

⇒ what is knowledge aka "epistemology" ?
 ⇒ what justified belief ?

A: - when philosophers are saying knowledge they are just looking for analysis of concept of knowledge. necessary & sufficient condition for knowledge.

Necessary and Sufficient Conditions

- X is a **necessary condition** for knowledge if having X is necessary in order to have knowledge.
 - You can't have knowledge without X. If you don't have X, then you don't have knowledge.
- X is a **sufficient condition** for knowledge if having X is sufficient for having knowledge.
 - If you have X, then you must have knowledge. X is all you need for knowledge. Having X is all it takes to have knowledge.

the goal is to have a set of conditions that are each necessary & together are sufficient for our having knowledge.

being in the navy is sufficient condition for being in military! coz navy is a part of military.

An example

Facts:

- some people are in the US Navy.
- Some people are in the US military.
- Everyone in the US Navy is also in the US military
- Not everyone in the US military is in the US Navy

We can describe this in terms of necessary and sufficient conditions.

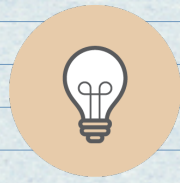
However, being in the navy is not a necessary condition for being in the military - you can be in air force "top gun"

Necessary and Sufficient Conditions for Knowledge

- Example of a necessary condition: *truth*
 - If you know something, it must be true.
 - You can't know something that's false
 - If "today is Wednesday" is false, then you don't know that today is Wednesday.
 - That means that in order to even have a chance to know something, that thing must be true.
 - So truth is a **necessary** condition for knowledge: if it isn't true, then you can't know it

what if I have false knowledge?
 what if the truth changes?
 what if truth is different for different person & context?

what is the definition of truth here?

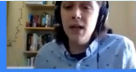


assertion : a linguistic act either spoken or written that has a true value (the state of being either true or false or indeterminate)
 Schrodinger's cat



Knowledge vs True belief

Knowledge vs. True Belief

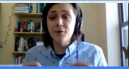


- Question: can you know something without believing it?
- Looks like no: if you know that the Earth is round, that means that you think the Earth is round. In other words, you believe that the Earth is round
- It would be crazy to say "I know that the Earth is round, but I believe that the Earth is flat." Why? Because knowing something means that you also believe it
- So it looks like you can't know anything without believing it. So if you don't believe something, then you don't know it. So belief is a **necessary condition** for knowledge

I know about communism but I don't believe in it.

I know a lot of conspiracy theory

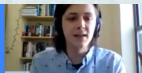
Knowledge vs. True Belief



- Consider belief in God. People often say things like "no one knows whether or not there's a god, but personally I believe there is/isn't"
- Regardless of whether or not you agree that no one knows whether or not there's a god, it's at least coherent to say that. It isn't nonsense to think that no one knows whether or not there's a god.
- But if knowledge is just true belief, then it *is* nonsense
- Lots of people believe there's a god, and lots of people believe there isn't. One of those groups is right, and thus has a true belief about whether or not there's a god.

So what?

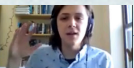
Justified True Belief



- Many people have thought that knowledge must be *justified true belief*
- Knowledge is stronger than mere true belief because knowledge is *justified*; it isn't just a lucky guess
- The account of knowledge as justified true belief gives three necessary conditions for knowledge, and says that meeting all three of those conditions is sufficient for knowledge.

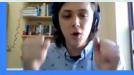
But don't you think that it's inappropriate to think of a ~~gap~~ *compend* between knowledge & justified true belief.

Justified True Belief



- Assuming that S is a person and p is some fact (like "it's raining" or "geese exist"), the account says that **S knows that p** exactly when:
 - S believes that p
 - p is true
 - S is justified in believing that p

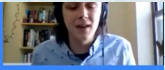
Justified True Belief



- For example, suppose I believe it's 3pm because I always believe it's 3pm, and you believe it's 3pm because you looked at a clock and saw that it was 3pm.
- Your belief is justified, and mine isn't. My belief is arbitrary, but your belief is based on evidence.
- So when it's 5pm, you'll (correctly) believe that it's 5pm, because you'll look at a clock. But I'll (wrongly) believe that it's 3pm.
- Your justification of your belief makes you more reliable than me about what time it is

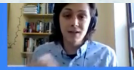
what if ^{your} the clock shows wrong
time

Justified True Belief



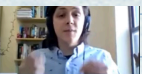
- If knowledge is justified true belief, then we can explain why knowledge is more reliable than true belief (why it's "tied down", in Socrates's terms)
- Knowledge always has a justification of some kind, so it can't just be the result of arbitrary or random beliefs like my belief that it's always 3pm.
- A justification seems to make us more reliable: an unjustified belief seems more likely to be false than a justified belief.

Gettier Problem



- Gettier argues that justified true belief is NOT a good account of knowledge, because you can have a justified true belief that doesn't and shouldn't count as knowledge.
- Justified true belief might be *necessary* for knowledge, but it isn't *sufficient*: you can have a justified true belief and still not have knowledge
- Gettier argues using examples, and any examples along these lines are now called "Gettier cases". Here are some examples:

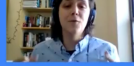
Gettier Problem



Smith and Jones case:

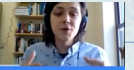
- Smith and Jones are both up for a big promotion.
- Smith has good evidence that Jones will get the promotion (maybe Smith was told by the CEO that Jones will get the promotion), and Smith has good evidence that Jones has 10 coins in their pocket (maybe Smith watched Jones empty their pockets and count out 10 coins).
- So Smith concludes that the person who's going to get the promotion has 10 coins in their pocket.

Gettier Problem



- But Smith doesn't *know* that the person who's going to get the promotion has 10 coins in their pocket.
- It's just dumb luck that Smith's belief happens to be true. Smith has no idea that she's the one getting the promotion, or that she has 10 coins in her pocket.
- Therefore, Gettier argues, Smith has a justified true belief but does not have knowledge

Gettier Problem



- Smith believes that the person who's going to get the promotion has 10 coins in their pocket
- That belief is *justified*: Smith has good evidence that it's true
- As a matter of fact, *Smith* is actually going to get the promotion, and (unknownst to Smith), Smith has 10 coins in their pocket.
- So Smith's belief that the person who's going to get the promotion has 10 coins in their pocket is *true*.
- So Smith has a justified true belief that the person who's going to get the promotion has 10 coins in their pocket.

⇒ In 6th century BCE greek philosopher Thales of Miletus has said — "everything is made out of water"

⇒ In 6th century BCE chinese philosopher Laozi has said — "knowing others is intelligence, but knowing yourself is true wisdom"

⇒ In 450 BCE greek philosopher Pythagoras has said — "numbers is the ruler of forms & ideas".

⇒ In 446 BCE Siddhartha Gautama aka Buddha has said — "ego is the handle of your way to happiness"

⇒ In 360 BCE greek philosopher Socrates has said — "a life which is unexamined is not worth living"

⇒ In 320 BCE greek philosopher PLATO has said

— "what we call learning is only a process of recollection"

⇒ In 360 BCE greek philosopher Aristotle has said —

"Hope is a walking dream"

In 1190

⇒ Spanish philosopher Moses Maimonides has said —

"When the intellects contemplate god essence their apprehension turn into incapacity"

⇒ In 1240 Iranian philosopher Jalal ad-din muhammad Rumi

has said —

"Don't grieve anything you lose comes round in another form"

⇒ In 1223 italian philosopher thomas Aquinas has said —

"the things we love tell us what we are"

⇒ In 1597 British philosopher Francis Bacon has said — "knowledge is power"

"why there is evil" ?

⇒ theodicy

1880 in

⇒ In the novel "brothers of karosmov" fyodor dostoevsky present us with a character "Iren" who can't believe in god.

But the fact that god allows evil to exist is so unforgiveable that he returns his ticket to "haren" & fucking unfriend god.

argument

IF GOD WERE TRULY GOOD, AND IF A NEGATIVE CONTRAST WERE REALLY NEEDED IN ORDER FOR US TO UNDERSTAND THE GOODNESS OF THE WORLD, THEN WHY WOULDN'T HE JUST GIVE US THE VERY MINIMUM DOSAGE OF NECESSARY EVIL TO ACHIEVE THAT GOAL?

Pragmatism

⇒ the theory that finding true belief is less important than finding belief that works. Practically in the living of your life.

⇒ British American philosopher Pascal has said -
"whether you believe in god or not ~~is~~ isn't important if it's benefiting you".

⇒ Danish philosopher Soren Kierkegaard has said

Fideism

religious beliefs should come from faith alone.

Indiana Zones