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| **Class/Subject: Philosophy** | **Lesson 40: Logical Arguments** |
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| **Objective(s): SWBAT create cogent, logical arguments using the framework and vernacular provided to them.** | **Unit- “LOGIC”** |
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| **Philosophical Quote of the Day:**  “He who establishes his argument by noise and command shows that his reason is weak”. -Michel de Montaigne | **Philosophical Video of the Day:**  **Monty Python’s Argument Clinic:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ohDB5gbtaEQ> |
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| **Key Points of the Day:**  Premise: Proposition used as evidence in an argument.  Conclusion: Logical result of the relationship between the premises. Conclusions serve as the thesis of the argument.   Argument: The assertion of a conclusion based on logical premises.  Syllogism: The simplest sequence of logical premises and conclusions, devised by Aristotle. | Enthymeme: A shortened syllogism which omits the first premise, allowing the audience to fill it in. For example, "Socrates is mortal because he is a human" is an enthymeme which leaves out the premise "All humans are mortal."  Induction: A process through which the premises provide some basis for the conclusion.  Deduction: A process through which the premises provide conclusive proof for the conclusion. |
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| **Journal Entry:**  **Define the following terms: Premise, Conclusion, Argument, Syllogism, Induction, Deduction, and Reductio ad Absurdum** | **Featured philosopher and supplemental reading: Michel de Montaigne- *Essais (1580)***  *Michel de Montaigne was one of the most significant philosophers of the French Renaissance, known for popularizing the essay as a literary genre.* |