

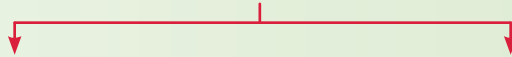
# Epistemology

Theory of Knowledge



## Internalist

The justification is in the mind.



### Foundationalism

Looks for beliefs that are self-justifying —basic and non-basic beliefs



#### Epistemic —Classical

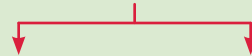
Our ordinary beliefs require support from other beliefs, on which they rest.

#### Contemporary —Moderate —Fallibilist

Defensible basic propositions capable of being refuted by additional knowledge

### Holistic Coherentism

Looks for consistency within a comprehensive system; rests on a set of beliefs—no basic beliefs



#### Negative

A belief lacks justification if it fails to cohere with the system of beliefs.

#### Positive

A belief is justified when it coheres with the system of set beliefs.

## Externalist

The justification is found outside the self.



### Reliabilist

The reliability of the process by which one arrives at one's belief

### Contextualist

Dependence of language on its usage in the context of everyday life

### Naturalized Epistemology

Uses the natural sciences to answer questions about justification