



8. Consider the following objection: "Empirical Skepticism is false because something outside the mind must be the cause of our perceptual experiences". Is this a good objection? Why?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
9. Consider the following objection: "Empirical Skepticism is false because dreams are not as vivid as the experiences I have right now". Is this a good objection? Why?

True or false?

10. \_\_\_ Empirical Skepticism denies that there is an external world.
11. \_\_\_ Optical illusions support Empirical Skepticism.
12. \_\_\_ BIV requires that there is an external world; therefore Empirical Skepticism is false.
13. \_\_\_ Given the laws of physics, the Dreaming and BIV cases are impossible; therefore Empirical Skepticism is false.

Possible objections to Empirical Skepticism:

- a) Inductive reasoning
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- b) Single Premise Closure is false
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- c) Dreaming and BIV cases are not possible
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- d) Burden of the proof

<p>Composing philosophy papers can be a big challenge. Understanding the key questions and developing a clear, logical response are essential to all argumentative essays, including those that describe and analyze philosophical arguments. Check these websites for tips on how to write a good philosophy paper: <a href="https://prezi.com/z4h1_fwilbxj/a-sample-philosophy-paper/">https://prezi.com/z4h1_fwilbxj/a-sample-philosophy-paper/</a> <a href="http://www.jimpryor.net/teaching/guidelines/writing.html">http://www.jimpryor.net/teaching/guidelines/writing.html</a>.</p>
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(b) In support of (2), Radford argues that Albert's answer is not at all just a lucky guess. The fact that he answers most of the questions correctly indicates that he has actually learned, and never forgotten, such historical facts. How could someone object to Radford's reasoning?

(c) If (1) and (2) to be true, how does the case undermine the traditional analysis of knowledge?

True or false?

14. \_\_\_ If a proposition is true, then it's known.
15. \_\_\_ If a proposition is known, then it's true.
16. \_\_\_ If a proposition is true, then it's believed.
17. \_\_\_ If a proposition is believed, then it's true.
18. \_\_\_ If a person is justified in believing a proposition, then she knows it.
19. \_\_\_ If a person knows a proposition, then she is justified in believing it.
20. \_\_\_ If a person is justified in believing a proposition, then the proposition is true.

<p>The answer to most of the questions on this handout and a more in depth discussion on the subject can be found here: <a href="https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/knowledge-analysis">https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/knowledge-analysis</a>.</p>
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Topics:

- undermining vs. rebutting
- foundationalism vs. coherentism vs. infinitism vs. skepticism vs. quietism

1. What is undermining evidence?
2. What is rebutting evidence?
3. Undermining or rebutting evidence?
  - (a) Evidence that Tom's mother is a pathological liar:
  - (b) Testimony from Tom's mother:
  - (c) Letters from Donald sitting on your desk in front of you:
  - (d) News broadcast that the president's security guard was killed:
4. What's the Pyrrhonian Problematic (aka Agrippa's Trilemma)?
5. State the argument based on the Pyrrhonian Problematic in the standard form.
6. What's the difference between the Pyrrhonian skepticism and Stroud's skepticism?
7. What is foundationalism and how does it reply to the argument as stated in question 5?



8. If basic beliefs are justified but not by other beliefs, then how are they justified? What else besides beliefs is there that can justify beliefs, according to foundationalism?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
9. What is coherentism and how does it reply to the argument as stated in question 5?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
10. What is infinitism and how does it reply to the argument as stated in question 5?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
11. What is quietism and how does it reply to the argument as stated in question 5?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
12. Which kind of skepticism do we get from accepting the argument as stated in question 5?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
13. What is *the myth of the given* as presented by Chisholm?

<p>More information on the topic of undermining vs. rebutting evidence can be found here: <a href="https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/evidence/#EviWhiJusBel">https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/evidence/#EviWhiJusBel</a> More information on the Pyrrhonian Problematic can be found here: <a href="http://www.encyclopedia.com/humanities/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/pyrrhonian-problematic">http://www.encyclopedia.com/humanities/ encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/pyrrhonian-problematic</a></p>
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