1. Does the word “truth‟ have different meanings in different contexts?
2. What is the role of reason (or emotion) in trying to reach “truth‟?
3. Are mathematical statements true because we *define* them to be so, or because we discover them to be so?
4. How can empirical evidence distinguish between a scientific claim and a pseudo-scientific claim?
5. How should we react when we have evidence which does not fit with a theory (in science, maths, History, ethics or everyday life)?
6. What constitutes “progress‟ in different areas of knowledge?
7. Are there general laws that describe human behavior?
8. Are there areas of human experience which cannot be quantified? If so, why?
9. When is quantitative data superior to qualitative data in describing a phenomenon?
10. What are the best grounds for saying that we “know” something rather than “believe‟ it?
11. Are there limits to what we can learn about the world through perception? How can we address the problems of perception using reason?
12. How can language be used to persuade and manipulate people in their beliefs?
13. Is it true that all scientific beliefs are held provisionally?
14. Is the provisional nature of scientific belief unique to science?
15. Is there a difference between the way “scientists‟ and “the scientific community‟ are or are not able to hold beliefs provisionally?
16. What does it mean to “rationally criticize” a knowledge claim?
17. If a knowledge claim has been successfully criticized on rational grounds, does that mean the claim must be false?
18. Do we have beliefs that we, as individuals or groups, should expose to rational criticism but do not?
19. How can our expectations affect how we perceive the world?
20. Might the language(s) we speak affect how we understand ideas?
21. In what ways can we overcome problems of knowing to arrive at an understanding of things as they really are?
22. Why can new historical or scientific or ethical theories explain the same events in completely different ways to old theories?
23. When we seek or observe patterns in events, what possible problems arise?
24. How does perception work to actively interpret events in History?
25. Are true mathematical claims discovered or invented?
26. Do the arts allow us to discover truths that are difficult to express in straightforward language?
27. Are there ethical claims that are true regardless of what anyone thinks of them?
28. How do we come to know scientific and historical “explanations‟?
29. Can everything be “explained‟?
30. How does the “scientific method‟ allow scientists to develop explanations? Is there an equivalent “historical method”?