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| **Class/Subject: Philosophy** | **Lesson 35: “Inductive Reasoning”** |
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| **Objective(s):**  **SWBAT work in small groups to evaluate cases of inductive reasoning. SWBAT discern times when inductive reasoning is needed compared to deductive reasoning.** | **Unit- “LOGIC”** |
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| **Philosophical Quote of the Day:**  “Reasoning draws a conclusion, but does not make the conclusion certain, unless the mind discovers it by the path of experience”. - Roger Bacon | **Philosophical Video of the Day:**  **Khan Academy: “Inductive v. Deductive Reasoning”** [***https://www.khanacademy.org/math/algebra-home/alg-series-and-induction/alg-deductive-and-inductive-reasoning/v/deductive-reasoning-1***](https://www.khanacademy.org/math/algebra-home/alg-series-and-induction/alg-deductive-and-inductive-reasoning/v/deductive-reasoning-1) |
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| **Key Points of the Day:**   * **Inductive reasoning, or induction, is one of the two basic types of inference. An inference is a logical connection between two statements: the first is called the premise, while the second is called a conclusion and must bear some kind of logical relationship to the premise.** * **Inductions, specifically, are inferences based on reasonable probability. If the premise is true, then the conclusion is probably true as well. This is in contrast to deductive inferences, in which the conclusion must be true if the premise is.** | * **Often, Inductive reasoning produces a general conclusion from a specific premise. They start with particular observations of a pattern, and then infer that there’s a general rule. For example, everyone knows the general rule the sun always rises and sets the same way. That rule is based on a huge accumulation of data points, not on a mathematical “proof” or derivation from other abstract rules. This is a common feature of inductions, but it isn’t always present.** |
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| Journal Entry:  From the hypothetical examples given, provide examples of when inductive reasoning should be utilized, compared to deductive reasoning. | **Supplemental Reading and philosopher: Novum Organum, by: Sir Francis Bacon**    *Francis Bacon was an English philosopher and statesman. His works are credited with developing the scientific method and remained influential through the scientific revolution. Bacon has been called the father of empiricism.* |