 Course Bibliography

I. Citations for readings on the syllabus

Many of the readings on the syllabus come from one of the assigned collections:


The remaining readings, in the order they appear on the syllabus, come from the following sources:


II. Further readings or readers that cover several topics on the syllabus


Murphy, Dominic and Michael Bishop, eds. *Stich and His Critics*. Wiley-Blackwell, 2009


### III. Secondary and Background Readings

There are two distinct kinds of secondary readings for this course. The first kind are elaborations and extensions of topics we will cover in class, readings that I might have included had there been more time. The second kind are background readings for the philosophical topics discussed, mainly in Part II of the course. The following are just a few suggestions; feel free to talk with me about further readings.

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<th>Class</th>
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For further readings on descriptivism and direct reference, see any reader in the philosophy of language such as: Martinich, A.P. *The Philosophy of Language* 5th ed. Oxford University Press, 2008. |
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Intuitions and X-Phi</td>
<td>Sosa, Ernest. “A Defense of the Use of Intuitions in Philosophy.” In Murphy and Bishop, <em>Stich and His Critics.</em></td>
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In addition, for all topics, there are three useful encyclopedias available:

1. The comprehensive and excellent Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (SEP) is aimed at professional philosophers. It often has excellent further links. http://plato.stanford.edu/
2. The sparser Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy (IEP) is aimed at graduate students and advanced undergraduates. If you can find a suitable article, it is likely to be more accessible than the corresponding SEP article. http://www.iep.utm.edu/
3. In contrast to the SEP and IEP, which are open-access, the Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy is available only by subscription, so you must get to it through the library’s website, if you are not on a campus computer. It is closer to the level of the SEP. http://www.rep.routledge.com/

IV. Some recent popular works on rationality and decision-making that might be interesting

Introduction. This course takes a topical approach to central phenomenological issues.


October 25: Time-Consciousness and Self-Awareness. 1. Husserl, On the Phenomenology of the Consciousness of Internal Time (1893–1917), §§3–6, 34–39, Nos. 29–34, 39, 49, and 54, Cartesian Meditations, §§37–39. This module provides an introduction to philosophical issues in metaphysics and philosophy of mind. These include questions such as: What is the relation between the mind and the material world? Is the mind a part of the scientific, law-governed material world? If so, can I really act freely? If the mind is part of the material world, how could a material thing be conscious? What, fundamentally, are material things and their properties?

Philosophy has often been said to begin with the question “how ought we to live?” This module introduces students to fundamental questions and problems in moral philosophy (how should we live? What ought we to do? What is it to be a good human being?) and in political philosophy (how ought we to live together?). Intuition is the ability to acquire knowledge without recourse to conscious reasoning. Different writers give the word “intuition” a great variety of different meanings, ranging from direct access to unconscious knowledge, unconscious cognition, inner sensing, inner insight to unconscious pattern-recognition and the ability to understand something instinctively, without the need for conscious reasoning.