

Propositions

1. Internalism expresses a valuable intuition that humans are intellectually autonomous and possess a unique capacity to reflect on the reasons of their beliefs.
2. Externalism is based on a valuable intuition that a lot of our everyday knowledge is acquired without consciously reflecting on the belief-grounding reasons, thanks to reliable cognitive processes.
3. Epistemology would be impoverished if any of the above-mentioned propositions were neglected. There is more to human knowledge than either one or the other.
4. The concept of “compatibility” implies not only the lack of contradiction but also the presence of shared concepts. Only the latter is worth investigating.
5. Epistemic compatibilism should strive to accommodate internalist and externalist intuitions into one account of knowledge, instead of just juxtaposing the concepts.
6. To study the applicability of the most general epistemological principles is as important as the study of the principles themselves.
7. Critical thinking is primarily related to the word “criteria”, and not to a negative judgmental attitude.
8. There are three possible styles of argumentation: destructive, seductive and constructive. The latter is the proper style for a critical thinker.
9. Critical thinking consists of two major parts: on the one hand it concerns the principles of correct thinking and elimination of logical fallacies; on the other hand it concerns the very process of inquiry, creativity and the generation of new ideas.
10. One of the most important skills of a critical thinker is to reveal the implicit parts of an argument, because these are often the weak parts in reasoning.
11. Dancing in its essence is compatibilistic: it connects body and mind, fantasy and reality, inner experience and outer movement; elements which often are considered as opposites.