Critical Thinking and Methods of Inquiry  
LDST 250, Sections 3 & 4  
Spring 2021  
Course Syllabus

Instructor: Terry L. Price  
E-mail: tprice@richmond.edu  
Meeting Requests: Please contact me via email to set up a Zoom session.

COURSE DESCRIPTION
One characteristic feature of humans is our liability to hold mistaken beliefs. Unfortunately for us, it often turns out that we just have things wrong—sometimes badly wrong. We can think that we know things when in fact we do not. This problem is particularly acute for leaders. Leaders often face problems to which answers are not obvious. Accordingly, we might say that they can find themselves at the “epistemic margins” of social, political, and professional life. For example, they are frequently innovators and, so, must rely upon knowledge bases that are even more limited than are the knowledge bases upon which we rely in our everyday dealings in the world. This feature of leadership is important: leaders must sometimes take greater chances and face greater risks than do most individuals—both self-regarding and other-regarding chances and risks. In many ways, then, this is a course in self-leadership. How can we be expected to lead others in the right direction, we might ask, if we are misleading ourselves?

First, humans face a myriad of familiar defects of reasoning. In this course, we will begin with a humanities-based approach to how our reasoning goes awry. Most of the major defects of reasoning identified by philosophers can be put under the headings of “questionable premises” or “invalidity.” We sometimes reason from unfounded beliefs, and our beliefs often fail to support the conclusions that we want to draw from them. The goal in the first part of the course is to learn to notice and, ultimately, avoid these defects in our own reasoning.

Recognition of these problems, especially those at the level of argumentative premises, should lead us to consider whether, and how, we know things more generally. Is there such a thing as objective truth, or is all “truth” relative? Is knowledge even possible—that is, should be settle for skepticism? What are the strengths and weakness of standard ways of knowing—for example, rationalism and empiricism? What is the role of the internal and external perspective with respect to claims of knowledge? Can we trust the testimony of others? Does the truth of knowledge claims depend on context? What is the place of intuition in epistemology? In the second part of the course, we will consider these basic epistemological questions.

In the third part of the course, we will consider a social scientific argument for the claim that reasoning and knowledge—indeed, thinking—are under attack. Moreover, advocates of this claim suggest that false beliefs originate where we would least expect it: the university. Here, our
goal will be not only to learn what social scientists, especially in the discipline of psychology, have to say about the challenges to critical thinking—indeed, wisdom—but also to apply what we have learned in the course to critically engage with their arguments and supporting cases.

As both a leader and a student of leadership, you will be presented with information from a variety of sources and in areas in which you have little to no expertise. You therefore need skills for making your own judgments about arguments and about the information on which these arguments rest. Because leadership turns on influencing others—on always being ready to justify oneself by means of an appeal to rational persuasion—you will also need to be able to give cogent arguments for your beliefs. You must be able to make a convincing argument that you are right and that others should accept (and, thus, act on) the beliefs that you have. In addition, if the social scientists are correct, you will need a sophisticated understanding of how people (including yourself) are actually inclined to think—often to the detriment of finding the truth. These leadership competencies fit with what you will need to be successful as a student of leadership: the ability to move among different disciplines and methodologies in the humanities and social sciences that come to bear on a multidisciplinary education.

This course aims to provide the necessary means for developing these fundamental leadership competencies. In the end, its success will depend in large part on your willingness to engage yourself fully in readings, assignments, discussions, and class exercises. To facilitate this kind of engagement, I will inquire regularly call on people so that they can Demonstrate Class Preparation. I will also give Periodic Quizzes, which will (usually) be unannounced. Attendance affects your Demonstrated Class Preparation grade, your Periodic Quizzes grade (if there is a quiz when you are absent), and—in all likelihood—your Tests grades. You should email me well in advance if you will be unable to attend class or need to attend class remotely.

Please note that we begin and end on time and that students are expected to be present for the entire class period. Late students will be asked to wait outside the classroom or in the Zoom waiting room when a quiz is in progress. We will take a break! Remote students are expected to arrive a few minutes early to class. They should enable their video but to disable their microphones when not speaking. In-person students may use computers or other devices in class, but usage should be restricted to the course-related activities note taking, accessing course readings, and engaging with remote students. Recording class sessions or meetings is strictly prohibited. Unnecessary devices must be silenced and placed out of view during class. All students, including remote students, should minimize distractions and respect the rules of standard classroom etiquette.
COURSE OBJECTIVES

• Students should learn to identify formal and informal fallacies in the reasoning of others and how to avoid these fallacies in their own thought and in written and verbal communication.

• Students should have a sophisticated view of the nature and limits of claims to truth.

• Students should become aware of the challenges to good judgment and decision making and arrive at considered conclusions about their implications for our understanding of leadership.

• Student should be able to apply their critical thinking skills in the study and exercise of leadership.

REQUIRED TEXTS


REQUIREMENTS AND GRADING

Your final grade will be determined as follows:

1. Demonstrated Class Contribution — 20%
2. Periodic Quizzes — 20%
3. Test 1 — 20%
4. Test 2 — 20%
5. Application Paper — 20%

Grading legend:

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DEADLINES AND SCHEDULED EXAMS
The instructor takes deadlines and scheduled exams very seriously. In fairness to your classmates, emergencies should be brought to my attention as soon as possible before the deadline or scheduled exam. **I do not accept late work, but I will accept and grade incomplete work.**

SCHEDULE (Subject to Change as the Course Progresses)
F Jan 22  **Introduction to Arguments and Epistemology**
Goldstein, “Our Moment of Truth” (on Blackboard)
Nagel, Chapter 1

F Jan 29  **Formal Logic**
Nagel, Chapter 2

F Feb 5  **Formal Logic**
Nagel, Chapter 3

F Feb 12  **Informal Logic**
Nagel, Chapter 4

F Feb 19  **Informal Logic**
Nagel, Chapter 5

F Feb 26  **Informal Logic**
Nagel, Chapter 6

F Mar 5  Review Week

F Mar 12  **Informal Logic**
Nagel, Chapter 7

F Mar 19  **Informal Logic**
Nagel, Chapter 8

F Mar 26  **Test 1**
Sharp Speaker Series: Professors Cornell West and Robert George (7 p.m.)

F Apr 2  **Bloom, The Closing of the American Mind** (on Blackboard)
Lukianoff and Haidt, Introduction & Part I

F Apr 9  Kahneman, Chapter 7 & Chapter 13
Lukianoff and Haidt, Part II

F Apr 16  **Test 2**
Lukianoff and Haidt, Part III
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<td>R May 6</td>
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