1. What are some of the main points in the Fricker and Anderson readings? How are Fricker and Anderson’s ideas similar or connected to one another?
2. Think about Fricker and Anderson’s papers; given what they say, what are some things one can do to detect biases in one’s political or moral thinking? When should we expect people to be biased, and what kinds of biases should we expect them to have?
3. Think about your answer to #3; are these sorts of biases things you sometimes observe in “ordinary” life?
4. How might Fricker and Anderson disagree with what Zagzebski says about admiration, and about religious conversion?

**Testimonial injustice, authority, and justification**

internalism about epistemic justification:

externalism about epistemic justification:

then A’s belief that p is not justified

[or, “is less justified then it otherwise would be”]

Roughly: biased processes should not be trusted

If A’s belief that p is formed via a biased process β

and A could find justification for the belief that β is biased if they looked for it,

then A’s belief that p is not justified

[or, “is less justified then it otherwise would be”]

Roughly: the ability to learn about bias defeats justification

and A has justification for believing that β is biased, (although A might not believe that β is biased)

then A’s belief that p is not justified

[or, “is less justified then it otherwise would be”]

Roughly: learning about bias defeats justification