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|  | Ad Hominem Attacking your opponent's character or personal traits in an attempt to undermine their argument |  | False Cause Presuming that a real or perceived relationship between things means that one is the cause of the other |
|  | Anecdotal Using personal experience or a singular example instead of a valid argument, especially to dismiss statistics |  | Personal Incredulity Saying that because one finds something difficult to understand, it's therefore not true |
|  | Appeal to Authority Saying that because an authority thinks something, it must therefore be true |  | Slippery Slope Asserting that if we allow A to happen, then Z will consequently happen too, therefore A should not happen |
|  | Bandwagon Appealing to popularity or the fact that many people do something as an attempted form of validation |  | Special Pleading Moving the goalposts or making up exceptions when a claim is shown to be false |
|  | Begging the Question A circular argument in which the conclusion is included in the premise |  | Strawman Misrepresenting someone's argument to make it easier to attack |
|  | Black-or-White Where two alternative states are presented as the only possibilities, when in fact more possibilities exist |  | Burden of Proof Saying that the burden of proof lies not with the person making the claim, but with someone else to disprove |

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| | <p>Pointing to a fancy chart, Roger shows how temperatures have been rising over the past few centuries, while at the same time the numbers of pirates have been decreasing; thus pirates cool the world and global warming is a hoax.</p> |
| | <p>After Will said that we should put more money into health and education, Warren responded by saying that he was surprised that Will hates our country so much that he wants to leave it defenseless by cutting military spending.</p> |
| | <p>Kirk drew a picture of a fish and a human and asked Richard if he really thought we were stupid enough to believe that a fish somehow turned into a human through just, like, random things happening over time.</p> |
| | <p>Billy Bob asserts that if we allow same-sex or inter-racial couples to marry, then the next thing we know we'll be allowing people to marry their parents, their cars and even monkeys.</p> |
| | <p>Edward Johns claimed to be psychic, but when his 'abilities' were tested under proper scientific conditions, they magically disappeared. Edward explained this saying that one had to have faith in his abilities for them to work.</p> |
| | <p>Jason said that that was all cool and everything, but his grandfather smoked, like, 30 cigarettes a day and lived until 97 - so don't believe everything you read about sound studies showing proven causal relationships.</p> |

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| | <p>After Sally presents a thoughtful and compelling case for a more fair tax system, Sam asks the audience whether we should believe anything from a woman who isn't married, was once arrested, and smells a bit weird.</p> |
| | <p>Not able to defend his position that evolution 'isn't true' Bob says that he knows a scientist who also questions evolution (and presumably isn't herself a primate).</p> |
| | <p>While rallying support for his plan to attack a foreign country, the Supreme Leader told the people they were either on his side, or on the side of the enemy.</p> |
| | <p>Bob declares that a teapot is, at this very moment, in orbit around the Sun between the Earth and Mars, and that because no one can prove him wrong his claim is therefore true.</p> |
| | <p>The word of Zeus is flawless and perfect. We know this because it says so in The Great and Infallible Book of Zeus's Best and Most Truest Things that are Definitely True and Should Not Ever Be Questioned.</p> |
| | <p>Scott asked Joe to explain how so many people could believe in bigfoot if they're only a silly old superstition.</p> |

Logical Fallacies



Black-or-White

Where two alternative states are presented as the only possibilities, when in fact more possibilities exist.

Also known as the false dilemma, this deceptive tactic has the appearance of forming a logical argument, but under closer scrutiny it becomes evident that there are more possibilities than the either/or choice that is presented.



Appeal to Authority

Saying that because an authority thinks something, it must therefore be true.

It's important to note that this fallacy should not be used to dismiss the claims of experts, or scientific consensus. Appeals to authority are not valid arguments, but nor is it reasonable to disregard the claims of experts who have a demonstrated depth of knowledge unless one has a similar level of understanding.



Begging the Question

A circular argument in which the conclusion is included in the premise.

This logically incoherent argument often arises in situations where people have an assumption that is very ingrained, and therefore taken in their minds as a given.



Strawman

Misrepresenting someone's argument to make it easier to attack.

By exaggerating, misrepresenting, or just completely fabricating someone's argument, it's much easier to present your own position as being reasonable, but this kind of dishonesty serves to undermine rational debate.



Anecdotal

Using personal experience or an isolated example instead of a valid argument, especially to dismiss statistics.

It's often much easier for people to believe someone's testimony as opposed to understanding variation across a continuum. Scientific and statistical measures are almost always more accurate than individual perceptions and experiences.



False Cause

Presuming that a real or perceived relationship between things means that one is the cause of the other.

Many people confuse correlation (things happening together or in sequence) for causation (that one thing actually causes the other to happen). Sometimes correlation is coincidental, or it may be attributable to a common cause.

Logical Fallacies



Burden of Proof

Saying that the burden of proof lies not with the person making the claim, but with someone else to disprove.

The burden of proof lies with someone who is making a claim, and is not upon anyone else to disprove. The inability, or disinclination, to disprove a claim does not make it valid (however we must always go by the best available evidence).



Special Pleading

Moving the goalposts or making up exceptions when a claim is shown to be false.

Humans are funny creatures and have a foolish aversion to being wrong. Rather than appreciate the benefits of being able to change one's mind through better understanding, many will invent ways to cling to old beliefs.



Ad Hominem

Attacking your opponent's character or personal traits in an attempt to undermine their argument.

Ad hominem attacks can take the form of overtly attacking somebody, or casting doubt on their character. The result of an ad hominem attack can be to undermine someone without actually engaging with the substance of their argument.



Personal Incredulity

Saying that because one finds something difficult to understand, it's therefore not true.

Subjects such as biological evolution via the process of natural selection require a good amount of understanding before one is able to properly grasp them; this fallacy is usually used in place of that understanding.



Slippery Slope

Asserting that if we allow A to happen, then Z will consequently happen too, therefore A should not happen.

The problem with this reasoning is that it avoids engaging with the issue at hand, and instead shifts attention to baseless extreme hypotheticals. The merits of the original argument are then tainted by unsubstantiated conjecture.



Bandwagon

Appealing to popularity or the fact that many people do something as an attempted form of validation.

The flaw in this argument is that the popularity of an idea has absolutely no bearing on its validity. If it did, then the Earth would have made itself flat for most of history to accommodate this popular belief.