C.–271 B.C.): “Empty is the argument of the philosopher which does not relieve any human suffering; for just as there is no benefit in medicine if it does not drive out bodily diseases, so there is no benefit in philosophy if it does not drive out diseases of the soul.”