Source: KBISOSMasterIndex

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#flo #disorganized

- · Prominent scientists could be wrong!
 - Consensus formed during the 20th century about a long of scientific discovery, for most thought that the important questions have been answered
 - · So, consensus does not mean correctness
- · Climate science unusual because of political motivations
- · One way to test hypothesis is to do a review of the state of that field
 - · This was originally trivial, but gets much harder nowadays
 - Too many papers published for one to read efficiently
- Now, Knowledge = Scientific Consensus => only over the simple realities of a hypothesis
 - · Claims with scientific consensus are rounded on verified new realities
 - · Claims of current causes is not prediction of the future
- So, why do people think that people disagree on scientifically confirm consensus?
 - · People are conflating scientific evidence with political decisions
 - · Climate science heavily predicated upon future effects, which is not always easy and effective
 - · Scientists have sometimes failed to explain themselves beyond their communities
 - Actually, scientists sometimes thought that the mere worry about dissemination is wasting time
 - · "Popularizers" are dismissed
 - · Scientists commenting on contested issue often called "politicizing"
 - · Organization sometimes propergating alternative views
- · How do we know that we arn't wrong?
 - · There is actually no singular scientific method!
 - · No one answer and standard method of science
 - · Scientists use a variety of methods & philosophers proposed various helpful criteria:
 - Inductive and deductive reasoning => generalizing from examples "100 white swans means that all swans are white. 10000 white swans? I am more sure now"
 - Hypo-deductive model => proving hypothesis "if I wash my hands after doing an autopsy, I won't hurt babies"
 - Easy to get traped in "affirming the consequent" => autopsies don't cause died babies, dead people germs do. However, people for a while seriously thought that cada