

1. **Ad Hominem** - Attacking the individual instead of the argument.
 1. You are so stupid your argument couldn't possibly be true.
 2. I figured that you couldn't possibly get it right, so I ignored your comment.
2. **Argument from Personal Incredulity** - I cannot explain or understand this, therefore it cannot be true.
 1. I don't understand evolution, therefore it does not exist.
3. **Anecdotal** – Using personal experience or an isolated incident instead of a valid argument.
 1. My child had a bad reaction to a vaccine therefore all vaccines are dangerous.
4. **Appeal to Authority** – A fallacy in which a rhetor seeks to persuade an audience not by giving evidence but by appealing to the respect people have for the famous or an authority figure
 1. Jim Carrey is against vaccines, therefore vaccines are bad.
 2. God says homosexuality is a sin.
5. **Appeal to Force** - Telling the hearer that something bad will happen to him if he does not accept the argument.
 1. If you don't want to get beaten up, you will agree with what I say.
 2. Convert or go to hell.
6. **Appeal to Pity** - Urging the hearer to accept the argument based upon an appeal to emotions, sympathy,
 1. You owe me big time because I really stuck my neck out for you.
 2. Oh come on, I've been sick. That's why I missed the deadline.
7. **Appeal to the Popular** - Urging the hearer to accept a position because a majority of people hold to it.
 1. The majority of people like soda. Therefore, soda is good.
 2. Everyone else believes in God. Why shouldn't you?
8. **Appeal to Tradition** - Trying to get someone to accept something because it has been done or believed for a long time.
 1. This is the way we've always done it. Therefore, it is the right way.
 2. The Catholic church's tradition demonstrates that this doctrine is true.
9. **Burden of Proof** – Saying that the burden of proof lies not with the person making the claim but for the person disproving the claim
 1. Since you can't prove that god doesn't exist, then god exists.
10. **Begging the Question** - Assuming the thing to be true that you are trying to prove. It is circular.
 1. God exists because the Bible says so. The Bible is inspired. Therefore, we know that God exists.
 2. I am a good worker because Frank says so. How can we trust Frank? Simple: I will vouch for him.
11. **Cause and Effect** - Assuming that the effect is related to a cause because the events occur together.
 1. When the rooster crows, the sun rises. Therefore, the rooster causes the sun to rise.
 2. When the fuel light goes on in my car, I soon run out of gas. Therefore, the fuel light causes my car to run out of gas.
12. **Circular Argument** - See Begging the Question
13. **Fallacy of Division** - Assuming that what is true of the whole is true for the parts.
 1. That car is blue. Therefore, its engine is blue.
 2. Your family is weird. That means that you are weird too.
14. **Fallacy of Equivocation** - Using the same term in an argument in different places but the word has different meanings.
 1. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Therefore, a bird is worth more than President Bush.
 2. Evolution states that one species can change into another. We see that cars have evolved into different styles. Therefore, since evolution is a fact in cars, it is true in species.
15. **False Dilemma** - Giving two choices when in actuality there could be more choices possible.
 1. You either did knock the glass over or you did not. Which is it? (Someone else could have knocked the glass over)
 2. Do you still beat your wife?

16. **Genetic Fallacy** - Attempting to endorse or disqualify a claim because of the origin or irrelevant history of the claim.
 1. The Nazi regime developed the Volkswagen Beetle. Therefore, you should not buy a VW Beetle because of who started it.
 2. Frank just got out of jail last year; since it was his idea to start the hardware store, I can't trust him.
17. **Guilt by Association** - Rejecting an argument or claim because the person proposing it likes someone whom is disliked by another.
 1. Hitler liked dogs. Therefore dogs are bad.
 2. Your friend is a thief. Therefore, I cannot trust you.
18. **Middle Ground** – Saying that a compromise or middle point between two extreme points is the truth.
 1. I don't believe in the Adam and Eve story and I think evolution is true, so I think Intelligent Design is true.
19. **Non Sequitur** - Comments or information that do not logically follow from a premise or the conclusion.
 1. We know why it rained today: because I washed my car.
 2. I don't care what you say. We don't need any more bookshelves. As long as the carpet is clean, we are fine.
20. **Poisoning the Well** - Presenting negative information about a person before he/she speaks so as to discredit the person's argument.
 1. Frank is pompous, arrogant, and thinks he knows everything. So, let's hear what Frank has to say about the subject.
 2. : Don't listen to him because he is a loser.
21. **Red Herring** - Introducing a topic not related to the subject at hand.
 1. I know your car isn't working right. But, if you had gone to the store one day earlier, you'd not be having problems.
 2. I know I forgot to deposit the check into the bank yesterday. But, nothing I do pleases you.
22. **Slippery Slope** – Asserting that if we allow A to happen, then Z will consequently happen too, therefore A should happen.
 1. If we allow same-sex couple to happen then we will allow people to marry their parents.
 2. An adult touching a child's shoulder will lead to abuse.
23. **Special Pleading (double standard)** - Applying a standard to another that is different from a standard applied to oneself.
 1. You can't possibly understand menopause because you are a man.
 2. Those rules don't apply to me since I am older than you.
24. **Straw Man Argument** - Producing an argument about a weaker representation of the truth and attacking it.
 1. The government doesn't take care of the poor because it doesn't have a tax specifically to support the poor.
 2. We know that evolution is false because we did not evolve from monkeys.
25. **The Texas Sharpshooter** – Cherry-picking data clusters to suit an argument, or finding a pattern to fit a presumption.
 1. We know that 9/11 was done by the government because the way the towers fell, the government wanted to go to war, Bush is corrupt and they made a lot of money.
26. **Category Mistake** - Attributing a property to something that could not possibly have that property. Attributing facts of one kind are attributed to another kind. Attributing to one category that which can only be properly attributed to another.
 1. Blue sleeps faster than Wednesday.
 2. Saying logic is transcendental is like saying cars would exist if matter didn't.

