

Course Number	1112-7018	Class	02
Course Title	Philosophical Walk in Theme		
No. of Credit	3-3-0		
Professor	Won Kyung Park		
Department	Department of Philosophy		

Pre-requisite
<p>The goal of this lecture is to explore philosophy at an overall liberal arts level. Therefore, in order to break away from the stereotype that many students have, 'philosophy is difficult,' The students must understand the wisdom of various philosophers at an undergraduate student level and discuss current affairs issues based on that. Lectures are educational service workers who are trained experts in specific fields. Also they are teachers who should be nurturing students into educated people with common sense and knowledge. In other words, the role of lecturers does not end with conveying professional knowledge, but they are also responsible for developing students into well-rounded beings. Therefore, teachers must deeply understand students' thoughts, beliefs, and attitudes, while at the same time, contributing to their growth as contributing members of society and the human community.</p>
1.Objective
<p>This class explores the great philosophers and their wisdom of life. Throughout the semester, the students will be given lectures of the great philosophers in history and expected to understand their essential ideas. This will be intensify by a group discussion about the problems in life such as freedom of expression, euthanasia, individual vs community, capitalism and feminism etc.</p>
2.Grading
<p>Mid-term 40% (of final grade) Final Exam 40% (of final grade) Attendance 10% (of final grade) Presentation 10% (of final grade)</p> <p>3 tardies will be counted as one absence.</p>
3.Required Texts
<p>No particular material is needed for the class.</p>
4.Assignments
5.Syllabus
<p>week1. Orientation The method of lecture, assignments, exams are explained in detail. materials for the lecture will be uploaded on LMS if needed.</p> <p>week2. The Dao that can be told is not the eternal Dao (Laozi) - In order to understand the concept of dao, it is necessary to know how the ancient Chinese view the world. For them, the changes are cyclical, continually moving from one state to another, such as from night to day, summer to winter, and do on. They saw the different states as not as opposites, but as related, one arising from the other. These states also possess complementary properties that together make up a whole. - Laozi's theory was one of the first attempts to propose a theory of just rule, based on 'de'(virtue). which could be found by following 'dao'(the way), and forms the basis of the philosophy known as Daoism.</p> <p>week3. Number is the ruler of forms and ideas (Pythagoras) - The two sides of Pythagoras's beliefs - the mystical and the scientific - seem to be irreconcilable, but Pythagoras himself does not see them as contradictory. For him, the goal of life is freedom from the cycle of reincarnation, which can be gained by adhearing to a strict set of behavioral rules, and by contemplation, or what</p>

we would call objective scientific thinking.

week4.

Hold faithfulness and sincerity as first principles (Confucius)

- Confucius analysis of relationships, he uses 'zhong' - the virtue of loyalty- as a guiding principle.
- Ritual and tradition, for Confucius, are vital for binding an individual to his community. By knowing his place in society, the individual is free to become junzi, a man of virtue.

week5.

The life which is unexamined is not worth living (Socrates)

- Socrates' dialectical method was a simple method of questioning that brought to light the often false assumptions on which particular claims to knowledge are based.
- To gain knowledge of the world and oneself it was necessary to realize the limits of one's own ignorance and remove all preconceptions.

week6.

Earthly Knowledge is but Shadow (Plato)

- The real world is the world of Ideas, which contains the Ideal Forms of everything.
- Everything in this world is a "shadow" of its Ideal Form in the world of Ideas.

week7.

Truth resides in the world around us (Aristotle)

- Trusting the senses
- Aristotle believes that we find the truth from the evidence gained in the world around us.

week8.

Mid-Term

week9.

I think therefore I am (Descartes)

- Descartes' book De Homine Figuris takes a biological look at the causes of knowledge. In it, he suggests that the pineal gland is the link between vision and conscious action.
- The illusory world
- The first certainty : "I am,. I exist."

week10.

Critique of Pure Reason (Kant)

- There are two worlds : Our bodies and the external world.
- Transcendental idealism

week11.

Reality is a Historical Process (Hegel)

- His central idea was that all phenomena, from consciousness to political institutions, are aspects of a single Spirit(by which he means mind or idea) that over the course of time is reintegrating these aspects into itself.
- This process of reintegration is what Hegel calls the 'dialectic', and it is one that we understand as 'history'.

week12.

Every man takes the limits of his own field of vision for the limits of the world (Schopenhauer)

- Interpreting Kant
- A universal will
- Eastern influence

week13.

The History of All Hitherto Existing Society is the History of Class Struggles (Karl Marx)

- The communist manifesto
- Values of the bourgeoisie
- Dialectical change
- Rise of cultural institutions
- A Marxist utopia

week14.

Man is something to be surpassed (Friedrich Nietzsche)

- Overturning old values
- The real world
- Christian Values

week15.

Final-Exam

I will constantly communicate with students during class to improve the quality of lecture.

6.Additional References