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| **Class/Subject: Philosophy**  | **Lesson 39: “Occam’s Razor”**  |
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| **Objective(s):** **SWBAT evaluate the logical validity of Occam’s Razor and be able to apply the principle to real world situations.**  |  **Unit- “LOGIC”** |
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| **Philosophical Quotes of the Day:**  **“*Frustra fit per plura, quod fieri potest per pauciora.”*(It is vain to do with more what can be done with less.)****-William of Occam**  | **Philosophical Video of the Day:** ***“What I Am” by Edie Brickell and New Bohemians***[***https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tDl3bdE3YQA***](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tDl3bdE3YQA) |
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| **Key Points of the Day:** * **Occam’s razor, also spelled Ockham’s razor, also called law of economy or law of parsimony, principle stated by the Scholastic philosopher William of Ockham (1285–1347/49) that pluralitas non est ponenda sine necessitate, “plurality should not be posited without necessity.” The principle gives precedence to simplicity: of two competing theories, the simpler explanation of an entity is to be preferred. The principle is also expressed as “Entities are not to be multiplied beyond necessity.”**
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| Journal Entry: Do you feel Occam’s Razor is a logical or illogical concept? What real-life examples is Occam’s Razor applicable, when is it not? | **Supplemental Reading and philosopher:** ***“Ockham Explained” By:***[***Rondo Keele***](http://www.christianbook.com/Christian/Books/search/1543885601?author=Rondo%20Keele&detailed_search=1&action=Search)*William of Ockham was an English Franciscan friar and scholastic philosopher and theologian. He is commonly known for Occam's razor, the methodological principle that bears his name, and also produced significant works on logic, physics, and theology.*  |