

“When all is said and done, and all the tricky arguments and distinctions and counterexamples have been discovered, presumably we will still face the question [...], which theories are on balance credible, which are the unacceptably counterintuitive consequences and which are the acceptably counterintuitive ones. On this question we may still differ. And if all is indeed said and done, there will be no hope of discovering still further arguments to settle our differences.”

- David Lewis

Was lernt man denn dann überhaupt?

**„What we accomplish in philosophical argument
[is]: we measure the price [of maintaining a view].”**

– David Lewis

Wenn man etwas behauptet, hat das Kosten.

Die Kosten bestehen darin, dass man auch all das sagen muss, was aus dem folgt, was man behauptet.

Was sind die Kosten?

Wie hoch sind die Kosten?

Wie hoch sind die Kosten

im Vergleich zu den Kosten alternativer Behauptungen?

Sie lernen: Geradeaus zu denken!

Sie lernen:

Spaß an Meinungsverschiedenheiten zu haben.

In disputes upon moral or scientific points let your aim be to come at truth, not to conquer your opponent. So you never shall be at a loss in losing the argument, and gaining a new discovery.

– Arthur Martine

Bilden Sie Arbeitsgruppen!

Lesen Sie die Texte fürs Seminar
gemeinsam.

Diskutieren Sie Ihre Ideen bevor Sie
Arbeiten schreiben.

Lesen Sie gegenseitig Ihre Hausarbeiten
bevor Sie sie abgeben.

Gewöhnen Sie sich ein konstruktives Mindset an!

1. You should attempt to re-express your target's position so clearly, vividly, and fairly that your target says, "Thanks, I wish I'd thought of putting it that way."

2. You should list any points of agreement (especially if they are not matters of general or widespread agreement).

3. You should mention anything you have learned from your target.

4. Only then are you permitted to say so much as a word of rebuttal or criticism.

– *Daniel Dennett*

Sie lernen:
Bessere Denker*innen
zu werden!

Earnestness // Responsibility
(Scott Aikin & Robert Talisse)

„Earnestness is the norm associated with giving due attention to the quality of reasons before us.“

Earnest arguers

- exhibit the resolve to focus on reasons and not be distracted by rhetoric, biases, prejudices, and other divisions
- follow where reasons lead; they do not dogmatically cling to their beliefs in spite of compelling counterevidence
- is intellectually courageous: does not succumb to peer pressure
- is suspicious of bandwagons and groupthink
- appreciates skepticism in the face of consensus
- recognizes the value of dissenting views

„Argumentative responsibility [...] is the norm [of] bring[ing] into consideration all of the available reasons relevant to the issue at hand, and so seek[ing] them out.“

Responsible arguers

- are patient and thorough
- refuse to rush to judgment; they suspend belief until a sufficiently broad range of considerations has been evaluated
- are eager to listen to and fully consider the reasons of the opposition
- not only seek out the reasons of those with whom she disagrees, she seeks out the best opposing reasons

Die Welt braucht gute Denker*innen!
Seien Sie selbstbewusst.

Ich wünsche Ihnen eine fantastische Zeit
hier am Institut!