

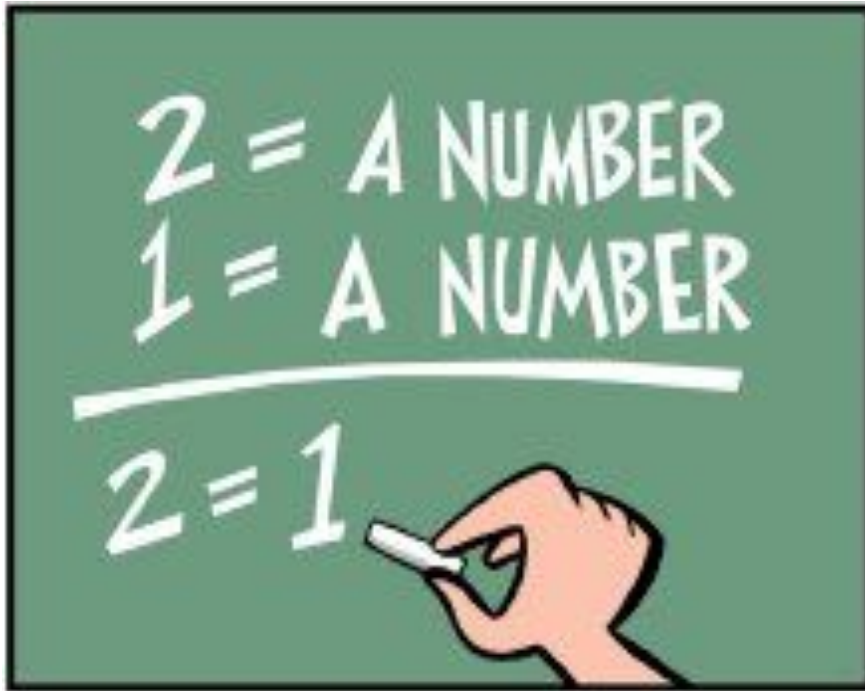


LOGICAL FALLACIES

**Global Perspectives
Year 11**

FALLACIES

What is a *fallacy*?

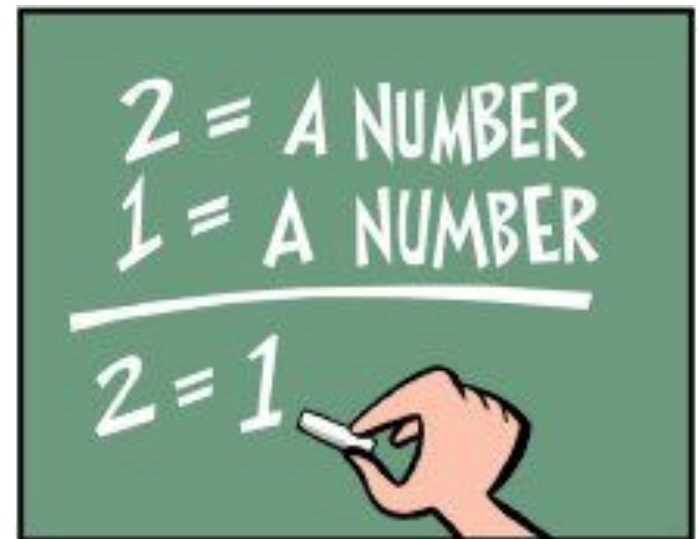


FALLACIES

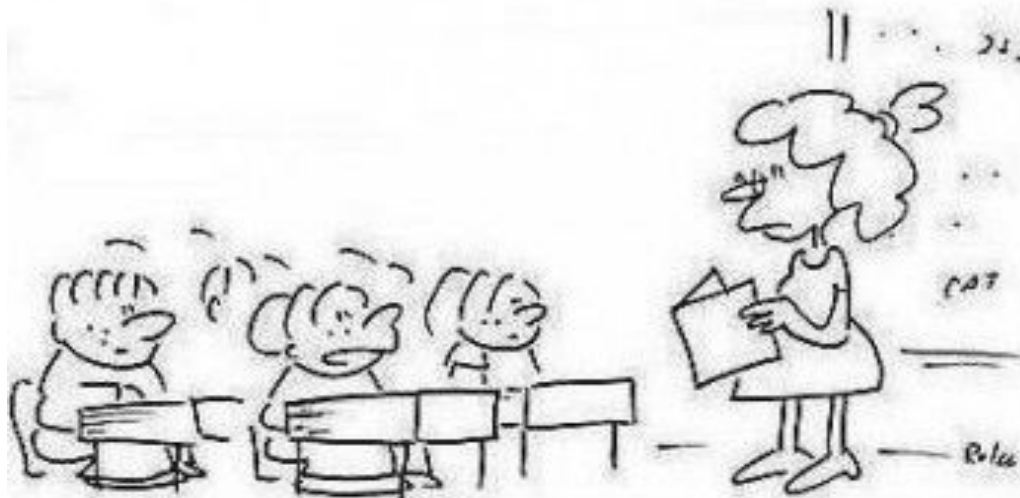
What is a
fallacy?

A **fallacy** is an argument that uses poor reasoning.

<http://www.logicalfallacies.info/>



EXAMPLES OF FALLACIES



"If two negatives make a positive,
how come two wrongs don't
make a right?"

<http://www.logicalfallacies.info/>

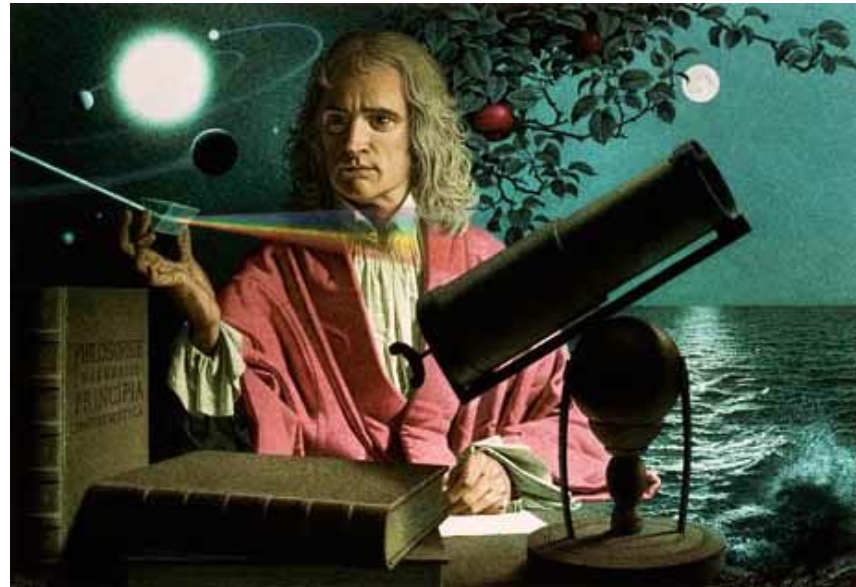
EXAMPLES OF FALLACIES II

1. Ducks are birds.
2. Ducks swim in the water.
3. Chickens are birds.
4. False Conclusion: ***Chickens swim in the water.***



EXAMPLES OF FALLACIES

“Well, Isaac Newton believed in Alchemy, do you think you know more than Isaac Newton?”



<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/659/03/>

TYPES OF FALLACIES

Logical Fallacy	Definition	Example
<u>Ad Hominem</u>	An attack against a person's character instead of against an argument.	Tom dresses like a nerd! How could he run for president of student council?
<u>Hasty Generalization</u>	When a claim draws a conclusion based on insufficient evidence.	Women are bad drivers.
<u>Begging the Question</u>	When the claim is included in the evidence, so nothing is proved.	Since I'm not lying, I must be telling the truth.
<u>False Authority or Testimonial</u>	When someone who is not an expert gives testimony.	I bought a Harley Davidson because Arnold Schwarzenegger says it's the best motorcycle.
<u>Either-Or Fallacy</u>	When only two options are given when many more are available.	Either you're a Republican, or you're socialist and un-American!

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CLASSROOM DISCUSSION

1. Have you ever used fallacies when talking to somebody?
2. What fallacy did you use?



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CLASSROOM DISCUSSION

Do you think fallacies are important in Global Perspectives? Why?



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Arguments can be divided into:

OBJECTIVE arguments are often those that have to do with *reason, evidence* and *logic*, generally dealing with material questions (things that can be sensed or measured and have to do with the real outside world, outside of oneself).

Ex. We know the Earth travels around the sun because we have scientific evidence that proves it.

<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/659/03/>

How can we know if an argument is a fallacy?

SUBJECTIVE arguments are most often those dealing with the *personal situation, feelings* or *experiences* of a particular individual, family or group.

Ex. Europeans are racist because I travelled to France and I had a bad experience with some locals due to the color of my skin.

<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/659/03/>

GUESS IF THIS STATEMENT IS OBJECTIVE OR SUBJECTIVE

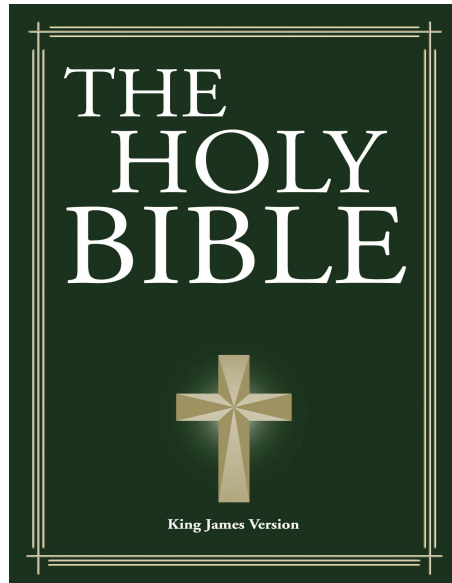
"I prayed for rain and it rained. So pray works!
I prayed for rain and it rained! So pray works!
works!"



<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/659/03/>

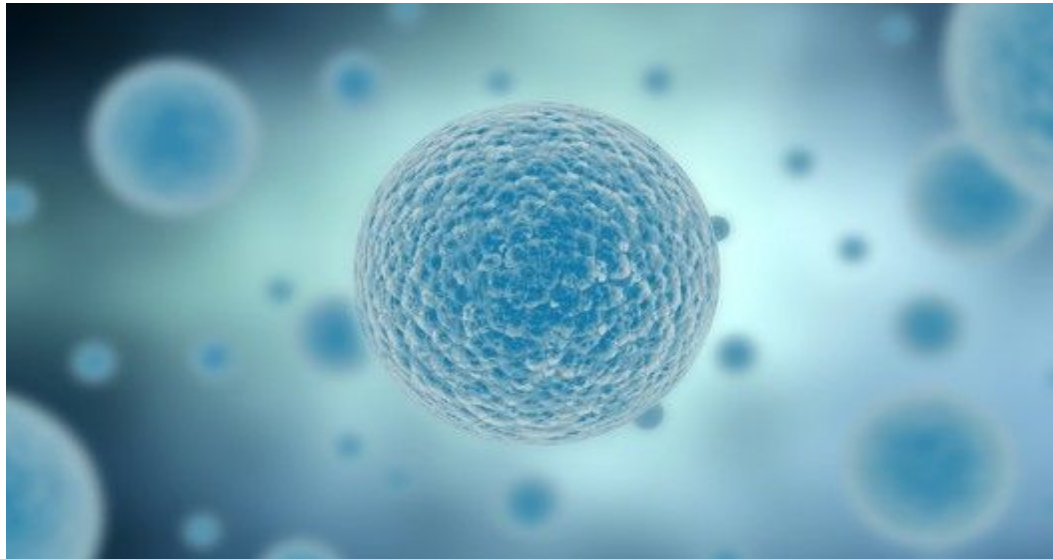
GUESS IF THIS STATEMENT IS OBJECTIVE OR SUBJECTIVE

“I know the bible is true because it’s the word of god, and I know it’s the word of god cause the bible is true”.



GUESS IF THIS STATEMENT IS A FALLACY? III

"We don't know what natural force that produced the first life form, so it must have been a supernatural."



<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/659/03/>

GUESS IF THIS STATEMENT IS OBJECTIVE OR SUBJECTIVE

Billions of people believe in God, so billions of people cannot be wrong."



GUESS IF THIS STATEMENT IS OBJECTIVE OR SUBJECTIVE

“Hitler was a vegetarian, therefore, I don’t trust vegetarians.”



<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/659/03/>

GUESS IF THIS STATEMENT IS OBJECTIVE OR SUBJECTIVE

“Don’t listen to Yuri’s arguments on football, he’s an idiot.”



<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/659/03/>

CLASSROOM ACTIVITY

In groups of 2 create your own Positive and Negatives arguments.

Relate them to the following topics. Then share them with the rest of the groups.

1. Poverty and wealth
2. Social inequality
3. Life chances
4. Racial Racism
5. Cultural Racism
6. Genre Racism

CLASSROOM ACTIVITY

Why do you think *fallacies* are important in Global Perspectives?

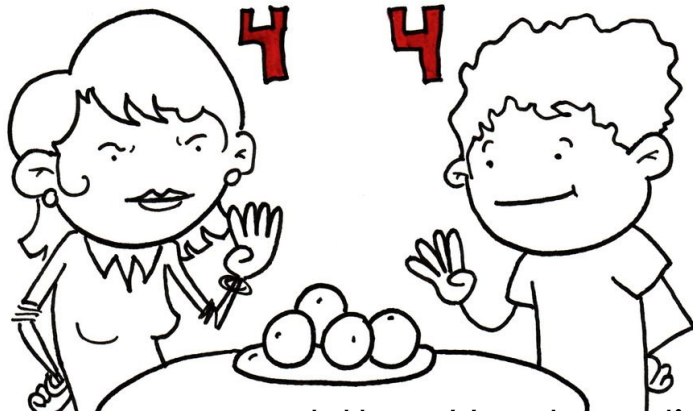
Discuss it with the person next to you for 2-3 minutes



FALLACIES

Fallacies are important because they help us to separate and identify what is an **Objective** and a **Subjective** argument.

Objective



subjective



ARGUMENTS

1. An *argument* is a conclusion together with the premises that support it.
2. A *conclusion* is a claim that is supported by a premise.
3. A *premise* is a reason offered as support for another claim.

ARGUMENTS

OBJECTIVE arguments are often those that have to do with *reason, evidence* and *logic*, generally dealing with material questions (things that can be sensed or measured and have to do with the real outside world, outside of oneself).

Ex. We know the Earth travels around the sun because we have scientific evidence that proves it.

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ARGUMENTS

SUBJECTIVE arguments are most often those dealing with the *personal situation, feelings or experiences* of a particular individual, family or group.

Ex. Europeans are racist because I travelled to France and I had a bad experience with some locals due to the color of my skin.

CLASSROOM ACTIVITY

In the real world the mass media sometimes mix **objective** with **subjective arguments** in order to convince the audience and change people's mind about a specific topic. Be able to distinguish one from another is very important to avoid being manipulated.

Try to find objectives and subjectives arguments in the following texts.