

Logical Fallacies

An argument is a chain of reasons that a person uses to support a claim or a conclusion. To use argument well, you need to know 1) how to draw logical conclusions from sound evidence and 2) how to recognize and avoid false arguments, or logical fallacies.

Logical fallacies are the bits of fuzzy or misguided thinking that often crop up in our own speaking and writing, as well as in advertisements, political appeals, editorials, and persuasive essays.

Assignment: Teach the class about your assigned logical fallacy using a digital.

Requirements:

- Use PowerPoint and create a one slide poster for your assigned logical fallacy.

- Your poster needs to include
 1. A visual representation of the fallacy.
 2. A definition of the fallacy
 3. An example of the fallacy

- Save your poster to teacher share under your name. (Due before next class starts)

- Teach your fallacy to the class

(Although there may be two people assigned to a topic, this is an individual project and each person needs to complete their own poster)

- 1. Appeal to Ignorance: Emma**
- 2. Appeal to Pity: Isabelle**
- 3. Bandwagon (known as peer pressure): Fiona**
- 4. Appeal to Common Practice: Jacob**
- 5. Appeal to Emotion: Roman**
- 6. Hasty Generalization: Marcus**
- 7. Circular Thinking: Shad/Emmanuel**
- 8. False Dichotomy: Tehina/Emory**
- 9. Appeal to Fear: Ana**
- 10. Appeal to Tradition: Ruby**
- 11. Appeal to Authority: Ephraim**
- 12. Ad Hominem: Alexander**
- 13. Red Herring: Maya/Rachel**
- 14. Straw Man: Zachary**
- 15. Obfuscation: Laila**