

DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

PHILOSOPHY—PRESIDENT BASCOM—

Five recitations, of a term each, are devoted to philosophy, to wit: one to deductive and one to inductive logic; and three to psychology, ethics, æsthetics, and natural theology. The time is abundant and the course correspondingly complete.

In psychology the president uses the new edition of his own work. The aim of the recitation is to give the present conclusions on living questions in philosophy, and to prepare the mind for the slow formation of an opinion concerning open points, and for the clear apprehension of settled facts. While the text-book guides and steadies the discussion, and gives a frame-work of thought for the memory, much matter is incidentally introduced for the fuller presentation of opposing views, and the further enforcement of those offered. In the course of the recitations, subjects in philosophy are assigned to be discussed historically in essays before the class. The library is well provided with works of philosophy, and the students are urged to read systematically in connection with the work in the recitation room. Leading historical facts in philosophy are brought before the class by lectures, and at least a partial knowledge of influential systems, like that of Spencer, secured. Free discussion and inquiry are had in the class room. The effort is not so much to control belief, as to secure its best conditions. The recitation is ordered in reference to the present state of philosophy and existing facts are made to run back into the history of philosophy. The opposite method requires more time, and has, for the beginner, less interest. On the whole, we regard the proper starting point of inquiry to be the facts before us. Ethics follow psychology, and natural theology and æsthetics follow ethics. While the hard work is done, and the leading principles are established in psychology, essentially the same method is pursued in each of these branches. In ethics and natural theology the ruling idea is freedom of discussion, with a full presentation of opposing views. We believe this to be the best and safest way for the formation of firm yet flexible opinions. Æsthetics is taught with extended illustrations, and the purpose is to bring delicacy to the perceptions and culture to the feelings.

LOGIC—PROFESSOR PARKINSON—

The course in logic extends through the second and third terms of the Senior year. The first of these terms is given to deductive logic, chiefly, and the last to inductive. The deductive is a required study in the Col-

Catalogue

OF THE

University of Wisconsin

FOR THE

Academic Year 1882-83.

TIME TABLE—SPRING TERM, 1883.

	8-9.	9-10.	10-11.	11-12.	12-1.	P. M.
SENIOR CLASS.....	Geology. French, Tu., Th. German, M., W., F. Norse. History.	Physics. English Literature. Latin, Tu., Th. Greek, M., W., F. + German. + French.	Physics. Esthetics. French, M., W., F. German, Tu., Th. History. Norse.	Astronomy.	Chemistry.	
JUNIOR CLASS.....	Physics. Zoology. (Short Course.)	Mineralogy. Constitutional Law.	French, M., W., F. German, Tu., Th. Norse.	Quaternions.	Chemistry.	
SOPHOMORE CLASS.....	* Zoology. (Short Course.) + Latin.	* Calculus. + English. + Greek.	+ French. + Latin, Tu., Th. + German, M., W., F. + English.		Zoology. Vertebrate Anatomy. Botany.	
FRESHMAN CLASS.....	+ Mathematics. + Latin, Tu., Th. + German, M., W., F.	* Mathematics. + Botany.	+ Mathematics. * French.	* German.		

* General Science Course.

+ Ancient Classical Course.

+ Modern Classical Course.

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LOGIC—PROFESSOR PARKINSON—

The course in logic extends through the second and third terms of the Senior year. The first of these terms is given to deductive logic, chiefly, and the last to inductive. Deductive logic is a required study in the College of Letters, and an elective in the College of Arts. Inductive logic is an elective in both colleges.

TEXT-BOOKS—Jevons' Deductive Logic; Fowler's Inductive Logic.

HISTORY—PROFESSOR ALLEN—

All persons entering the University are examined in United States history. Candidates for the Freshman Class of the College of Letters are examined also in ancient history and geography, and the history of England.

American history is a required study for the classical students in the second term of the Junior year. There are three elective courses in history, two for the Junior class and one for the Senior class. The two Junior courses rank each as a half study, the two together making one full study.

COURSE I. Twice a week—History of ancient institutions, designed for classical students only. *First Term*—History of Greek and Roman institutions. *Second Term*—The Roman constitution. *Third Term*—Ancient mythology and art.

COURSE II. Three times a week—Dynastic and territorial history, carried through the year.

COURSE III. For Seniors, or those who have had Course II, or its equivalent. *First Term*—Medieval Institutions. *Second Term*—The English constitution. *Third Term*—History of civilization.

The method of instruction varies with the subject and the class. In most cases a text-book is used as a basis of instruction. Wherever it is possible, special topics are assigned to the members of the class, to be looked up in books of reference, and presented orally. In some departments the work is principally by lectures, the substance of which is required to be written out in blank books. Courses of historical reading are laid out for the members of the class, and of the Seniors written essays are required. Historical charts or maps are constantly used, and in Course II, map-drawing forms a regular part of the work.

TEXT-BOOKS.—*For Course I*—Leighton's History of Rome. Seeman's Classical Mythology. *For Course II*—Labberton's Historical Atlas. Freeman's History Primer of Europe. *For Course III*—Smith's History of English Institutions. Guizot's History of Civilization.

CIVIL POLITY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY—PROFESSOR PARKINSON.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. At the beginning of the third term of the Junior year a short course of lectures is given upon general constitutional law, dwelling more especially upon the English constitution—its gradual formation and distinguishing characteristics. It is aimed in these lectures to prepare the way for the study of the constitution of the United States, which subject is taken up at their conclusion and continued, by recitation or lecture daily through the term. The constitution is investigated in no party spirit, but in that of free inquiry. Special attention is given to important cases involving vital principles of constitutional law, and to the adjudications upon them by the highest judicial tribunals. It is designed in the study of the constitution and throughout this department, to give instruction that shall be practical in the highest sense of the term, and which cannot but be of immediate service to that large class of graduates who pass at once from the academic to the law department of the University. Constitutional law, during the third term of the Junior year, is a required study for the students in the College of Letters and an elective for those in the General Science Course, College of Arts. It is also an elective study, during the third term of the Senior year, for students in the General Science Course.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—This subject is taken up at the beginning of the Senior year and continued, with four exercises a week, to the close of the first term. It is taught with the aid of an appropriate text book and works of reference, supplemented largely by lectures and discussions upon the more important topics. It is designed to treat the science, not as an isolated one, but as intimately connected with that of government, and as closely bearing upon the welfare and interdependence of nations as well as of individuals.

INTERNATIONAL LAW. This subject is at present taught wholly by lectures. It extends, one lecture a week, over the first term of the senior year. The aim is to present the outlines of the science in as complete a manner as possible in the time allotted, and to note any modifications or advances made from time to time in the recognized law of nations. Both political economy and international law are required of students in the College of Letters, but are elective for those in the College of Arts.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Cooley's Constitutional Law. Political Economy.

GREEK—PROFESSOR KERR, assisted by MR. WILLIAMS—

The study of Greek extends through the whole of the Ancient Classical Course, being elective during the Junior and Senior years. Preparatory to admission to the Freshman class the student should be well grounded in the elements of Greek grammar, and should be able to write Greek with the accents, in addition to reading the required amount of the Anabasis and the Iliad.

FRESHMAN CLASS.—The course for the first college year includes a study of the Homeric Poems, with reference to a critical knowledge of the Epic dialect, and the interpretation of the Greek Mythology. Half of the eighth book of Herodotus is read as a means of teaching the New Ionic and as a basis of instruction in the Greek historians. Sixty chapters from the First Book of Thucydides give drill in elliptical and difficult constructions, and serve as an introduction to the history and literature of the age of Pericles. The class also read selections from Xenophon's Memorabilia, and from the Dialogues of Lucian, with frequent exercises in writing prose.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—The Sophomore year is given to the study of Greek oratory, tragedy and lyric poetry. The Philippics of Demosthenes, or their equivalent, are read and analyzed, and are illustrated by instruction in Athenian politics and Grecian antiquities. The work in dramatic and lyric poetry consists in the reading and analysis of the Medea of Euripides and selections from the Greek Anthology, or their equivalents, accompanied by lectures upon the departments of literature from which the year's reading is taken.

The study of the difficult principles of Greek syntax is continued during the year, but only as subordinate and incidental to the study of the authors themselves.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR CLASSES.—The last two years are given to Greek philosophy, dramatic and lyric poetry and oratory. The object of the elective course is, by means of reading and lectures, to give the student a comprehensive knowledge