

- (3) We have assumed that true belief is valuable because it promotes success in action. But what then should we make of “better safe than sorry” situations, where it seems that no harm can be done by erring on the side of caution (so that a false belief leaves you no worse off than a true one): Would it not be as good an idea to assume that wild mushrooms are always poisonous than simply to assume that they only sometimes are? And what about beliefs regarding matters that are of no obvious practical importance?

Next week

- Topic: Rational belief and practical interests - Pascal
- Required reading:
 - Pojman, L. & M. Rea 2008. *The Philosophy of Religion: an anthology (5th Edition)*. Thomson Wadsworth. Section VIIa 'The Pragmatic Justification of Religious Belief' (incl. selections from Pascal, Clifford and James), pp. 362–379.
- Recommended reading:
 - Chignell, A. 2016. The Ethics of Belief. In Edward N. Zalta (ed.) *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Spring 2016 Edition)*. (Available [here](#))
 - Hajek, A. (2012). Pascal's Wager. In E.N. Zalta (ed.) *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Winter 2012 Edition)* (Available [here](#))
 - Marusic, B. 2011. The Ethics of Belief. *Philosophy Compass* 6(1);, p. 33–43. Skip Section 2.
 - Pritchard, D. *WTK*, Ch. 5.