

**Chapter 1 : Examples of Fallacies**

*Nine Fallacies About Crime. Fallacies and Generalizations Posted by John Smith on March 30, Fallacies and generalizations of complex topics is common in today's high-pace society.*

I deserve an A in the course. You know that my father is a good friend of the College Principal. Therefore, you should also take it. Abuse your opponent based on her background. Circumstance attack 17 B. Present your opponent as predisposed to say or act in a certain way because of her circumstance. Example All the policies of CY Leung aim to protect the interests of Mainland because he tries to win the trust of the Central Government. You too 18 C. Argue that doing something is right because your opponent is also doing the same thing. You should not skip class. Example Exceeding the speed limit is illegal. Ambulance drivers always exceed the speed limit during emergency. Thus, their action is illegal. The society should not discriminate gays. So you are saying the everyone should be homosexual. Smoking is bad to health. That cannot be true. My grandfather has smoked since he was 16 and he is still very healthy. Example Many welfare receivers are new immigrants. Therefore, we should reduce drastically the number of immigrants. Animal rights activists say that animals are abused in biomedical research labs. Pets are abused by their owners every day. Some cases of abuse are enough to make you sick. You should not lie. But why are you so lazy? The Philippine President should apologize to the families of the killed hostages. Ten people were killed due to the impotence of his government. No, you get it wrong. There were eight, not ten, people were killed. All the people getting social security assistance are the new immigrants. Statistics shows that the majority of those who receive the assistance are single families and seniors. But you cannot deny that many of the new immigrants are receiving the assistance. You should quit smoking. You had better ask those drug addicts to stop taking drugs. This fallacy is commonly seen in TV shows and advertisements. Example You cannot prove that CY Leung was lying. So he did not lie. Sources of Hasty Generalization 36 1. Small sample size E. There is no racial discrimination in the US. Otherwise, Obama cannot be the president. Example Tom was seen in the vicinity of the broken window at about the time that it was broken, so he must have done it. If they sell us on the idea that pigs have rights, then it will be chickens. Next it will be fishes and other seafood. The starvation of human race will follow close behind. So money will move from the rich to the poor. It is morally impermissible to have abortion because killing innocent human beings is always impermissible. Murderers should receive capital punishment, because it is the most just punishment for murder. Picasso is the greatest artist of the 20th century. Art critics have described him in these terms. These art critics are correct in their assessment because they have a more keenly developed sense of appreciation than laymen. Their sense is trustworthy because, in order to realize Picasso is the greatest artist of the 20th century, that sense is required. How often do you beat your wife? When was the last time you cheat in the exam? Not Jointly Exhaustive 49 A. From a disjunctive premise, the arguer can deny one of the alternative and conclude the other. But in fact the alternatives are not jointly exhaustive. Example Either you are clever or you are stupid. Yet you are not clever. So you must be stupid. Not Mutually Exclusive 50 B. One of the alternatives is affirmed and the denial of the other is concluded. But in fact the alternatives are not mutually exclusive. Example Either you are lying or I am lying. Since you are lying, I am not lying. So John must have committed a crime. Therefore, he must have written it very carelessly. Therefore, a good person is good at reproducing babies. Take the example of the WWII. Germany of course was the losing side. But Britain also suffered a great loss in economy, lives, and politics. So it was also the losing side. Example Everyone will die some day. It follows that human beings will become extinct someday. Rather, it is an assertion about every member of a group distributive predication. Now the wrong transference is from whole to parts. Example Good teachers have almost become extinct. Wong is a good teacher. So he has almost become extinct. In the fallacy of division the inference is from an assertion about a group taken as a whole collective predication to an assertion about the members of the group.

### Chapter 2 : SAGE Books - Nine Fallacies About Crime

*Crime and Everyday Life, Fourth Edition, provides an illuminating glimpse into roots of criminal behavior, explaining how crime.*

Fallacies are mistaken beliefs based on unsound arguments. There are many different types of fallacies, and their variations are almost endless. Here are some common examples of fallacies: Appeal to Authority - These fallacies occur when someone accepts a truth on blind faith just because someone they admire said it. Katherine loves Tom Cruise. Without searching to find out if fairy tales have sprung to life in the midtown Manhattan, she believes it to be true. Princess Kate wears Alexander McQueen. Are you trying to say you have better fashion sense than a royal princess? Appeal to Ignorance - These fallacies occur when someone asserts a claim that must be accepted because no one else can prove otherwise. People have been praying to God for years. Since the students have no questions concerning the topics discussed in class, the students are ready for a test. Appeal to Pity - These fallacies occur when someone seeks to gain acceptance by pointing out an unfortunate consequence that befalls them. You know she has a weak heart. Do you really want to do that to her? Do you want to be responsible for that? Begging the Question - Also called Circular Reasoning. This type of fallacy occurs when the conclusion of an argument is assumed in the phrasing of the question itself. False Dilemma - These fallacies occur when someone is only given two choices for possible alternatives when more than two exist. In Latin America, only two countries offer travel and tourism options: Katie is one of 16, students on her college campus. The only boys worth dating are Dave and Steve. Red Herring - These fallacies occur when someone uses irrelevant information to distract from the argument. How is talking about vaccinations going to help us find a cure for cancer? There are starving children in Africa. Slippery Slope - These fallacies occur when someone assumes a very small action will lead to extreme outcomes. Dogs are good pets. Therefore, coyotes are good pets. Divorce is rampant in America. We only stand a 50 percent chance of survival. Ad Hominem Attacking the Person - These fallacies occur when an acceptance or rejection of a concept is rejected based on its source, not its merit. Kim Kardashian is selling it. Band Wagon - These fallacies occur when a proposition is claimed to be true or good solely because many people believe it to be so. Everyone on campus is wearing Air Jordans. I need to buy those sneakers. All my friends are doing a low carb diet. That must be the only way to lose weight. Cum Hoc, Ergo Propter Hoc - These fallacies occur when it is assumed that, because two things occur together, they must be related. People who eat oatmeal have healthy hearts. Roosters crow before sunrise. Therefore, roosters cause the sun to rise. Post Hoc, Ergo Propter Hoc - These fallacies occur when it is assumed that, because one thing happened after another, it must have occurred as a result of it. Right when I sneezed, the power went off. Mary wore her favorite necklace today and aced her spelling test. That necklace must be lucky. YourDictionary definition and usage example.

**Chapter 3 : Nine Awful Fallacies**

*A dangerous lifestyle. calendrierdelascience.com Fallacies About Crime 9 Very active offenders tend to continue offending as they get older (see Nagin. & Moffitt. returns to the same risky lifestyle and dangerous people. substance abuse can keep people thin. ).*

Three guiding ideas govern this book from beginning to end. As interesting as people might be, it is essential to study what they do. This book focuses on criminal action—“who, what, when, where, and how it occurs, and what can be done here and now to prevent it from happening. We believe that criminal events are central for understanding crime, and that such events must be studied in their everyday settings. Second to understand crime, we must study its very diverse forms, not lump them all together. Thus, we note several different types of auto theft, such as joyriding, stealing a car for transport, stripping its parts, taking its contents, and stealing a car to get back at somebody else. These auto theft forms have rather different patterns that require different prevention strategies. Indeed offenders act with a purpose. Crime is designed to meet rudimentary and commonplace needs, such as money, sex, status, excitement, control, revenge, and attention from others. These three themes—“criminal events, diverse forms, and offender decisions—“recur throughout, offering the student a perspective on crime. This is the fourth edition of a book that first appeared 15 years ago. Despite the consistent title, this book keeps changing. This version includes additional details, refined ideas, and updated references. Moreover, the final [Page xii]chapter offers a more refined articulation of the underlying theory of how crime changes in response to larger shifts in society. The key to such change is the technology of everyday life, which organizes where we are, what we do, and what happens to us. That technology governs how crime carves its niche into everyday life. Small inventions can alter ordinary activities and products, causing old crimes to fade and new crimes to emerge. We are in an era of dramatic technological shift, helping to transform crime. Despite our use of plain language, we designed this book to help students and other readers understand that complex process. Acknowledgments For the many ideas influencing the fourth edition, we are deeply in debt to Ronald V. We thank Gohar Petrossian at Rutgers University for her considerable efforts to update the statistics and references, and Adam Graycar of Australian National University for his repeated encouragement. John Eck assisted us in formulating the dynamic crime triangle. Mary Adelaide Eckert provided intellectual and emotional support to her husband Marcus Felson , and Roberto Santos has encouraged and inspired Rachel Boba. SAGE Publications would like to thank the following reviewers: References [Page ] Altizio, A. Robbery of convenience stores Guide No. Retrieved September 25, , from http: Preventing repeat burglary and car crime in Huddersfield. Successful case studies 2nd ed. Unpacking the relationship between adolescent employment and antisocial behavior: A matched samples comparison. Criminology, 45 1 , 67—“ Can we prevent road rage? Effectiveness of programs to prevent school bullying. A breach of trust: Employee collusion and theft from major retailers. Increasing the risk for offenders. The psychology of chance encounters and life patterns. American Psychologist, 37, —“ The stream of behavior. Big school, small school. Risky lifestyles and the link between offending and victimization. Studies on Crime and Crime Prevention, 6 1 , 53—“ Self-control, risky lifestyles, and situation: The role of opportunity and context in the general theory. Journal of Criminal Justice, 35 2 , —“ Why workplace bullying and violence are different: Protecting employees from both. Security Journal, 13 2 , 63—“ How and why people fail at self-regulation. The origins and management of domestic conflict. Social interactionist perspectives pp. Script analysis of the hunting process of serial sex offenders. Criminal Justice and Behavior, 34 8 , —“ Managing the risk to safe shopping. Context-specific measures of CCTV effectiveness in the retail sector. CCTV, street lighting and crime prevention pp. The politics of injustice: Crime and punishment in America. The end of ideology: On the exhaustion of political ideas in the fifties. Successful case studies pp. Situational crime prevention and convenience store robbery. Security Journal, 7 1 , 41—“ An introduction to the principles of morals and legislation. Original work published Best, J. How we talk about new crimes and new victims. University of California Press. The boy next door: Local teen-age burglars in Montreal. Security Journal, 2 4 , —“ The celebration of Midsummer Eve in Sweden—“A study in the art of preventing collective disorder.

Security Journal, 33, 1-61. Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. Homicide syndromes and vulnerability: Studies on Crime and Crime Prevention, 11, 61. The Bronx and Chicago: Street robbery in the environs of rapid transit stations. Frontiers of practice pp. Deception in the American marketplace. Crime analysis with crime mapping. A review of the research, practice, and evaluation of construction site theft occurrence and prevention: Directions for future research. Security Journal, 214, 1-12. The role of emotions in a rational choice theory of crime. The use of theory in everyday life pp. Measuring the geographical displacement and diffusion of benefit effects of crime prevention activity. Journal of Quantitative Criminology, 193, 1-12. Who commits near repeats? A test of the boost explanation. Western Criminology Review, 5, 12. Domestic burglary repeats and space-time clusters: The dimension of risk. European Journal of Criminology, 20, 67. The problem of gun violence among serious young offenders. Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. Hot spots policing and crime prevention: A systematic review of randomized controlled trials. Journal of Experimental Criminology, 13, 1-13.

## Chapter 4 : NINE FALLACIES ABOUT CRIME by on Prezi

*transcript of nine fallacies about crime. nine fallacies about crime the dramatic fallacy detail 2 detail 3 detail 4 misconceptions about crime most crime is not very.*

But if we fail to provide sufficient evidents or reasoning to support your claim, the fallacy should be named as Fallacy of Insufficient Evidence. Altogether, there are 9 different types of fallacy that relates to insufficient evidence. However, the most prominent here is Inappropriate Appeal to Authority, which is divided to 8 different sub types: Inappropriate Appeal to Authority “ It happens when an arguer cites a witness or authority who, there is good chances that, is unreliable. The source is not a genuine authority on the subject at issue E. My dentist told me that rosemary and thyme can be used to treat cancer. I believe this must be true! A dentist is not a specialized doctor that knows cure for cancer. He is not that competent to declare such statement. The source is biased or has some other reason to lie or mislead E. Halim, the husband of Tina stated that his wife did not steal anything from the Mydin Superstore. Even though the CCTV at the crime scene show that she put something into her purse, I cant believe that a good man like Halim would lie to protect his wife. I think Tina is innocent. Halim have more than one reason to lie: Tina is his wife so he had to lie to save his face. Halim can also be an accomplice to the theft. After snorting 1 gram of heroin all by himself, Thomas swore that he had an hour long conversation with the long dead founder of Malacca state, Parameswara. So, I think we should believe him. What can possibly a guy tell when he is on heroin high? His testimony wont even be accepted in court! The source cited is known to be generally unreliable E. We should be prepared for the tragedy. We can always differentiate a reputable source to the other by looking at its past records, consistency and evidents given in facts and figures. Its hard to believe a word from a cult member am I right? The source has not been cited correctly or the cited claim has been taken out of context. It states in the Holy Koran that we should practice free sex. Due to this reason, I believe that we should practice free sex. Just for a mental note, there are absolutely no religious book that states free sex is a good practice. Clearly, this citation is not made accurately. Thus, this claim is fallacious. The source claim conflicts with expert opinion E. Syeikh Jamil, a renowned ulama of Turkmenistan, claims that pig meat can be eaten by Muslims. I believe we should subscribe to his point of view. The issue is not one that can be settled by expert opinion. The Dalai Lama said that to achieve eternal solitude, one must devote oneself to the universe by meditating deeply. We should take his saying as a truth because The Dalai Lama are worshipped by millions worldwide. Some things just can never be explained objectively. No expert consensus can be reached because of its abstractism. You can have a million definition of the word eternal solitude. Same goes to meaning of life, morality etc. Such issues cant be settled by appeals to authority. The claim is highly improbable on its face E. Uncle Sam claims that his 84 year old friend Buddy can jump across buildings. Uncle Sam is the most trustworthy person that we have come across in this neighborhood. Therefore, if he said that his 84 years old friend Buddy can jump across buildings, I, for one, will totally believe him.

**Chapter 5 : Fallacies About Crime – SchoolWorkHelper**

*Tags: Fallacies About Crime Ingenuity fallacy Organized crime fallacy The agenda fallacy The cops-and-courts fallacy The dramatic fallacy The innocent-youth fallacy The juvenile gang fallacy The not me fallacy The whatever-you-think fallacy.*

Fallacies are mistaken beliefs based on unsound arguments. Fallacies are difficult to classify, due to their variety in application and structure. In the broadest sense possible, fallacies can be divided into two types: These are often referred to as non-sequiturs, or conclusions that have nothing to do with initial claims. In formal fallacies, the pattern of reasoning seems logical but is always wrong. A deductive argument often follows the pattern: Appeal to Probability - This is a statement that takes something for granted because it is probable or possible. I see a dark cloud on the horizon. Dark clouds mean rain. Bad Reasons Fallacy - Also known as Argumentum ad Logicam, in this type of fallacy, the conclusion is assumed to be bad because the arguments are bad. Her new boyfriend drives an old car. He must be poor. She should break up with him. If the two things that are interchanged are identical, then the argument is assumed to be valid. Non Sequitur - A fallacy wherein someone asserts a conclusion that does not follow from the propositions. All Dubliners are from Ireland. Ronan is not a Dubliner, therefore, he is not Irish. Informal Fallacies Informal or inductive fallacies abound. Not only are we more likely to come across them than formal fallacies, their variations are endless. While formal fallacies are identified through an examination of the statement or claim, informal fallacies are identified through supporting evidence. In these instances, the statement or claim is not supported with adequate reasons for acceptance. A strong inductive argument follows this pattern: Subcategories of Informal Fallacies There are so many varieties of informal fallacies they can be broken down into subcategories. Fallacies of Presumption Presumption of truth without evidence can also cause fallacious reasoning. Examples of these fallacies include: Complex Question Fallacy - This involves questionable assumptions. This question presumes guilt either way. Hasty Generalization Fallacy - This is based upon only one abnormal situation. It is the reverse of a sweeping generalization fallacy. Hitler was a vegetarian. Post Hoc, Ergo Propter Hoc - This meaning "after this, therefore because of this" is based upon an assumption of cause and effect, A happened, then B happened, so A must have caused B. I saw a magpie and then I crashed my car. Magpies are bad luck. Cum Hoc, Ergo Propter Hoc - This fallacy meaning "with this, therefore because of this" is when the person making the argument connects two events which happen simultaneously and assumes that one caused the other. Hospitals are full of sick people. Therefore hospitals make people sick. Slippery Slope Fallacy - This falsely assumes the consequences of actions. Sweeping Generalization Fallacy - This includes too broad of an application of a premise. Running is a good way to keep fit, so everyone should run a mile every day. This fallacy argues that a proposition is true because it has not yet been proven false. During his Communism investigations Joe McCarthy presented a case saying, "I do not have much information on this except the general statement of the agency that there is nothing in the files to disprove his Communist connections. Circular Argument - Also referred to as Circulus in Probando, this fallacy is when an argument takes its proof from a factor within the argument itself, rather than from an external one. I believe that Frosted Flakes are great because it says so on the Frosted Flakes packaging. False Dilemma- Sometimes referred to as Bifurcation, this type of fallacy occurs when someone presents their argument in such a way that there are only two possible options. Fallacies of Ambiguity A fallacy can also be caused by a lack of clarity or by a misunderstanding of the words. Equivocation Fallacies - These occur when words are used multiple times with different meanings. You have faith in science, and I have faith in God. Straw Man Fallacies - These include misrepresentations to make an argument look weak. The nation is in debt and we should not add to the defense budget. I cannot believe you want to leave the nation defenseless! Fallacies of Relevance These fallacies attempt to persuade people with irrelevant information, appealing to emotions rather than logic. Appeal to Authority - also referred to as Argumentum ad Verecundia argument from modesty. In this case, rather than focusing on the merits of an argument, the arguer will try to attach their argument to a person of authority in order to give credence to their argument. Well, Isaac Newton believed in alchemy, do you think you know

more than Isaac Newton? Appeal to Popular Opinion - This type of appeal is when someone claims that an idea or belief is true simply because it is what most people believe. Lots of people bought this album, so it must be good. Attacking the Person - Also known as ad Hominem, this is quite a common occurrence in debates and refers to a person who substitutes a rebuttal with a personal insult. Bandwagon Fallacy - This contains arguments that are only appealing because of current trends and growing popularity. More people are turning to meditation and mindfulness to help them cope with the stress of modern-day living. Therefore meditation can make us all calmer. This coin has landed heads-up nine times in a row. So it will probably land tails-up next time it is tossed. Genetic Fallacy - This involves acceptance or rejection of concepts based on their source, not their merit. Red Herring Fallacy - This uses irrelevant information or other techniques to distract from the argument at hand. Did you know that I volunteer at a local shelter? Weak Analogy - These fallacies employ analogies between things that are not really alike. Using Fallacies In argumentation or debate, bad reason fallacies are quite common. How often do you hear people compare two unrelated things while making judgments? We sometimes make character judgments about others based upon their material possessions or the friends they keep when one tends to have nothing to do with the other. Examples, statistics, and testimony are all important measures of supporting evidence in an academic paper. In advertising, appeal to authority fallacies abound. Celebrity endorsements are popular for a reason. If we decide we like the lifestyle of a certain celebrity, then we are likely to purchase the sports drink, jewelry, or organic food they are pitching. This is an easy fallacy to fall prey to. Perhaps if we purchase this item being advertised, we might be more like our beloved celebrity. It might be best, however, to purchase a product based upon its proven benefits, not the celebrity being paid to pitch it. Think Logically As we can see, there are many different types of fallacies. Informal fallacies are particularly complex because layers of subcategories exist within them. Take a look at Examples of Fallacies to dive even deeper into these multi-faceted waters. YourDictionary definition and usage example.

Chapter 6 : Crime and Everyday Life - Marcus Felson - Google Books

*Linking crime to one's favorite ideology, religion, or social or political agenda. Oversimplified argument that the presence/absence of something is the single or primary cause of more crimes. This fallacy cautions us that the factors behind crime are much more intricate than can be explained by any one agenda.*

Like the emotional appeal, the validity of an argument has utterly nothing to do with the character of those presenting it. Ad hominem attacks are the meat and potatoes of political campaigns, but this is because we are, in fact, debating over who to vote for. Once the votes have been cast, however, we do well to focus on the logic and evidence, not those speaking the argument. Usually, the error occurs because we incorrectly assume that the Premise was a sufficient condition, when in fact it was only a necessary condition one of many conditions necessary to prove the conclusion. Ducks swim in the water. Chickens swim in the water. Affirming The Consequent Fallacy: You loved The Matrix. Keanu Reaves is in The Matrix Premise: Keanu Reaves is in Speed. You must love Speed. Obama wants nationalized health care. The Nazis had nationalized health care. Nationalized health care will make us all Nazis! In fact, with the exception of the USA, every country that fought against the Nazis now has nationalized health care. Obama does not, in fact, want to "nationalize healthcare". But arguments from authority carry little weight: Sometimes fallacious arguments from authority are obvious because they are arguments from false authorities. Supermodels who push cosmetics or pro athletes pushing home loans or even sports equipment are likely false authorities: This is also true with most conspiracy theory debates, such as those surrounding the Kennedy assassination, Big Foot, the Apollo Moon Landing Hoax etc. Authority can mean either power or knowledge. In the case of knowledge, we often find we must trust people to help us make sense of the vast and complex array of knowledge surrounding an issue "we do well, for example, in courtroom trials to consult psychologists and forensic authorities etc. We know where they are. Band Wagon The basic fallacy of democracy: Obvious examples of once popular moral and legal positions include race based slavery, legal cocaine, American women not being allowed to vote until prohibition etc. How could someone eat a dog? The assumption that even when many, perhaps millions, of other people believe otherwise, only you can be correct. For example, the assumption that the economic theory of capitalism explains moral choices; or the assumption that socialism is morally wrong, even though you attend a public university; the assumption that welfare is wrong and all those who partake in it are lazy even though you accept federal financial aid or would accept state aid in the case of a catastrophic accident or injury; the argument that drugs are morally wrong and drug addicts should all be locked up or even executed although you drink alcohol and coffee and take Ritalin and your grandmother uses anti-depressants and you are grateful your alcoholic uncle was cured via AA; the assumption that all animals should be treated humanely although you respect indigenous cultures that subsist on seal meat; the assumption that because nature is holy, all logging is morally wrong; the assumption that democratic republics are the best form of government for all people; and on and on and on! It is closely related to the straw man fallacy, which essentially paints one side, instead of both, as so extreme no can agree with it. You must hate Jews. You must be an anti-Semite. You must support the occupation of Palestine. However, if one is arguing over whether or not bad things will occur, this is no longer a fallacy. Contrast with Hasty Generalization linked here. An actual friend of mine wrote this a few years ago in response to a drunk driving fatality newspaper story, in Nashville. In this case, the drunk driver was an illegal alien and the victim was a US Citizen. How much is too much? Why are these people [illegal aliens] allowed to live in our country? Then I realized he was referring to illegal aliens, as if that was the cause of most, or even many, drunk driving fatalities. If you examine the driving habits of women, you will observe that women are poor drivers. Faulty Analogy Our language functions through comparisons, and it is common and useful to argue the validity of one point by comparing it to another, but often the comparison suggests that two things are more alike than they really are. If you grow up in the very white state of Idaho and only see Blacks on TV, you are likely to think that most Black men are athletes, gangster rappers or comedians. Most complain about how badly women drive, and if one examines the driving habits of women one finds that indeed they do get in many

accidents. However, they get in fewer accidents than men. Assuming you are likely to be shot if you visit NYC, when, in fact, fewer people are murdered, per capita, in NYC than in most rural American small towns. You conclude the two of you are magically connected. Moral Equivalency The implication that two moral issues carry the same weight or are essentially similar. Equating the treatment of animals with the treatment of human beings. Equating acts of war with murder. Equating gay marriage with legalizing pedophilia. Equating being a wage slave with actual slavery. Equating all acts of war with terrorism. In other words the non sequitur means there is a logical gap between the premises or evidence and the conclusion. The non sequitur is a broad, categorical term, and so there are many different types of non sequitur fallacies, including post hoc, hasty generalization, slippery slope, affirming the consequent and simply faulty assumption or warrant. A slippery slope argument, for example, is non sequitur because it does not follow that legalizing one thing gay marriage, medicinal marijuana would inevitably, necessarily or likely lead to legalizing other things polygamy, or recreational marijuana use. Post Hoc or Faulty Causality, or Correlation vs. In other words, the fallacy confuses correlation for causation, or mistakenly claiming that one thing caused another to happen since they happen in sequence. Correlation simply refers to two things happening at the same time, or one thing commonly happening before another thing happens; in other words, the frequency with which one thing occurs corresponds with the frequency with which another occurs. Causation of course means that the one thing occurring causes the other to occur. Post hoc refers mistaking correlation for causation. The flaw in the argument is that often a third cause exists, which is causing both to occur frequently, or perhaps the flaw is simply that both things commonly occur regardless of each other. There are a couple key points to understand about this fallacy: For example, in order to claim that the green-house gasses-global-warming argument is post hoc, you must first agree that a there is a spike in greenhouse gasses, and b global warming is actually occurring. Second, most often the fallacy occurs because of a third element that is responsible for causing both of the other elements. For instance, most people recover from their colds a couple days after they take cold medication. But, of course, most people recover from their colds if they take no cold medication whatsoever. Many people get rich when they pray for wealth, but many people who never pray also get rich, and many people who pray to get rich stay poor; also, what about people who pray to other gods and get rich? The danger rests in the degree of skepticism; extreme skepticism will reveal all arguments post hoc, and, in fact, this is the standard argument of most defense lawyers and traditionally all industries when it comes to questions such as cigarettes and lung cancer, safety glass in automobiles, seat belts in automobiles, air bags in automobiles, causes of air pollution, effects of pollution on health and so on; normally scientists prove within a reasonable doubt causation decades before the public and those responsible for the cause stop crying post hoc. Current, continuing debates over post hoc include pretty much every scientific argument that intersects with either faith evolution, AIDS , industry global warming or economic interests. Drinkers are more likely than non-drinkers to get lung cancer, suggesting drinking causes lung cancer. It turns out there is a strong correlation between consuming alcohol and developing lung cancer. The post hoc fallacy would be asserting that alcohol consumption causes lung cancer; the actual reason is that people who drink more also tend to smoke, or smoke more, than non drinkers. The post hoc fallacy would be asserting that marijuana use leads to increased use of other drugs; the more logical explanation is that those who are willing to try one drug are obviously also willing to try other drugs: Red Herring This generally refers to changing the subject mid-debate, so that we start arguing about a tangential topic rather than the real or original issue. We start debating the evidence supporting evolutionary theory, but you bring up the fact that believing this theory is depressing. We start debating the evidence supporting global warming, but you bring up the fact that believing this theory is depressing Semantics or Equivocation also, Splitting Hairs, Playing With Words, or Using Legalisms Using the inherent ambiguity of language to distract from the actual ideas or issues, or deliberately rephrasing the opposing argument incorrectly, and then addressing that rephrasing. You had no sexual relationship with this young woman? There is not a sexual relationship. I want you to listen to me. I did not have sexual relations with that woman, Miss Lewinsky. I never told anybody to lie, not a single time; never. For that matter, why not mandate the price of housing? If we believe Congress has the power to raise minimum wages, where do we go next? The Democrats promise that a government health care system will

reduce the cost of health care, but as the economist Thomas Sowell has pointed out, government health care will not reduce the cost; it will simply refuse to pay the cost. And who will suffer the most when they ration care? The sick, the elderly, and the disabled, of course. Such a system is downright evil. Health care by definition involves life and death decisions. Human rights and human dignity must be at the center of any health care discussion. Skip to page or "find: Often this is done by referring to the exception, rather than the rule, and inferring that the exception is the rule. Technically, their use is probably not a fallacy, but their use tends to move an argument no where while inciting deep emotional responses. Thus, they are rhetorically useful and logically distracting. In the case of this word, however, the fallacy is likely equivocation; the word has been rendered semantically useless by having been so often misused. The paper was poorly written. Every guy you meet at the bar and take home turns out to use you for a night and then dump you. You conclude all men are losers. Men assume, and thus dump, any woman skanky enough to take them home from a bar.

**Chapter 7 : Types of Logical Fallacies**

*Katie Hofmann CRIM Three Most Interesting Fallacies of Crime For this assignment, we are to choose 3 fallacies from Marcus Felson and Rachel Boba's Nine Fallacies About Crime that surprised us the most and explain why.*

They insist that this applies to Christians, and many are misled to believe that it does, because their preacher or Sunday School teacher says it does. Here is the complete passage: There is none that understandeth. There is none that seeketh after God. They are all gone out of the way. They are together become unprofitable. There is none that doeth good, no, not one. Their throat is an open sepulcher. With their tongues they have used deceit. The poison of asps in under their feet are swift to shed blood. Destruction and misery are in their ways and the way of peace have they not known. Let us see if it does. The only place the passage is found in the Bible is in Isaiah Here is the whole passage: And we do all fade as a leaf; and our iniquities, like the wind, have taken us away. And there is none that calleth upon Thy Name that stirreth up himself to take hold of Thee. For Thou hast hid Thy face from us and hast consumed us because of our iniquities" Isaiah Should this picture of the backslidden Jewish nation be used to describe the normal Christian Life? Surely, only the devil would like to have it so, and some Bible teachers are fooled enough by his Satanic Majesty to teach what he wants them to teach. And conscience will also lead us to study more of the Word of God. A man can ignore and even "sear" his conscience, but if followed, it will lead him in the right direction. No one at any time should disregard his conscience. He says, "That thou mightest war a good warfare, holding faith and a good conscience; which some having put away concerning faith, have made shipwreck" I Tim. A moral shipwreck, indeed, is any man who disregard his conscience. More than years before such teachers were born God spoke in an uncertain terms about the imperative necessity of keeping His commandments. Let us note especially whether God really meant that the Jews should keep His commandments. Through Moses, God said, "Know therefore this day and consider it in thine heart that the Lord He is God in Heaven above and upon the earth beneath. There is none else. Thou shalt keep therefore His statutes and His commandments which I command thee this day, that it may go well with thee, and with thy children after thee, and that thou mayest prolong thy days upon the earth Behold I set before you this day a blessing and a curse. A blessing if ye obey the commandments of the Lord your God, and a curse if ye will not obey the commandments of the Lord your God" From Deuteronomy 4th to 11th chapters. Not only was it made unmistakably clear to the Church of the Old Testament that they were expected to keep the commandments of God, but through Moses, God said He expected us to keep the commandments of Christ. And it shall come to pass that whosoever will not hearken unto My Words which he shall speak in My Name, I will require it of him" Deuteronomy Peter says this prophecy refers especially to Christ, and, in the light of this passage, what infinite folly for any to say we need not keep the commandments of Christ or that we cannot do so. Yet many preachers are actually teaching this today! Again, "He that hath My commandments and keepeth them he it is that loveth Me" John And again," go--teach all nations Finally, to John on the Ilse of Patmas, Jesus said, "Behold I come quickly, and My reward is with Me, to give to every man according as his work shall be. I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last. Blessed are they that do His commandments, that they may have a right to the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates into the City" Rev. They stress Pauls words, "For by grace are ye saved, through faith, and that not of yourselves, It is the gift of God, not of works, lest any man should boast. Suppose that I am haled into court to be tried for murder. After due process of law I am found guilty of first degree murder. I repent of this sin. I will never do it again, therefore I expect you to set me free. Never; the Judge would point out that for my past crime, I am guilty, even though I should henceforth be a model citizen. I must pay the penalty for past crime. My "good works" could not save me. Neither can doing our duty, after repentance, save us from due penalty for our past sins. Only the suffering of Christ in our stead can save us from this due penalty, under the just Government of God. Only the grace of God in Christ"His unmerited" favor can set us free from our guilt for past sins. But the grace of God can be applied only to those who stop sinning, or get right with God. It is only, "If we walk in the light as He is in the light, that the blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from all sin" 1 John 1: This imperative necessity for repentance is

acknowledged wherever mercy is shown by human governments, as well as throughout the Scriptures. Convince them he is sorry. Let us further illustrate this relation of "works" to "grace" by the true story of the crime and imprisonment of Samuel Holmes of Frankfort, Kentucky. While imprisoned for the crime of murder, Mr. Holmes was visited by Lucian Young who was a former schoolmate. When Lucian Young appealed to Governor Blackburn for the pardon of his friend, the governor remembered the bravery of Mr. Young in rescuing several lives from a wrecked vessel and granted the pardon, in recognition of the merits of Young. With this pardon in his pocket Young hastened to the prison to see his friend Holmes. Before revealing that he had power to make him a free man, Young began a conversation with Holmes. After talking on other subjects for a while, Young finally said, "Sam if you were turned loose and fully pardoned what would be the first thing you would do? This true story was published in the Richmond Register. Holmes lost his pardon because he would not forsake the sin from which he was wanting forgiveness. Neither can the infinitely just "Lord of Heaven and earth" pardon a sinner while he continues in sin, even though pardon is offered through the merits of Christ. Though this Bible contains many constructive helps for Bible students at the same time some terrible fallacies are included against which warning should be sounded in no uncertain terms. To determine this all we need to do is look at the conclusion of that sermon itself. Here are Jesus words: Whosoever heareth these sayings of mine and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man which built his house upon a rock. And the rain descended and the floods came and his winds blew and beat upon that house and it fell not for it was founded upon a rock. And every one that likened unto a foolish man which built his house upon the sand; and the rain descended and the floods came and the winds blew, and beat upon that house, and it fell, and great was the fall of it" Matt. In the great commission Christ commanded that all of His words be taken "to every creature;" and here He says that everyone who hears these words and does them not is building on the sand. Certainly, therefore both the promises and the commandments of this sermon were intended for all believers. But, obviously the enemy of souls has sought, by human tradition to undermine the commands and promises of Christ. However those who have courage and faith to trust and act upon these words of Christ, find that our Almighty Father fulfills His promises found in the Sermon on the Mount. For example, George Mueller fed and clothed and educated more than nine thousand orphans, by looking to God alone, and never asking a man in any case to meet his need. He says When I first began to allow God to deal with me, relying on Him, taking Him at His Word, and set out fifty years ago, simply relying on Him for myself, family, taxes, traveling expenses and every other need, I rested on the simple promises I found in the sixth chapter of Matthew Matt 6: For those unfamiliar with it, the sermon on the Mount consists of the fifth, sixth, and seventh chapters of Matthew. What a blessing it is that men like George Mueller have not been influenced by modern teachers, who say that the Sermon on the Mount is not for us today! On the other hand we should thank God and take courage when men like Billy Graham will come out strongly and make it known that living by the Sermon on the Mount would change every evil condition in this nation or any other nation. Actually, much that passes today for "rightly dividing the word of Truth" when viewed in the celestial Light of the words of Christ, is found to be nothing more nor less than "Making void the commandments of God by your tradition! The average sinner, looking on, says, "If what these professors have is religion we want no part of it! Those Bible teachers who insist that we "sin every day in thought, word, and deed" assume that Paul in the seventh of Romans is describing the normal Christian experience. Those of us who stand for what Jesus taught about sin believe Paul would be horrified at such misinterpreting of his words. Let us briefly look at the 6th, 7th, and 8th chapters of Romans and seek to interpret the words of Paul in harmony with the words of Christ as Paul would want us to. In the sixth chapter the apostle points out the absolute necessity of holy living, in the words: Neither yield ye your members as instruments of unrighteousness unto sin, but yield yourselves unto God, as those that are alive from the dead, and your members as instruments of righteousness, unto God" vs. Obviously these statements in the sixth chapter make no allowance for serving the devil. The portion of the letter found in the seventh chapter is where the confusion usually starts. In the ninth verse of chapter seven, Paul speaks of his first experience of encountering the law of God; which was, of course, before his conversion. He says, quoting the Amplified New Testament "Once I was alive, but quite apart from and unconscious of the law. But when the commandment came, sin lived again and I died was sentenced by the law

to death" Romans 7: Ver "Did that which is good then prove fatal, bringing death to me? It was sin working death to me by using this good thing as a weapon in order that through the commandment sin might be shown up clearly to be sin, that the extreme malignity and immeasurable sinfulness of sin might plainly appear" Romans 7: At the end of the 13th verse Paul continues his description of his past and sinful experience but uses the present tense in describing that experience like we hear many do in their conversation today. We need to bear in mind he is describing an experience totally different from that pictured in the sixth chapter and also totally different from that presented in the eighth chapter; yet all this is apparently written at one sitting or without his experience actually changing. In other words though at the same time of his writing his experience was that portrayed by the sixth and eighth chapters, he pictures in the seventh chapter his former experience which was totally different. This must be our conclusion if we stay in line with the words of Jesus concerning sin.

**Chapter 8 : Fallacies about Crime by Romee Erens on Prezi**

*Fallacies about Crime Naar het artikel van Marcus Felson Inhoud Realiteit over Criminaliteit 9 misvattingen in beeldvorming rondom criminaliteit.*

Wilson When arguing with someone in an attempt to get at an answer or an explanation, you may come across a person who makes logical fallacies. Such discussions may prove futile. You might try asking for evidence and independent confirmation or provide other hypotheses that give a better or simpler explanation. You might spot the problem of logic that prevents further exploration and attempt to inform your arguer about his fallacy. The following briefly describes some of the most common fallacies: Latin for "to the man. Whenever an arguer cannot defend his position with evidence, facts or reason, he or she may resort to attacking an opponent either through: Because we have no knowledge of alien visitors, that means they do not exist. Ignorance about something says nothing about its existence or non-existence. Beware of words like "all," "everyone," "everything," "absolute. Faith, by definition, relies on a belief that does not rest on logic or evidence. Faith depends on irrational thought and produces intransigence. Simply because an authority makes a claim does not necessarily mean he got it right. If an arguer presents the testimony from an expert, look to see if it accompanies reason and sources of evidence behind it. Appeal to consequences argumentum ad consequentiam: Even if teaching evolution did lead to immorality, it would not imply a falsehood of evolution. An argument based on an appeal to fear or a threat. An argument aimed to sway popular support by appealing to sentimental weakness rather than facts and reasons. This can lead to bandwagon fallacies see below. Simply because many people may believe something says nothing about the fact of that something. For example many people during the Black plague believed that demons caused disease. The number of believers say nothing at all about the cause of disease. But does religion and worship actually produce moral behavior? God exists because the Bible says so; the Bible exists because God influenced it. This refers to a form of selective thinking that focuses on evidence that supports what believers already believe while ignoring evidence that refutes their beliefs. Confirmation bias plays a stronger role when people base their beliefs upon faith, tradition and prejudice. For example, if someone believes in the power of prayer, the believer will notice the few "answered" prayers while ignoring the majority of unanswered prayers which would indicate that prayer has no more value than random chance at worst or a placebo effect, when applied to health effects, at best. Children who watch violence on TV tend to act violently when they grow up. But does television programming cause violence or do violence oriented children prefer to watch violent programs? Perhaps an entirely different reason creates violence not related to television at all. Stephen Jay Gould called the invalid assumption that correlation implies cause as "probably among the two or three most serious and common errors of human reasoning" *The Mismeasure of Man*. He either stands guilty or not guilty. Many times, a continuum occurs between the extremes that people fail to see. The universe also contains many "maybes. A statement usually intended to deceive that omits some of the facts necessary for an accurate description. If everything proved possible, then the possibility exists for the impossible, a contradiction. Although everything may not prove possible, there may occur an infinite number of possibilities as well as an infinite number of impossibilities. Many meaningless questions include empty words such as "is," "are," "were," "was," "am," "be," or "been. Latin for "It does not follow. But does a full moon actually cause more births, or did it occur for other reasons, perhaps from expected statistical variations? When faced with an example, rather than denying it, this fallacy excludes the specific case without reference to any objective rule. Many Christians in history have started wars. Well no true Christian would ever start a war. Anyone who goes to Las Vegas gambling casinos will see people winning at the tables and slots. The casino managers make sure to install bells and whistles to announce the victors, while the losers never get mentioned. This may lead one to conclude that the chances of winning appear good while in actually just the reverse holds true. Latin for "It happened after, so it was caused by. She got sick after she visited China, so something in China caused her sickness. Perhaps her sickness derived from something entirely independent from China. Although one may prove non-existence in special limitations, such as showing that a box does not contain certain items, one

cannot prove universal or absolute non-existence, or non-existence out of ignorance. One cannot prove something that does not exist. The proof of existence must come from those who make the claims. IQ tests as an actual measure of intelligence; the concept of race even though genetic attributes exist, from the chosen combination of attributes or the labeling of a group of people, come from abstract social constructs; Astrology; gods; Jesus; Santa Claus, black race, white race, etc. It does not necessarily follow that just because we make changes that a slippery slope will occur. A presentation of an argument that emphasizes only a favorable or single aspect of the question at issue. How can God create so much suffering in the world? You have to understand that God moves in mysterious ways and we have no privilege to this knowledge. Horoscopes work, but you have to understand the theory behind it. Simply because someone can point to a few favorable numbers says nothing about the overall chances. Most evolutionists think in terms of natural selection which may involve incidental elements, but does not depend entirely on random chance. Painting your opponent with false colors only deflects the purpose of the argument. From the email that I get on NoBeliefs. The guilt of the accuser has no relevance to the discussion. To avoid confusion, people usually put the word or phrase in quotations. Science attempts to apply some of the following criteria:

### Chapter 9 : The Most Common Logical Fallacies

*DAN M. KAHAN? TWO LIBERAL FALLACIES IN THE HATE CRIMES DEBATE (Accepted 26 November ) Those for and against hate crime laws debate each other in the.*