

Syllabus
Philosophy 175
Kant
Winter, 2020

Lecture: On-line, via Zoom, MW 4:10-6:00

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Web Page: <http://hume.ucdavis.edu/phi175/index.html>

Topic: The course covers Kant's monumental *Critique of Pure Reason*.

Readings: All readings for the course will be linked to the class Web page.

Paper Topics: All paper topics will be posted on the class Web page and on Canvas.

Final Examination: Monday, March 19, Due 8:00 P.M.

Grades will be based on three short papers (25% each) and a final examination (25%). The final will be comprehensive. The examination must be turned in at the time scheduled, unless prior permission to change the time is given by the instructor. All work must be completed for the course to be passed. Incompletes will be given only if the instructor is consulted before the final examination.

Reading Assignments

Month	Day	Topic	Critique	Prolegomena
January	4	Introduction to Kant		117-120
	6	“Leibniz-Wolff” Metaphysics	5-40, 323-343, 755-774	1-8
	11	Analytic and Synthetic Judgments	43-68, 668-687	9-22
	13	Space	71-81	23-29
	18	No Class		
	20	Time	85-87	
	25	Transcendental Idealism	81-84, 87-104	29-33, 105-108
	27	Metaphysical Deduction	129-140	35-43, 60-63
February	1	Transcendental Deduction	141-150, 175-185	
	3	Transcendental Deduction	185-203	
	8	Substance	204-209, 220-233, 247-258	
	10	Causality	259-276	
	15	No Class		
	17	Possibility, Necessity, Existence	283-288, 292-302	
	22	The External World	288-292, 400-418	
	24	Phenomena and Noumena	303-322	
March	1	Rational Psychology	346-387, 424-441	
	3	The Magnitude of the World	442-464, 525-529	76-78
	8	Freedom vs. Determinism	473-481, 535-553	78-82
	10	Existence of God	530-616	82-83, 85-98

Student Code of Academic Conduct: <http://sja.ucdavis.edu/files/cac.pdf>

Academic Participation Program: Students are now required to verify that they have begun this course, if they are registered. Go to <https://participate.ucdavis.edu/>

General Education: The course fulfills requirement for Arts and Humanities and Writing Experience.

Arts and Humanities

Philosophy is traditionally considered one of the central disciplines in the humanities. The course covers the work of one of the main figures of the European Enlightenment who is central to the understanding of contemporary thinking about human beings and their place in the cosmos. Central topics include the nature of the human mind and its relation to the human body and to nature more generally, whether humans were created by a God, how far human knowledge extends, and whether human beings have free will. All assignments in the course are directed toward understanding the development of philosophical theories addressing these topics.

Writing Experience

Students are to complete three four-page papers on assigned topics. Assessment of the first paper will include substantive, individualized written feedback to help them develop their writing skills in preparation for the second paper.

Plagiarism: Using the work of others without proper citation constituted plagiarism, which violates the Student Code of Academic Conduct (see above for link). Students who are suspected of plagiarism will be referred to Student Judicial Affairs. In this course, there are three sources of material which might be plagiarized. The first is the original philosophical texts read in the course. The material may be paraphrased in your own words, but if a substantial phrase is taken from a philosopher, it must be placed in quotation marks and the page number cited. The second is commentary on the original texts, which might appear in books and articles (either in print or on line). Quotation marks and page citations are required once again for exact quotations. If general ideas are taken from other sources, the sources must be cited as well. The third source of plagiarized material is unpublished work, especially that of other students, most typically others in the class. It is permissible to discuss the paper assignments with fellow students, but their ways of specifically presenting the material may not be used. The document below from Student Judicial Affairs provides further guidance for avoiding plagiarism.

Avoiding PLAGIARISM

Mastering the Art of Scholarship

In writing, we draw upon others' words and ideas and the intellectual heritage underlying human progress. Scholarship entails researching, understanding, and building upon the work of others, but also requires that proper credit be given for any "borrowed" material. Under our *Code of Academic Conduct*, UC Davis students are responsible for ethical scholarship, and for knowing what plagiarism is and how to avoid it.

What is plagiarism?

"**Plagiarism**" means using another's work without giving credit. If you use others' words, you must put them in quotation marks and cite your source. You must also include citations when using others' ideas, even if you have paraphrased those ideas in your own words.

"**Work**" includes the words and ideas of others, as well as art, graphics, computer programs, music, and other creative expression. The work may consist of writing, charts, data, graphs, pictures, diagrams, websites, movies, TV broadcasts, or other communication media.

The term "**source**" includes published works -- books, magazines, newspapers, textbooks, websites, movies, photos, paintings, plays -- and unpublished sources (e.g., materials from a research service, blogs, class handouts, lectures, or notes, speeches, other students' papers). **Using words, ideas, computer code, or any work without giving proper credit is plagiarism. Any time you use information from a source, of any kind, you must cite it.**

Why be concerned about plagiarism?

- **If you plagiarize, you are cheating yourself.** You don't learn to write out your thoughts in your own words, and you won't receive specific feedback from your instructor geared to your individual needs and skills.
- **Plagiarism is dishonest and/or misleading,** because it misrepresents the work of another as your own.
- **Plagiarism violates the *Code of Academic Conduct*** and can lead to Suspension or Dismissal.
- **Plagiarism devalues others' original work.** Using and submitting a professional's work as your own is taking an unfair advantage over students who do their own work.
- **It is wrong to take or use property** (an author's work) without giving the owner the value or credit due. Further, copyright violations can result in damages, fines, or worse.
- **The reputation of UC Davis affects the value of your degree;** student dishonesty hurts UC Davis's standing and can diminish the worth of your diploma.

How to Cite Sources:

In-Text Citations identify the source in the text, putting the author's last name and publication year in parenthesis and giving the page number where the cited information appears. The author's name links the reader to a list at the end of the paper giving full publishing information.

Footnotes and endnotes use raised numbers at the end of an idea or quoted words to link the reader to the source which is given either at the bottom of the page (footnote) or at the end of the paper (endnote).

For all three methods, you must include the source in a reference list at the end of the paper, fully identifying each source by author's name, title, publisher's name, year of publication, and page numbers. Citations to electronic resources such as websites should include the exact URL, the date last revised, and any available information about the writer, publisher, and/or creator of the site

Resources on citation can be found from the UC Davis University Library at: <http://guides.lib.ucdavis.edu/citations>

Guidelines for Avoiding Plagiarism:

- When using sources, **take notes from the source material** and include the necessary information about the source that will later be used for your reference list and your citations.
- When **writing your paper drafts, include citations**. Attempting to add citations after you've written your paper will likely lead to missing or wrong citations to source material.
- **Use your own words and ideas**. Practice is essential to learning. Each time you choose your words, order your thoughts, and convey your ideas, you can improve your writing.
- **Give credit for copied, adapted, or paraphrased material**. If you copy and use another's exact words, you must use quotation marks and cite the source. If you adapt a chart or paraphrase a sentence, you must still cite your source. Paraphrasing is restating the author's ideas, information, and meaning in your own words.
- **Avoid using others work with minor "cosmetic" changes**. E.g. using "less" for "fewer," reversing the order of a sentence, or changing terms in a computer code. If the work is essentially the same as your source, give credit.
- **There are no "freebies."** Always cite words, information and ideas that you use if they are new to you (learned in your research). No matter where you find it – even if on the Internet or in a course reader – you must cite it!
- **Don't assume information is "common knowledge."** It is safer to cite than not.
- **Know what plagiarism is:** Unintentional plagiarism may result from not knowing how to cite sources properly or sloppy research and note-taking but it still violates the UC Davis *Code of Academic Conduct*.

Examples:

PARAPHRASE VS. PLAGIARISM

Original Source: *[A totalitarian] society ... can never permit either the truthful recording of facts, or the emotional sincerity, that literary creation demands. ... Totalitarianism demands ... the continuous alteration of the past, and in the long run ... a disbelief in the very existence of objective truth.'*³

Student Version A – Plagiarism ☹

A totalitarian society can never permit the truthful recording of facts; it demands the continuous alteration of the past, and a disbelief in the very existence of objective truth.

The student has combined copied pieces of the author's language, without quotation marks or citations.

Student Version B -- Improper paraphrase, also plagiarism ☹

A totalitarian society can't be open-minded or allow the truthful recording of facts, but instead demands the constant changing of the past and a distrust of the very existence of objective truth (Orwell).

The student has woven together sentences and switched a few words ("open-minded" for "tolerant," "allow" for "permit") has left out some words, and has given an incomplete and inaccurate citation.

Student Version C -- Appropriate paraphrase, not plagiarism

Orwell believed that totalitarian societies must suppress literature and free expression because they cannot survive the truth, and thus they claim it does not exist (Bowker 336-337).

This student has paraphrased using her own words, accurately reflecting and citing the author's ideas.

Student Version D -- Quotation with cite, not plagiarism

In his biography of George Orwell, Gordon Bowker discusses the themes of 1984, quoting a 1946 essay by Orwell: "Totalitarianism demands ... the continuous alteration of the past, and in the long run ... a disbelief in the very existence of objective truth" (337).

The student introduces the source. Verbatim words are in quotation marks, omitted words are marked by ellipses, and both the book used and the original source of the quote are cited.

³Bowker p. 337, quoting Orwell, G., "The Prevention of Literature," *Polemic*, No. 2, January 1946

Getting Help

Read the syllabus and assignment; ask your instructor how to cite sources; and carefully check class rules on citation format. Use resources such as the UC Davis Student Academic Success Center at 530-752-2013 <http://sasc.ucdavis.edu> or UC Davis Library Instruction Services <http://www.lib.ucdavis.edu/dept/instruc>. For questions contact Student Support and Judicial Affairs at 530-752-1128 or visit <http://ossja.ucdavis.edu>.