Teaching critical reasoning is difficult. So is learning to reason more carefully and accurately. The greatest challenge is teaching (and learning) skills in such a way that students can spontaneously apply them outside the classroom once the course is over (teaching people to apply skills in the classroom can be hard enough, but clearly isn’t a worthwhile goal in itself).
2: Arguments

• 3: Conditionals and Conditional Arguments

• 4: Perception- Expectation and Inference

• 5: Evaluating Sources of Information
10: Relevance, Irrelevance, and Fallacies

11: Fallacies- Common Ways of Reasoning Badly

12: Induction in the Real World

13: Rules for Calculating Probabilities
• 18: More Biases, Pitfalls, and Traps

• 19: Cognitive Dissonance- Psychological Inconsistency

• 20: Critical Reasoning and the Scientific Method

• 21: Risk
22: Social Influences on Thinking

23: The Power of the Situation

24: Reasoning in Groups

25: Stereotypes and Prejudices
26: Social Dilemmas

27: Diagrammatic Reasoning - Using Pictures to Think

28: Recognizing Where Cognitive Tools Apply - Cues, Transfer, and Habits

29: Application to Metaphysics
Logic is the art of combining smaller arguments (premises) into a bigger argument, not unlike a jigsaw puzzle. (Pixabay license; PIRO via Pixabay)