Philosophy 122

Theory of Knowledge

Administrative Stuff II

- Course Syllabus (handout)
 - Text and Supplementary Readings
 - What, when, where, why?
 - Grades, assignments, and all that...
 - Tentative course schedule
 - See website for complete schedule
 - Stay tuned to the website

Administrative Stuff I

- Index Cards Please fill-out with:
 - name
 - student ID #
 - email address
 - year
 - major
 - # of previous philosophy courses
 - Preference ranking for section times

Topic Outline

- Audi's outline (and ours)
 - Sources of Knowledge
 - Inference & The Extension of Knowledge
 - The Architecture of Knowledge
 - The Analysis of Knowledge
 - Scientific, moral, and religious knowledge
 - Skepticism

_

Three Senses of Justification I

- Intuitively, many of our beliefs are justified
 - E.g., my belief that we are now in PHIL 122
- This doesn't require a process of justifying
 - Justifiedness as a property vs a process
- 2 properties: belief vs situational justification
 - S's (actual) belief that p is justified
 - belief justification
 - S's is/would be justified in believing p
 - situational justification

Three Senses of Justification II

- One can be justified in believing p
 (situational) without (actually) believing p
 - Situational justification ⇒ Belief justification
- But, the converse implication does hold
 - Belief justification⇒Situational justification
- Situational justification involves being in a position to justifiably believe/know p
- E.g., an eyewitness under good conditions

Three Senses of Justification III

- We also speak of grounds or bases for beliefs.
 - S's belief that p on the basis of q is justified
 - S is justified in believing p on the basis of q
- If S has no basis/ground for believing p, then
 S's is not justified in believing p (full stop)
- Bases/grounds draw from various sources:
 - Perception, memory, introspection/ consciousness, reason, testimony
- And, there are three kinds of grounding...

Three Kinds of Grounding I

- Causal grounding
 - S belief that p is caused or produced by q
- Justificational grounding
 - S's belief that p is justified by q
 - S's belief that p on the basis of q is justified
- Epistemic grounding
 - S knows p on the basis of q
- Epistemic grounding is strictly stronger than justificational grounding (this is important!)

o

Three Kinds of Grounding II

- The three kinds of grounding often coincide.
- But, their divergences are crucial.
- Example: A mathematician S believes p (is a theorem) on the basis of a faulty proof (q).
- S's belief is causally but not justificationally or epistemically grounded by q.
- As it happens, someone who knew a correct proof *told* S that *p* (call this *testimony r*).
- S's belief that p would be justificationally (and perhaps even epistemically) grounded by r.

Three Kinds of Grounding III

S's belief that p is	Not Causally grounded by q	Not Justificationally grounded by q	Not Epistemically grounded by q
Causally grounded by q		Possible	Possible
Justificationally grounded by q	Possible		Possible
Epistemically grounded by q	Possible	Not Possible	

10

Sources of Belief/Knowledge I

- Perception (i.e., sensory experience)
 - Good case: I see the green field, and my belief that the field is green is both causally and epistemically grounded by my seeing.
 - Bad case: I am hallucinating.
- The first part of the course is about perception. We'll talk about perception *a lot*.
- Puzzle: What am I perceiving when I hallucinate?
 Can't it be the same whether I'm hallucinating or not? If so, whither epistemic grounding?

Sources of Belief/Knowledge II

- Memory
 - Good case (rare, in my case): I vividly recall/ remember turning off the iron, and this causes & justifies my belief that same.
 - Bad case (typical): I'm actually recalling yesterday's morning routine.
- Memory is often parasitic on other sources like perception (or testimony, introspection, etc.)
- As such, it seems that it can be *no more* reliable than these other sources.

1

Sources of Belief/Knowledge III

- Introspection
 - I (seem to) imagine a rainbow, and as a result of reflecting on this imaginative experience (which seems present to my consciousness), I come to believe that I have imagined a rainbow.
 - This is (say) a "good case" of self-knowledge.
 - Can there be a bad case here?
- While hallucination is (in some sense) clearly possible in the case of perception, is there an analogous phenomenon for introspection?

Sources of Belief/Knowledge IV

- Reason
 - A Priori
 - I know (via perception, etc.) that John is taller than Mary, and that Mary is taller than Kim. I infer (via a priori logico-mathematical reasoning) that John is taller than Kim.
 - Inductive
 - I know (via perception, memory, testimony, etc.) that the sun has risen for 10,000 straight days. I infer (via inductive reasoning) that the sun will rise again tomorrow.

13

1/

Sources of Belief/Knowledge V

- Testimony
 - An expert on DNA who has done the relevant tests themselves and whom I trust implicitly on such matters testifies under oath that my DNA was not found at the scene, and (so) I come to believe same.
 - Tricky case? I find myself in a foreign town, and the first person I see cries "wolf!". So, I come to believe there is a wolf (and I run!).
- Testimony is a common and indispensable source of justified beliefs and knowledge.

Fallibility and Skepticism

- The "bad cases" (especially) vivid hallucination cases give one pause.
- Such possibilities (or even more sinister possibilities, like the existence of an "evil deceiver") can make one worry about whether one knows anything at all.
- The last part of the course is about skepticism. We'll spend as much time on this topic as any other single topic in the course.
- Question: How do I know (now) that I am not currently dreaming/hallucinating/etc.?