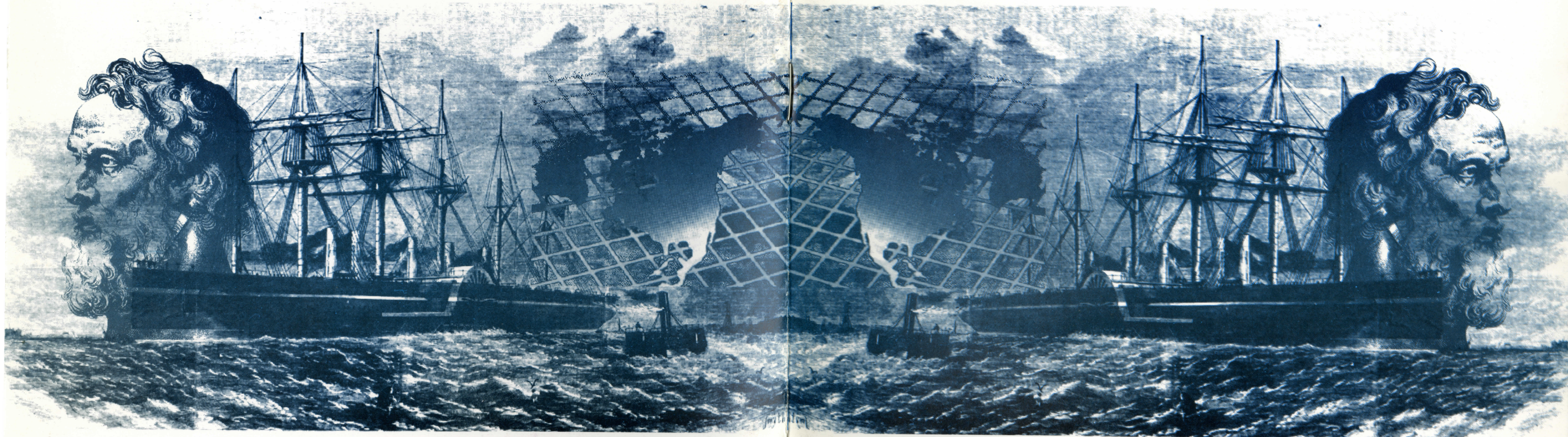
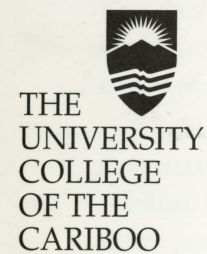


DEPARTMENT OF



Admissions Office
828-0071



THE
UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE
OF THE
CARIBOO

PHILOSOPHY,
HISTORY
AND POLITICS

PHILOSOPHY, HISTORY AND POLITICS

Intr o d u c t i o n

Welcome to the department of Philosophy, History and Politics. The faculty in these disciplines have compiled this brochure to complement the UCC calendar and provide concise packages of courses available within the department.

Each discipline has its own methodology, research techniques and specific interests, but they are at the same time closely interrelated. Philosophy, History and Politics have as their foundation the exploration and understanding of human behaviour and society in the past and present. You will find, for example, that courses in Canadian or American politics will parallel and develop themes within Canadian or American history surveys. Philosophy, on the other hand, has close relations with comparative politics and European history. Keep these and the many other interconnections in mind when working out your course of studies.

Our collective goal is to encourage students to develop their capacity for critical thinking. Students will be taught how to define problems, explore solutions through research and to analyze issues. In most courses your contributions and knowledge

will be evaluated through classroom and seminar participation, written assignments and examinations.

This guide is divided into the three separate disciplines for ease of understanding. Examine each and remember their interrelations. At the end of the brochure we have provided some examples of possible concentrations within these disciplines.

If you require further assistance, please contact any of the faculty in this department.

Faculty

- John Belshaw (History)
- Joan Bryans (Philosophy)
- Derek Cook (Politics)
- John Dyck (Politics)
- Richard Kurial (History)
- Michael McCulloch (History)*
- Clive Mountford (Philosophy)*
- Dan O'Reilly (Philosophy)
- David Stewart (Politics)
- John Wedley (History)
- Andrew Yarmie (History), Chair

PHILOSOPHY

Degree

Bachelor of Arts (U.B.C.)

Faculty

- Joan Bryans,
office AE 309N, tel. 828-5495
- Clive Mountford,*
office Main A203F, 828-5566
- Dan O'Reilly,
office AE 309P, tel. 828-5208

The Discipline

Philosophy is quite unlike any other field. It is unique both in its methods and in the nature and breadth of its subject matter. Philosophy pursues questions in every dimension of human life, and its techniques apply to problems in any field of study or endeavour. No brief definition expresses the richness and variety of philosophy. It may be described in many ways. It is a reasoned pursuit of fundamental truths, a quest for understanding, a study of principles of conduct. It seeks to establish standards of evidence, to provide rational methods of resolving conflicts, and to create techniques for evaluating ideas and arguments. Philosophy develops the capacity to see the world from the perspective of other individuals and other cultures; it enhances one's ability to perceive the relationships among the various fields of study; and it deepens one's sense of the meaning and varieties of human experience.

The traditional divisions of philosophy are:

Logic which is concerned to provide sound methods for distinguishing good from bad reasoning.

Ethics seeks to distinguish right actions from wrong actions, and thus assists in formulating principles to guide our moral decisions in private and public life.

Metaphysics seeks basic criteria for determining what sorts of things are real, or what exists.

Epistemology concerns the nature and scope of knowledge.

The History of Philosophy studies both major philosophers and entire periods in the development of philosophy.

Many other branches have grown from these traditional core areas. For example: from metaphysics has developed the **Philosophy of Mind**, and the **Philosophy of Religion**. The **Philosophy of Science** is perhaps the largest branch developed from epistemology. The **Philosophy of Language** has grown out of both metaphysical and epistemological concerns. From ethics have come major branches such as **Political Philosophy**, **The Philosophy of Law**, and the applied ethics branches such as **Biomedical Ethics**, **Environmental Ethics** and **Business Ethics**.

Philosophy: What Use is it?

Given the nature of philosophy outlined above it obviously is of value in its own right. But over and above this intrinsic worth, the study of philosophy has great benefits for students who wish to concentrate their studies in other areas. From anthropology to zoology, the study of philosophy will aid the student in coming to an understanding of the fundamental problems and theoretical underpinnings of the field. Further, the study of philosophy provides the student with an ability to analyze, to sort the relevant from the irrelevant, to approach a problem from an unbiased perspective, and to think creatively, in a way which is quite unmatched in any other field of study.

With respect to post-graduate programs, a focus on philosophy at an undergraduate level provides an excellent preparation for entry into many such programs, law school being but one example among many. Outside the academic field, the study of philosophy is prized by many employers not only for its contribution to a well rounded individual but also for the skills it teaches in analysis and in creative problem solving.

Philosophy at Cariboo

Philosophy is offered at Cariboo for the student interested in finding out what philosophy is all about at an introductory level, for those interested in investigating the issues surrounding a particular topic, and also for those students interested in going more deeply into the subject and completing a concentration in philosophy.

At the lower level, a general introduction to philosophy is offered in the form of two one term courses (Phil 121, 122) of which the second is a continuation of the first. Students may take one course only, if desired, though both courses are recommended as a broad introduction to the field. Also offered in the first year is an introduction to Critical Thinking (Phil 111) which is a good introduction to developing skills of analysis and argumentation. This is a required course for the Bachelor of Business Studies degree. Also to be offered is a continuation of this course at first year level Phil 112 (at present called Phil 221) which concentrates on the nature of scientific reasoning. This course will be of benefit to social scientists as well as those wishing to study the natural sciences.

At the second year level, an introduction to ethics is offered (Phil 211) as well as an introduction to metaphysics and epistemology (Phil 212 and Phil 213). The latter two courses are highly recommended for

those going on to do a concentration in philosophy and are required courses for several upper division courses both here and at UBC. Also highly recommended for those going on to do a concentration in philosophy is Elementary Formal Logic (Phil 222) which may be taken in the third year (and which transfers to U.B.C. as a third year course).

Upper division courses offered vary from year to year but will be such as to provide the student with a broad grasp of the philosophic field. Of particular interest to those intending to concentrate in philosophy are the third year courses (Phil 353, Phil 363) on early modern philosophy. These courses deal with some of the major thinkers in the field (e.g. Locke, Descartes, Hume). Since the ideas of these philosophers have helped shape our society these courses are also of interest to those concentrating in other areas of the humanities such as political studies and history. A concentration can be completed by the other core fourth year courses offered such as Philosophy of Language (Phil 450, 451), Philosophy of Mind (Phil 420), Social and Political Philosophy (Phil 400), and the Philosophy of Science (Phil 414).

Also offered at the upper level are courses in applied ethics. For example Biomedical Ethics is offered each year, a course which is an elective in the Bachelor of Nursing degree.

Offered from time to time is Environmental Ethics - a course which would be of interest to students engaged in research into the environment, Philosophy of History, of obvious interest to students of history but also for those wishing to concentrate in philosophy as it deals with the philosophy of human action, and Social and Political Philosophy.

Lower Level Philosophy Courses

- Phil 121 — Introduction to Philosophical Concepts I
- Phil 122 — Introduction to Philosophical Concepts II
- Phil 111 — Introduction to Critical Thinking
- Phil 112 — Understanding Scientific Reasoning (in calendar as Phil 221)
- Phil 212 — Knowledge and the Nature of Things I; Epistemology
- Phil 213 — Knowledge and the Nature of Things I; Metaphysics
- Phil 211 — Introduction to Ethics
- Phil 222 — Elementary Formal Logic (transfers to UBC as PHIL 302)

Upper Level Philosophy Courses

- Phil 353 — Early Modern Philosophy I
- Phil 363 — Early Modern Philosophy II
- Phil 400 — Social and Political Philosophy
- Phil 407 — Biomedical Ethics
- Phil 408 — Philosophy of History
- Phil 414 — Philosophy of Science
- Phil 420 — Philosophy of Mind
- Phil 450 — Philosophy of Language I
- Phil 451 — Philosophy of Language II

HISTORY

Degree

Bachelor of Arts (U.B.C.)

Faculty

- | | |
|--|---|
| ■ John Belshaw,
office AE 309K, tel. 828-5171 | ■ John Wedley,*
office AE 309L, tel. 828-5057 |
| ■ Richard Kurial,
office AE 309J, tel. 828-5399 | ■ Andrew Yarmie, (CHAIR)
office AE 309M, tel. 828-5229 |
| ■ Michael McCulloch,*
office FAC54, tel. 828-5558 | |

The Discipline

History is the study of humanity's recorded past. It encompasses virtually all aspects of human activity and behaviour. The arts and sciences, technology and economics, ideology and social attitudes are all as much a part of history as politics and war.

History is the most universal of the humanities. It is not merely a body of facts to be learned, but is a series of arguments and points of view to be debated. The study of the ideas, attitudes, and actions of peoples in the past helps to sharpen a person's own sense of values, offering moral lessons in the search for a global future of creative achievement and international peace. It also helps to cultivate a more tolerant and compassionate spirit toward peoples whose culture and way of life may be different from one's own.

Besides the obvious relevance of historical events to certain contemporary issues, the study of history offers the student the opportunity to develop mental skills which are invaluable in all fields of endeavour. Historical study teaches the student how to organize and classify extensive data. It develops literary techniques and promotes the analytical capabilities of the student. These are skills which are useful in every profession or field of study.

Careers

History can be directly applied to career opportunities such as history/socials teachers, college and university professors, researchers, museum curators and archi-

vists. Historical study can also prepare students for a wide variety of careers in law, journalism, library work, publishing, government, business, and politics.

History is also central to a liberal arts education. It may, however, be taken simply to satisfy our insatiable curiosity of things past. Inevitably, it is always interesting and personally rewarding to come to an understanding of the past.

History Courses at Cariboo

The following courses cover a wide range of subjects but each is designed to introduce students to the basic skills necessary to conduct historical studies.

A majority of the courses will familiarize students with the various subfields such as political, diplomatic, social, economic, business, labour, women's, ethnic, native, urban, cultural and intellectual history. Most courses will also make students aware of the historiography, i.e., how history has been written. As well, each course endeavours to present and examine the numerous and various interpretations of our past.

Detailed descriptions of each course and information on prerequisites and transferability can be found in the calendar.

Lower Level History Courses

- Hist 112** — An Introduction to Canadian History
Hist 122 — History of Canada, 1867 to the Present
Hist 213 — Europe 1500-1789
Hist 223 — Europe 1789-1939
Hist 216 — History of England: Roman Britain to 1688

- Hist 226** — History of England: Glorious Revolution to Victorian Britain
Hist 217 — Major Issues in American History from the Colonial Period to the Civil War
Hist 227 — Major Issues in American History from the Civil War to the Present

Upper Level History Courses

University College of the Cariboo offers a variety of third and fourth year history courses designed to assist students in the Education and General BA programs. Each course has been assigned a humanities (H) or social sciences (SS) credit and these categories must be taken into consideration by students in the General BA program.

In order to provide a broader range, the department will attempt to offer the following upper level courses on a rotational basis. All third and fourth year courses are a full year.

- Hist 302** — Native Peoples of Canada(SS)
Hist 303 — History of the Canadian West (H)
Hist 318 — England Under the Tudors and Stuarts(H)
Hist 327 — American Colonial and Revolutionary history (H)
Hist 338 — USA - 20th Century (H)
Hist 419 — Victorian Britain (H)
Hist 426 — Canada - 20th Century (H)
Hist 436 — Foreign Policy of USA (H)
Hist 460 — Britain - 20th Century (SS)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Degree

Bachelor of Arts (U.B.C.),
Concentration in Political Science

Faculty

Derek Cook,
office AE 309R, tel. 828-5244
John Dyck,
office AE 309S, tel. 828-5056
David Stewart,
office AE 309Q, tel. 371-5523

The Discipline

Political Studies or Political Science, as it is more commonly known, is one of the newest and fastest growing disciplines in the Humanities and Social Sciences. From a period in the early 1960s when there were few departments of political science, the discipline has expanded to the point where reputable universities must contain Political Science departments. The growth of Political Science can be largely attributed to its subject matter: politics. Political Science examines politics, government and political ideas, themes which concern the every day life of ordinary citizens as well as scholars, bureaucrats and politicians. The breadth of the subject means that Political Studies is a highly pluralistic discipline. Political Studies touches on political history, political philosophy, political sociology, political economy, political geography and political anthropology. The discipline is linked by a common effort to understand the vast field of politics and government.

There are six major subfields within Political Science:

Canadian Politics involves the study of the institutions and processes of Canadian politics and government. The focus is on developing a critical understanding of how politics and government is structured in this country.

Political Theory is the examination and discussion of important political ideas. The accent is on the critical analysis of the theories of classical political philosophy as well as the ideas of contemporary political thinkers.

Comparative Politics is a multidimensional field incorporating studies of institutions and processes, public policy and theories of the state. This area deals with area studies, studies of a single foreign country as well as the analysis of various political phenomena in a number of different settings.

International Relations is one of the oldest parts of what is now considered political science. It involves the study of relations between states, diplomacy, war, peace and, of course, international organizations.

Public Policy and Administration is probably the newest part of the discipline. The emphasis is on explaining the outputs of government—what governments do (and do not do). As well there is an attempt to assess policy making structures with an eye towards prescription as well as analysis.

Political Behaviour focuses on

understanding the attitudes and behaviours of those involved in politics. The subject matter is extremely wide but the primary emphasis is on methodology and voting behaviour. The methodological skills which are developed can be utilized in most of the other subfields.

Political Science at Cariboo

Courses are offered in Political Science at all levels of undergraduate education. The emphasis at present is on Canadian Politics and Government and Political Theory but courses are available in all subfields. The offerings in first and second year are quite broad providing interested students with a wide ranging introduction to the discipline. This wide exposure is particularly valuable to students who wish to focus on Political Studies either at Cariboo or elsewhere. At present, upper level courses are offered each year both in Canadian and Political Theory. All courses are not offered annually but rather on a rotating basis. Students who remain at Cariboo for four years will have the opportunity to take almost every course.

Careers

A background in Political Science not only creates politically aware citizens, but forces students to develop research, analytic and writing skills that stand them in good stead in whatever occupation they may choose.

Students of Politics have gone into a variety of interesting careers including: politics (the last four Canadian Prime Ministers have had some training in Political Science), law, journalism, and the bureaucracy. Increasingly, graduates are also moving into careers in business and public relations as businesses and interest groups become more aware of the skills obtained in the study of politics. Many graduates as well pursue higher degrees in the discipline, enter education programs or develop careers as researchers.

A concentration in Political Science not only provides a scholarly understanding of politics but provides skills in demand in most professional occupations.

Course Offerings in Politics

1/Canadian Government and Politics

- Poli 111** — The Government and Politics of Canada
- Poli 223** — Canadian Government II: Public Administration & Policy
- Poli 301** — Canadian Political Parties
- Poli 303** — Federalism in Canada
- Poli 305** — Canadian Political Ideas
- Poli 402** — Politics of the Canadian Constitution
- Poli 403** — Provincial Politics in Canada
- Poli 405** — Topics in Canadian Politics

2/Political Theory

- Poli 121** — Contemporary Ideologies

- Poli 222** — Political Philosophy
- Poli 225** — Law and Politics
- Poli 305** — Canadian Political Ideas
- Poli 342** — Modern Political Theory: Analysis of a Selected Theorist
- Poli 344** — Social and Political Thought
- Poli 346** — Democratic Theory
- Poli 440** — Contemporary Political Theory
- Poli 446** — Topics in Political Thought
- 3/Comparative Politics**
- Poli 214** — Introduction to Political Science: Revolution and Resistance
- Poli 215** — Comparative Politics
- Poli 328** — Topics in Comparative Politics
- Poli 338** — American Government and Politics

4/International Relations

- Poli 260** — International Politics
- Poli 462** — International Relations Theory
- Poli 464** — Problems in International Relations

5/Public Policy and Administration

- Poli 223** — Canadian Government II: Public Administration & Policy
- Poli 404** — Public Policy and its Administration

6/Political Behaviour

- Poli 214** — Introduction to Political Science: Revolution and Resistance
- Poli 380** — Quantitative Methods in Political Science
- Poli 385** — Political Behaviour

FACULTY

BELSHAW, John Douglas (History)
B.A. (Hons.) (U.B.C.), M.A. (S.F.U.), Ph.D. (London)

Teaching Areas

Canadian History, Native History, Western Canadian History

Research Interests

Vancouver Island coal miners, B.C. Political History, Demographic History

BRYANS, Joan (Philosophy)
B.A. (Hons.) (U.B.C.), Ph.D. (U.B.C.)

Teaching Areas

Philosophy, Logic

Research Interests

Philosophy of Language, Metaphysics, Theories of Explanation, Applied Ethics

COOK, Derek (Politics)
B.A., M.A. (University of Alberta)

Teaching Areas

Canadian Government, Comparative Politics, Ideologies, Political Theory

Research Interests

Political Theory, Comparative Government, Third World Politics, and Political Psychology

DYCK, John (Politics)
Diploma (Gen. Biblical Studies) (CBI), B.A. (Hons.) (U. of Man.), M.A.

Teaching Areas

International Politics, Law and Politics, Political Theory

Research Interests

Ideologies, Peace Studies, Hermeneutics, Jurisprudence, Political Philosophy and Ethnic Rights

KURIAL, Richard (History)
B.A. (U.B.C.), M.A. (Toronto),
Ph.D. (UC San Diego)

Teaching Areas

United States History

Research Interests

U.S. Foreign Policy, International Relations, Crisis Resolution and Management

McCULLOCH, Michael (History)*
B.A., M.A. (Toronto), Ph.D. (Ottawa)

Teaching Areas

Canadian History, British History

Research Interests

Crime and Policing, Canadian Women's History, Nineteenth-century Intellectual and Political History

MOUNTFORD, Clive (Philosophy)*

B.A. (Hons.)(U.B.C.)

Teaching Areas

Philosophy, Logic

Research Interests

Ethics, particularly Biomedical and Environmental, Metaphysics, Epistemology, Philosophy of Religion

O'REILLY, Daniel (Philosophy)

B.A. (Hons.) (U.W.O.), Prof. Teaching Cert. (U.B.C.), M.A. (U.B.C.)

Teaching Areas

Philosophy, Logic

Research Interests

Social and Political Philosophy, Rights Theory

STEWART, David (Politics)

B.A. (Hons.), M.A. (Acadia), Ph.D. (UBC)

Teaching Areas

Canadian Politics and Government, Comparative Western Politics, American Politics

Research Interests

Political Parties

WEDLEY, John (History)*

B.A. (Hons.) (S.F.U.), M.A. (L.S.E.), M.A. (Western Ontario), Ph.D. (Western Ontario)

Teaching Areas

Canadian History; British Columbia, Western and Northern Canadian History; World History

Research Interests

Northern Resource and Transportation Development in B.C. and Canada

YARMIE, Andrew (History)

B.A. (Hons.) (U.Vic.), Ph.D. (King's College, University of London)

Teaching Areas

British, European, and Canadian History

Research Interests

Industrial relations in Britain and Canada

* Sessional Instructor



Seated, from left to right: John Belshaw, Michael McCulloch, Joan Bryans and Dan O'Reilly
Standing from left to right: Richard Kurial, John Wedley, David Stewart, John Dyck, Andrew Yarmie, and Derek Cook

Themes In Western Civilization - History Concentration (British)

ACAD 1	ENGL 111/121 Literature	FREN 111/121	HIST 112/122 History of Canada	GEOG 112/122 Geomorphology/ Climatology	POLI 111/121 Politics of Canada/ Contemporary Ideologies
ACAD 2	ENGL 211/221 Survey of English Literature	FREN 211/221 Advanced	HIST 216/226 British Survey	Two of: PHIL 211, PHIL 112, or POLI 222 Ethics, Scientific Reasoning, or Political Philosophy	POLI 215/260 Comparative Politics/ International Politics
ADMISSION TO B.A.					
ACAD 3	ENGL 365 Shakespeare	PHIL 353/363 Early Modern Philosophy	HIST 318 Tudors & Stuarts	SOCI 250 Crime and Society	POLI 344 Social and Political Thought
ACAD 4	ENGL 404 The Modern British Novel	HIST 419 Victorian Britian	HIST 460 20 th Century Britian	SOCI 425 Urban Sociology	Elective GEOG 350 Urban Geography

Canadian Studies - History Concentration

ACAD 1	ENGL 110/111 Composition/ Literature	FREN 110/120 College French	GEOG 112/122 Geomorphology/ Climatology	HIST 112/122 Introduction to Canadian History	SOCI 111/121 Introduction to Sociology
ACAD 2	ENGL 217/227 Canadian Literature	POLI 111/223 Government/ Politics of Canada	GEOG 222/223 Regional Geography of Canada/B.F.	HIST 216/226 History of England or HIST 217/227 History of U.S.	SOCI 211/221 Canadian Society
ADMISSION TO B.A.					
ACAD 3	ENGL 304 Composition	GEOG 327/328 Historical Geography of Canada	HIST 302 History of Native Peoples of Canada	HIST 303 History of Canadian West	GEOG 310 Environment & Resources
ACAD 4	ENGL 420 Canadian Literature	GEOG 320 Cultural Geography of Canada & the U.S.	POLI 301/305 Canadian Politics or POLI 303/ POLI305	HIST 426 20 th Century Canada	Elective e.g. ANTH 329

American Studies - History Concentration

ACAD 1	ENGL 111/121 Literature	FREN 111/121 or SPAN 111/121	HIST 112/122 Introduction to Canadian History	POLI 111/121 Political Ideologies/ Canadian Politics or PHIL 111/121 Critical Thinking/ Philosophical Concepts	SOCI 111/121 Introduction to Sociology
ACAD 2	ENGL 216/226 American Literature	FREN 111/121 or SPAN 111/121	HIST 217/227 U.S. Survey	Two of: POLI 215-Comp. Poli. POLI 225 -Law & Politics POLI 215 -International Politics	GEOG 112/122 Geomorphology/ Climatology

ADMISSION TO B. A.

ACAD 3	ENGL 304 Composition	HIST 338 20 th Century U.S.	HIST 419 Victorian Britain	POLI 346 Democratic Theory	GEOG 310 Environment & Resources
ACAD 4	PHIL 408 Philosophy of History	HIST 436 U.S. Foreign Policy	HIST 460 20 th Century Britain	POLI 320 U.S. Government	ANTH 460 or SOCI 464 Social Movements