

Answers to Fallacies, 38-79

38. Hasty generalization
39. Diversion/Red Herring
40. Tu quoque (the last sentence could also be seen as an appeal to ignorance)
41. Appeal to Ignorance
42. Straw Man
43. Hasty generalization
44. Hasty generalization
45. Post hoc
46. Hasty generalization
47. Begging the question
48. Appeal to Unreliable Authority
49. Appeal to Unreliable Authority
50. Hasty Generalization (also acceptable: Post hoc/False cause)
51. Appeal to Ignorance
52. Appeal to Force
53. Hasty generalization
54. Subjectivism
55. Appeal to Majority
56. False alternative
57. Appeal to Majority
58. Subjectivism
59. Ad hominem
60. This is an example of a fallacy that doesn't fit neatly into our list of fallacies. I include it to remind us that our list of fallacies is not exhaustive. In such a case we can label it a non sequitur and leave it at that. Labeling a fallacy as a non sequitur should be done as a last resort. NOTE: It's unlikely that any fallacy problems on exams will fall outside our list of fallacies.
61. Same problem as before: non sequitur.
62. Complex question or hasty generalization
63. Non sequitur.
64. Non sequitur
65. Post hoc
66. Composition
67. Division
68. Subjectivism
69. Subjectivism
70. Circumstantial ad hominem
71. Straw Man

72. Tu quoque
73. Appeal to Force
74. Appeal to Ignorance
75. Complex question
76. Hasty generalization
77. Begging the question
78. False alternative
79. False alternative