Every now and again something happens that

Fallacy Arms Race

There should be another fallacy, the ‘fallacious fallacy’: that all of the above mentioned fallacies necessarily invalid an argument. The types of fallacies covered in this video are more properly called informal fallacies and for a reason: they are not errors in the machinery of logic but are usually signposts for rejecting the premises. So, they must be used with care. For example, on the surface is the ad hominem attack that seems to invalidate an argument in which it appears but with deeper analysis often doesn't. Since well over 90% of all our knowledge is received from authority calling into question someone’s credibility is often (but not always) a correct course of action since the majority of us lack the skills needed to refute the argument on strictly formal, logical grounds or by systematically refuting each premise. A common place where one sees this in the blind acceptance of every . So, it is a fallacy to always dismiss an argument containing an informal fallacy.

<iframe width="560" height="315" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/Qf03U04rqGQ" frameborder="0" allow="accelerometer; autoplay; clipboard-write; encrypted-media; gyroscope; picture-in-picture" allowfullscreen></iframe>

1. Fallacy of Composition
2. Fallacy of Division
3. Gambler’s Fallacy
4. Tu Quoque Fallacy\*
5. Strawman\*
6. Ad Hominem\*
7. Genetic Fallacy
8. Fallacious Appeal to Authority
9. Red Herring
10. Appeal to Emotion
11. Appeal to Popularity\*
12. Appeal to Tradition\*
13. Appeal to Nature
14. Appeal to Ignorance
15. Begging the Question
16. Equivocation
17. False Dichotomy
18. Middle Ground Fallacy
19. Decision Point Fallacy
20. Slippery Slope\*
21. Hasty Generalizations
22. Faulty Analogy\*
23. Burden of Proof
24. Affirming the Consequent – formal fallacy
25. Denying the Antecedent – formal fallacy
26. Moving the Goalposts
27. False Cause
28. Loaded Question
29. No True Scotsman
30. Personal Incredulity
31. Fallacy Fallacy\*