Print Date: 3/16/21

## Course Objectives/Course Outline Spokane Community College

Course Title: Eastern Philosophy

Prefix and Course Number: PHIL 209

**Course Learning Outcomes:** 

By the end of this course, a student should be able to:

- Explain in speech or in writing what philosophy is and how the intellectual traditions of East Asia are philosophical.
- Explain in speech or in writing the Vedic, Buddhist, Confucian, and Taoist philosophies.
- Explain the difference between the Vedic, Buddhist, Confucian, and Taoist philosophies and the advantages and the disadvantages of these traditions.

Course Outline: (the course may include some or all of the below, but is not restricted to them):

- I. The Nature of Philosophy
  - A. Introduction
  - B. Definition of Philosophy
  - C. Eastern and Western Perspectives
  - D. Western Logic and Eastern Logic
- II. Indian Philosophy Hinduism
  - A. Background
  - B. Vedic Hinduism
  - C. Brahmanic Hinduism
  - D. Social Duty (Dharma)
  - E. The Formal Systems (Darsanas)
  - F. Devotional Movements (Bhaki)
- III. Indian Philosophy Buddhism
  - A. Background-Early Buddhism, Life of Buddha
  - B. Theravada Philosophy
  - C. Non-canonical Theravada Philosophy
  - D. Early Mahayana Philosophy
  - E. Later Mahayana Philosophy
  - F. Early Chinese Buddhist Philosophy
- IV. Chinese Philosophy Confucianism
  - A. Background- Early Chinese Society and Confucius
  - B. The Secular as Sacred
  - C. Philosophy in the Five Classics
  - D. The Analects
  - E. Two Books The Great Learning/The Doctrine of the Mean
  - F. Human Nature
  - G. Neo-Confuciansim
- V. Chinese Philosophy Taosim/Finding "the Way"
  - A. Background-Logic of Taoism
  - B. The Tao Te Ching Lao Tzu
  - C. Chuang Tzu
  - D. The Mystical Way of Chuang Tzu
  - E. Later Philosophical Taoism
  - F. Religious Taosim
- VI. Chinese Philosophy Buddhism
  - A. Background

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B. Chinese Philosophical Schools

VIII. Japanese Philosophy – Zen Buddhism

A. Philosophy in Zen Buddhist Thought