

# General Epistemology Key

## Definitions for the Desperate

Term	Definition
Ordinary Doubt	The doubting of the evidence of some Propositions
Philosophical Doubt	The doubting of every Proposition that is logically possible to Doubt
Truth	A property that a proposition can have, meaning it can be said to be true/false
Correspondence Theory	Correspondence theory states that a proposition is true if it matches with reality
Coherence Theory	Coherence theory states that a proposition is true if it is mutually and inferentially supported by a system of other propositions
Pragmatic Theory	Pragmatic theory states that a proposition is true if it is successful in practice or cognitively useful
Belief	An acceptance/conviction in the truth or reliability of a claim
Justification	To be justified is to have rational reasons or evidence for believing something to be true
Perception	Perception is a method of knowing where one is aware of a proposition through the senses, causing him to believe the proposition
Direct Realism	Perceivers directly perceive objects which exist independently of them
Naive Direct Realism	All the properties of Objects exist independent of Perceivers
Scientific Direct Realism	Some of the properties of Objects are dependent on Perceivers
Idealism	Perceivers actually perceive collections of ideas that exist dependent on their perception
Phenomenalism	Perceivers observe possible collections of ideas that are dependent on perceivers for their existence; when unobserved they exist as possible collections of ideas
Memory	Memory is a method of knowing whereby a subject remembers a proposition, causing him to believe the proposition
Testimony	Testimony is a method of knowing where a speaker tells a hearer a proposition, causing the hearer to believe the proposition
Reductionism	Reductionism states that we form beliefs based on Testimony because of Memory, Experience and Inference; Testimony can be reduced in to other Methods of Knowing and is not a basic Method of Knowing by itself

Non-Reductionism	Non-reductionism states that we form beliefs based on testimony because of an innate faculty that is non confirmed by memory, experience or inference that causes us to trust the testifier
Reason	Reason is a method of knowing whereby logical methods are used, causing a subject to believe a proposition
Deductive Reasoning	Deductive reasoning refers to reasoning that moves from the general to the specific
Inductive Reasoning	Inductive reasoning refers to reasoning that moves from the specific to the general
Abductive Reasoning	Abductive reasoning refers to reasoning that makes the best possible inference from given evidence
Introspection	Introspection is a method of knowing where internal self-evaluation implies a proposition, thus causing one to believe a proposition
Intuition	Intuition is a method of knowing where immediate abstract thinking implies a proposition, causing one to believe the proposition
Faith	Faith refers to a personal trust or hope that a proposition is true that causes a subject to believe the proposition
Rationalism	Rationalism asserts that there are significant ways in which knowledge and concepts are gained independent of sense experience
Empiricism	Empiricism asserts that sense experience is the dominant foundation of Knowledge
Intuition/Deduction Thesis	The intuition-deduction thesis states that some propositions in a subject area can be known through intuition alone, others can be known by deduction from intuited propositions
Innate Knowledge Thesis	The innate knowledge thesis states that have knowledge of some truths in a subject area due to our rational nature
Folk Psychology	Folk Psychology refers to universal common sense generalisations that connect mental states to one's environment body and behavior
Innate Concept Thesis	The innate concept thesis states that we have some concepts that we apply in a subject area owing to our rational nature
Concept	An idea that allows for generalisation and extension from known objects to unknown objects
Indispensability of Reason Thesis	The indispensability of reason hypothesis states that the knowledge or concepts we have in a particular area could not have been gained by sense experience
Superiority of Reason Thesis	The superiority of reason thesis states that knowledge or concepts gained innately or by intuition and deduction in a particular subject area is superior to knowledge gained by

	sense experience
Empiricism Thesis	The empiricism thesis states that we have no source for knowledge or concepts used in a specific subject area besides sense experience
Certainty	The pursuit of certainty implies that justification must be maximally good for knowledge
Fallibilism	Fallibilism implies that justification must be good for knowledge
Ontological Internalism	Ontological Internalism states that Justification must be grounded in one's first person experience or reason
Access Internalism	Access internalism states that a believer must be aware or be capable of being aware of the justifiers of his belief in order to be justified in believing
Ontological Externalism	Ontological Externalism states that justification can come from sources beyond one's awareness
Access Externalism	Access Externalism states that a believer does not need to be aware or to be capable of being aware of the justifiers of his belief
Analytic	Analytic propositions are true by virtue of their meaning
Synthetic	Synthetic propositions are true by their relation to reality, rather than true by definition