

### Defining Fallacies

#### Reasoning:

*Judgment:*

*Inference:*

#### Rationality:

*Truth:*

*Justification:*

#### Fallacy:

[...]

### Deductive vs. Inductive

#### Deductive Fallacy:

[...]

#### Inductive Fallacy:

[...]

### Formal vs. Informal

#### Formal Fallacies:

[...]

#### Informal Fallacies:

[...]

### Recognizing Fallacies

### Avoiding Fallacies

### Fallacies of Relevance

#### Ad Hominem:

*Abusive:*

*Circumstantial:*

*Tu Quoque:*

#### Appeal to Force:

[...]

#### Appeal to Pity:

[...]

### Fallacies of Relevance (cont)

#### Appeal to People:

*Direct:*

*Indirect:*

#### Red Herring:

[...]

#### Straw Man:

[...]

#### Accident:

[...]

#### Missing the Point:

[...]

*Psychological salience but logical irrelevance*

### Fallacies of Evidence

#### Appeal to Ignorance:

Absence of Evidence:

#### Unqualified Authority:

[...]

#### False Cause:

*Gambler's Fallacy:*

*Non Causa Pro Causa:*

*Oversimplification:*

*Post Hoc, Propter Hoc:*

#### Weak Analogy:

[...]

#### Hasty Generalization:

[...]

#### Slippery Slope:

[...]

*Logical relevance but inadequate evidence*

### Fallacies of Significance

#### Begging the Question: [...]

[...]

#### Complex Question: [...]

[...]

#### False Dichotomy: [...]

[...]

#### Suppressed Evidence: [...]

[...]

#### Amphiboly: [...]

[...]

#### Equivocation: [...]

[...]

#### Composition: [...]

[...]

#### Division: [...]

[...]

*Errors of Assimilation: [...]*

*Errors of Presupposition: [...]*