

Fallacies of Relevance

1. **Appeal to Authority:** Some authority figure concludes that X is true, wrong, etc. Thus X is true, wrong, etc.
2. **Ad Hominem** (personal attack): Person Y claims X is true. But person Y is a an awful person, a hypocrite, or smells bad. Thus person Y 's argument for X can be dismissed.
3. **Popular Appeal:** Many people endorse X , thus X is true, good, etc.
4. **Appeal to Force:** Believe X or you die!
5. **Appeal to Consequences:** Theory X has bad consequences, thus theory X is false.
6. **Naturalistic Fallacy:** X is natural, thus X is good.
7. **Genetic Fallacy:** X comes from y , thus X has all of the features of y .
8. **Red Herring:** You say X is true, good, etc. What about Y ?
9. **Weak Analogy:** X has feature F . Y is almost, sort of like X , so Y has feature F .

Fallacies of Ambiguity

1. **Equivocation:** One meaning of a word, implies another meaning of the same word.
2. **Straw Person:** Your argument can be refuted by refuting this much weaker version of it.
3. **Cherry Picking (Texas Sharpshooter):** These particular data points support X , so X is true.

Fallacies of Presumption

1. **Mere Assertion:** X is true!
2. **Begging the Question:** X is true, because X is true.
3. **Appeal to Ignorance:** We are not sure if X is true. So X is false.
4. **False Dilemma:** Either you accept X or you must accept as the only alternative, awful position Y .
5. **Hasty Generalization:** A small, biased sample shows that X is true.
6. **Slippery Slope:** If we do innocent-sounding X , awful consequence Y will also happen.
7. **False Cause:** X happened before Y , so X caused Y .
8. **Circular Reasoning:** X proves Y , and Y proves X .