

PHED200 Physiology of Sport/Exercise

Frequency: D

A comprehensive overview of the field without being over-whelming. It provides a solid foundation of basic physiology to better interpret and understand sport and exercise physiology. It reviews the major body systems and examines the body's acute response to exercise and its chronic response to training. Students will learn how the environment affects these responses. The course examines various approaches used to optimize performance and focuses on unique concerns of special populations involved in physical activity. It also examines the importance of physical activity to lifelong health.

*Credits: 3***PHED210 Principles of Sports Management**

Frequency: A

The course provides the student with an overview of the basic philosophies, principles and organizational structure of sport programs. The course will cover leadership, communications, business structure, marketing, management styles, sportsmanship, ethical behavior, diversity, liability, and child abuse. The course further explores career opportunities and the skills needed to manage sport programs ranging from youth sports to professional sports.

*Credits: 3***PHED211 Facility Management**

Frequency: B

The course is designed to introduce the student to a comprehensive understanding of designing and managing facilities related to sports, recreation and leisure industries. The course covers facilities planning, design, management liability, personnel management, supervision and health and safety. Program promotion, facility scheduling and fundraising will also be covered in this course.

*Credits: 3***PHED301 Kinesiology**

Frequency: B

The purpose of this course is to acquaint the student with functional anatomy and the biomechanics of human movement and performance. The focus will be on the physiology of skeletal muscle, muscular arrangements around the major joints of the body, and the properties of muscular force production. There will also be an examination of the skeletal muscle adaptation to various forms of stimuli.

*Credits: 3***PHED302 Exercise Prescription**

Frequency: B

The course is designed to introduce the student to theoretical and practical concepts of exercise assessment, exercise interpretation and exercise prescription. Course content includes the principles and practices of prescribing exercise to healthy individuals, and individuals with conditions such as cardiac disease, diabetes, physical disabilities and the aged.

*Credits: 3***PHED311 The Psychology of Coaching**

Frequency: B

A course for understanding the application of basic psychological principles to the coaching of the individual athlete, or teams, in the competitive environment. One of several courses designed to meet state mandate for interscholastic coaching.

*Credits: 2***PHED315 Prevention and Care of Athletic Injuries**

Frequency: A

Study of prevention and recognition of injuries commonly associated with athletic competition. Includes the study of anatomy and physiology involved in injuries. One of several courses designed to meet state mandate for interscholastic coaching.

Prerequisite(s): HLTH 115

*Credits: 3***PHED316 Athletic Training Internship**

Frequency: A

Develops the basic competencies of students interested in athletic training. Areas included in the internship will include preventive taping, injury prevention, the basics of rehabilitation, coverage of home events, and basic functioning of a training room.

Athletic Trainer required.

Prerequisite(s): PHED 315

*Credits: 3***PHED321 Coaching Techniques**

Frequency: A

A course designed to introduce the prospective coach to the basic skills, strategies and coaching techniques required in organizing a particular sport. While the course is one of several courses designed to meet state mandates for interscholastic coaching, the student is expected to have completed all other courses in the mandate before enrolling in PHED 321 or attain the permission of the instructor.

*Credits: 2***PHED400 Sports Studies Internship**

Frequency: A

Working under supervision in a community setting. The internship will emphasize theory, knowledge and skills needed when working with and within groups and organizations. Student will be expected to complete 67 clock hours of direct service to individuals, groups or organizations for each credit hour awarded. A learning contract encompassing job requirements, learning objectives and methods will be utilized in student's evaluation.

*Credits: 1-6***PHED499 Independent Study**

Frequency: A

The study of a particular topic related to Physical Education and Recreation. Periodic meetings with an appropriate instructor will be scheduled. The topic may encompass individual research or a practical experience.

*Credits: 1-3***Philosophy****PHIL105 Philosophical Ideas**

Frequency: B

Introduction to the central ideas of prominent Western philosophers, earliest times to present. Lecture class.

*Credits: 3***PHIL106 Critical Thinking**

Frequency: C

The course concerns the study and practice of critical thinking. Through analysis of dramatic examples of the critical thinking skills necessary for effective deliberation, it hones analytic skills and encourages careful thought. The primary feature of the course is the consideration of an abundance of exercises, examples, and applications from everyday life, ranging from the courtroom to political debate and from advertising to current social issues.

*Credits: 3***PHIL115 Philosophical Inquiry**

Frequency: A

Discussion of some central problems of philosophy such as existence of God, nature of reality, conditions of knowledge, question of free will versus determinism, and foundations of morality. How should one live? What makes society just? Can we survive death? Such questions are universal and fundamental to all humanity. Discussion class.

*Credits: 3***PHIL116 Introduction to Deductive Logic**

Frequency: A

The development of formal systems of propositional and predicate logic for the evaluation of reasoning. Truth table techniques to distinguish valid from fallacious inferences, symbolizing English in logical notation, proofs in propositional logic, predicate logic with quantifiers.

*Credits: 3***PHIL211 Philosophy of Sport**

Frequency: C

The course explores ethical, legal, aesthetic and epistemological issues underlying athletic

competition. How high a value is victory? Are the current bans on performance-enhancing drugs justified? What is sex equality in sports? Has Title IX properly promoted equality for women? How are sports distinguished from play and games? What role, if any, should beauty play in sports? Is our admiration for sports heroes politically regressive? Can sports be a means of moral education?

*Credits: 3***PHIL218 Introduction to Ethics**

Frequency: C

Ethics is the study of morality. It is central to issues relating to what a person should believe and how they should act. The investigation of morality occurs via an analysis of metaethics (the fundamental status of moral judgments), normative ethics (the nature of a right action and the nature of a virtuous person), and applied ethics (the application of normative ethics to particular moral issues). These areas are explored through the discussion of such issues as: Is morality relative to culture? Is morality independent of religion? Do the ends of one's action justify the means? What does it mean to be a virtuous person?

*Credits: 3***PHIL222 The Greek Way**

Frequency: C

Introduces students to classical Greek philosophy in the context of the historical, cultural, social, and political conditions of ancient Greece. Part of the course is devoted to a careful examination of the social context of ancient Greece and to the sources and manifestations of Greek values: mythological, religious, literary, educational, and aesthetic.

Credits: 3

PHIL224 Medieval Thought

Frequency: C
Islamic, Judaic, and Latin-Christian thought of the Middle Ages, particularly the 11th to 13th centuries. The course examines the significance of the Greco-Roman tradition to medieval hopes and fears and addresses problems prevalent in all three cultures: the relationship between faith and reason; the nature of the Supreme Being; the connection between theology and art, politics, and metaphysics; and the origin and cause of the world.
Credits: 3

PHIL226 The Age of Reason and Its Legacy

Frequency: C
The nature of reality, knowledge, and experience as portrayed by thinkers such as the Rationalists (Descartes, Leibniz, and Spinoza), the Empiricists (Locke, Berkeley, and Hume), Kant, and Reid. The legacy of these thinkers as reflected in standard notions of causality, truth, proof, and argument will be explored in relation to contemporary thinkers.
Credits: 3

PHIL228 American Philosophy

Frequency: C
The political philosophy, epistemology, scientific method, and criteria of truth, argument, and reason which distinctively characterize the Founding Fathers, the Transcendentalists, the Pragmatists, and contemporary inheritors of the Pragmatist tradition. Includes consideration of the question: What is distinctively American about American philosophy?
Credits: 3

PHIL238 Philosophy of Religion

Frequency: B
Careful examination of classical and contemporary issues such as the nature of religious experience, the relationship of faith and reason, arguments for and against the existence of God, the significance of the problem of evil, knowing God without arguments, religious language, life after death, miracles, religious ethics, and the differences between Eastern and Western theisms.
Credits: 3

PHIL244 Feminist Theory

Frequency: B
In-depth critical exploration of selected theories to explain the sources of women's roles in society. A multidisciplinary approach will be employed to account for the social, economic, political and cultural status of women in contemporary societies. Prerequisite(s): ENGL 345 or WOST 201
Credits: 3

PHIL258 Life and Death

Frequency: B
The class explores fundamental issues relating to life and death. In particular, it looks at what constitutes life and what, if anything, makes life good. It also investigates what constitutes death and whether death is bad. Using these notions, the class then analyzes particular moral issues surrounding life and death, such as the moral status of the following practices: abortion, suicide, euthanasia, capital punishment, and war.
Credits: 3

PHIL265 Social/Political Philosophy

Frequency: C
The proper form of human association, the just balance of economic, political, and social power, and the nature of the relationship between the state and the individual are explored in the works of prominent historical and contemporary theorists. The course examines the nature of social commitment as viewed by major political philosophies.
Credits: 3

PHIL270 Philosophy of the Arts

Frequency: D
Philosophical problems in the arts. Nature of art and aesthetic appreciation; aesthetic attitude, experience, and emotion; relations between art and art institutions; interpretation and evaluation of works of art are among topics considered. Problems specific to music, film, literature, painting, and sculpture are also discussed.
Credits: 3

PHIL274 Existentialism

Frequency: D
Existentialism is a philosophical realization of living in a broken, ambiguous, dislocated world into which we are thrown and condemned yet abandoned and free. The course examines the work of authors such as Kierkegaard, Dostoevsky, Nietzsche, Kafka, Heidegger, Sartre, Camus, and de Beauvoir. Students confront the main themes of life: anxiety, authentic living, meaning, love, relationships, God, and death.
Credits: 3

PHIL301 Intermediate Deductive Logic

Frequency: D
The development of a formal system of logic with relations and multiple quantifiers, identity and definite descriptions. Other topics may include non-classical logics, modal logic (the logic of possibility and necessity), set theory, or results concerning the scope and limits of logical systems. Prerequisite(s): PHIL 116
Credits: 3

PHIL303 Crime and Punishment

Frequency: C
The course investigates the criminal justice system and the limits of state coercion. May the state coerce persons only to prevent some persons from harming others? May it do so to protect persons from harming themselves or to protect society's moral fabric? The class will then examine the justification of punishment. Is punishment justified because it reforms offenders, because offenders deserve punishment, or because punishment deters other potential offenders? Finally, the class explores contemporary moral issues such as whether the state should criminalize recreational drug use, hate crimes, or blackmail.
Credits: 3

PHIL310 Business Ethics

Frequency: C
Careful examination of moral issues arising in business contexts such as the duty to tell the truth, the profit motive, the relationship between private ownership and the public interest, the rights and duties of employees and employers, the responsibilities and liabilities of businesses to consumers, the respective roles of business and government, and business trends and social responsibility.
Credits: 3

PHIL312 Current Moral Issues and Principles

Frequency: B
An examination of moral issues of significance today such as abortion, euthanasia, sexual ethics, affirmative action, animal rights, torture, and war. In exploring answers to these issues the course includes an introduction to moral principles produced by traditional theories such as natural law, utilitarianism, Kantianism, and the social contract tradition.
Credits: 3

PHIL313 Sex and Love

Frequency: B
Addresses three specific areas of sex and love, and includes cross-cultural components. First, sexual ethics: Which kinds of sexual activity are morally permissible under what sort of circumstances? Must morally permissible sex be based on love? What is good sex? Second, the politics of sex: Are versions of proper sexuality used as mechanisms to oppress women and homosexuals? Third, the ideals of love: What are the different kinds of love? Why should we be concerned with analyzing love?
Credits: 3

PHIL317 Philosophy of Science

Frequency: C
An examination of the basic concepts and methods of the sciences through the study of topics such as the nature of scientific explanation, the status of laws of nature, the relation between observation and theory, and methods of confirming or refuting hypotheses. Other topics might include causality, scientific realism, scientific revolutions, evolution and natural functions, and the distinction between science and pseudo-science.
Credits: 3

PHIL330 Libertarianism

Frequency: C
Libertarianism holds that the only proper function of the state is to protect its citizens from acts of force, fraud, or theft. The class will explore libertarianism and evaluate the arguments for and against it. The class will examine such issues as: whether the state has authority over persons, whether distributive justice allows the state to redistribute wealth, whether rights are inviolable, whether and to what extent property rights should be respected, and whether antidiscrimination laws are justified.
Credits: 3

PHIL338 Marxist Thought

Frequency: C
Examines the central themes of the tradition: its view of history, economics, the nature of political struggle, the status of law and morality, and the effects of our material living conditions on our forms of thought. The relevance of Marxism to revolutionary political movements is explored in the works of thinkers such as Lenin, Stalin, Trotsky, Luxemburg, Gramsci, and Marcuse.
Credits: 3

PHIL345 The Meaning of Life

Frequency: B
The course addresses the most fundamental questions of human existence in theistic, humanistic, and practical dimensions. Does life as a whole have inherent meaning? Does human life in particular have inherent meaning? If there is no God does that imply that life has no inherent meaning? Even if life has no inherent meaning, can life have meaning created by those who live it? If there is no inherent meaning of life, why do I exist? Does mortality rob human life of any significance it might have?
Credits: 3

PHIL346 Human Happiness

Frequency: B
A critical evaluation of major theories of happiness. If we are rational and actively loving, what should we teach our children about more durable forms of life satisfaction? What is success? What is happiness? Is happiness the greatest good? Are all meaningful lives happy? Are all happy lives meaningful lives? What are the sources or conditions of happiness? What is the relationship between heroic, meaningful, and happy lives?
Credits: 3

PHIL351 Metaphysics

Frequency: C
An examination of the fundamental categories of reality, such as existence, substance, property, identity, space, time, event, causation, necessity, essence, free will and mind. The philosophical questions in which these categories play a role will also be discussed; e.g., Is free will possible in a deterministic world? and How can something change its properties over time and still remain the very same thing?
Prerequisite: 3 credit hours in philosophy.
Credits: 3

PHIL353 Theory of Knowledge

Frequency: C
Inquiry into the nature of human knowledge and related concepts such as truth, belief and epistemic justification. Knowledge from experience and *a priori* knowledge. The course addresses theories of justification such as foundationalism, coherentism and reliabilism. It also confronts problems posed by Skepticism for the scope of human knowledge, especially knowledge about the external world.
Prerequisite: 3 credit hours in philosophy.
Credits: 3

PHIL362 Philosophy of Law

Frequency: C
The course explores the nature of law and judicial decision-making. Is law simply a union of rules, a social practice, or an attempt to apply justice to interpersonal disputes? The course also examines the content and interpretation of statutes. Should the interpretation take into account the statute's plain meaning? The intent of the legislature that voted for it? Considerations of justice? The class will then discuss the role of judges in interpreting both statutes and common law (judge-made law).
Credits: 3

PHIL364 Justice, Law, and Economics

Frequency: D
The civil law system adjudicates contractual disputes and disputes involving claims to compensation for injury. This course begins with a discussion of the justification of the system. The class will investigate whether the system is justified by a concern for economic efficiency, justice or both. The class will look at economic rules that relate to the civil laws, such as the rules relating to breach of contract, automobile accidents, liability for defective products, and pollution control. The class will also explore whether justice allows economic factors to be considered.
Credits: 3

PHIL369 Topics in Philosophy

Frequency: D
Special topics in Philosophy. Variable-content course which may be taken more than once for credit. An in-depth study beyond the standard curriculum.
Credits: 1-3

PHIL430 Philosophy of Mind

Frequency: C
Philosophical accounts of the mind and its relation to the world. Topics include the mind-body problem, the intentionality (or "aboutness") of thought, the nature of mental content, consciousness, introspection and knowledge of other minds. Consideration of theories on these topics, such as dualism, behaviorism, type-physicalism, functionalism and eliminativism. Prerequisite: 3 credit hours in philosophy.
Credits: 3

PHIL432 The Age of Analysis: Philosophy since 1900

Frequency: C
Major currents and themes in 20th century analytic philosophy. Attention devoted to the work of such philosophers as Russell, Moore, Wittgenstein, Quine and others. A critical examination of analytic approaches to the philosophy of language, metaphysics, epistemology and other traditional areas of philosophy. Likely topics are theories of meaning and reference, logical atomism, logical positivism, ordinary language philosophy, and recent debates concerning the nature of knowledge, meaning and necessity. Prerequisite: 3 credit hours in philosophy.
Credits: 3

PHIL441 Philosophy of Language and Semantics

Frequency: D
Exploration into the nature of language through the examination of such topics as meaning, reference, truth, use, and convention. Contemporary theories about the semantic contribution to sentence meaning made by proper names and definite descriptions; the difference between linguistic and other forms of communication and representation; and the relations between language, thought and reality. Prerequisite: 3 credit hours in philosophy.
Credits: 3

PHIL446-449 Selected Problems

Frequency: D
Advanced special topics and problems not treated thoroughly in other courses. Past examples: Environmental Ethics, Philosophy of War, Philosophy of History, Rationality, Renaissance Philosophy, Autonomy, and Theories of the Good. Current topics specified in Course Offerings Bulletin.
Credits: 3

PHIL460-469 Major Philosophers

Frequency: C
Intensive study of thought of a major philosopher of historical or contemporary significance. Past examples: Socrates, Plato, Hume, Kant, Nietzsche, Wittgenstein, Locke, Berkeley, Russell. Current topics specified in Course Offerings Bulletin.
Credits: 3

PHIL477 Capstone Seminar

Frequency: B
The course centers on some of the following issues: (1) an in-depth study of a particular philosopher or specific topic; (2) detailed reflection on the discipline of philosophy, and the effects, if any, of being a philosophy major on the kind of person one becomes in terms of values, attitudes, and ways of viewing and acting in the world; (3) an examination of the art of philosophical research, writing, and oral presentations. Course format and focus vary depending on instructor. Pre-requisite: Philosophy major with junior or senior standing, or by permission of instructor.
Credits: 3

PHIL481 Directed Study

Frequency: A
Student, with faculty member's guidance, will study a topic not currently offered, or will engage in studies in greater depth than current course offerings permit. Permission of instructor required.
Credits: 1-3

PHIL485 Independent Study

Frequency: A
Student will pursue a course of independent study and present evidence of accomplishment at end of semester. Philosophy Major and permission of instructor required.
Credits: 1-3

Physics

PHYS101 Contemporary Physics for Non-Science Majors

Frequency: A
(Designed for students majoring in humanities and social sciences.) Non-mathematical survey of selected areas of contemporary science. Emphasis on ideas and concepts of physics, including its role in society.
Credits: 3

PHYS104 The Big Bang

Frequency: D
Non-mathematical presentation of selected topics regarding the latest theories of the formation of the universe including ideas from special and general relativity.
Credits: 1

PHYS107 Particles and Waves

Frequency: D
Introductory level course on topics of special interest not covered in regular courses.
Credits: 1-3

PHYS111 Introduction to Physical Sciences

Frequency: D
An inquiry and algebra based approach to the major topics of physics: motion, conservation laws, heat, electricity, optics, and introductory atomic physics.
Credits: 3

PHYS118 Introduction to Astronomy

Frequency: B
An introduction to the study of astronomy, with particular emphasis on stars, galaxies, and cosmology. Intended for both non-majors and majors. The mathematics level will be that of basic high school algebra and geometry.
Credits: 3

PHYS121 College Physics I

Frequency: B
A non-calculus lecture sequence: motion, dynamics, conservation theorems, heat. Students requiring a laboratory component should include PHYS 123. Student must have taken MATH 105 or N.Y.S. Regents Math B. Prerequisite(s): MATH 106
Credits: 3

PHYS122 College Physics II

Frequency: B
A non-calculus lecture sequence: wave motion, sound, electromagnetic fields, circuits, optics, quantum phenomena. Students requiring a laboratory component should include PHYS 124. Prerequisite(s): PHYS 121
Credits: 3