

- **The Road to Larissa**
- This Gettier case is adapted from Plato's dialogue *Menon* (97a-98a)
- Socrates wants to go to Larissa, finds himself in a crossroads and has to decide about which road to take to go to Larissa
- He uses his compass and sees that the road to his right goes North
- On the other hand, a friend who is completely reliable in such matters told him that Larissa is to the North (from the crossroads)
- Thus, Socrates forms the belief that the road to his right leads to Larissa by inferring it from those two beliefs, the belief that that road goes North and the belief that Larissa is located to the North
- Socrates's belief is justified as he validly deduces it from two justified beliefs
- Furthermore, Socrates's belief is true, for the road in question leads in fact to Larissa

- However, such belief is true by mere chance, since the beliefs from which it is inferred turn out to be both false
- What really goes on is that, unbeknownst to Socrates, the road to his right goes South and not North (his compass malfunctioned at the time) and Larissa is located South and not North (he misremembered what his friend told him)
- Thus, Socrates's belief that the road to his right goes to Larissa is both justified and true
- But we would not be inclined to say that Socrates knows that the road to his right leads to Larissa
- For the simple reason that a belief supported by false beliefs cannot constitute knowledge (even if true)
- Here is then another Gettier case, a case of a justified true belief that is not knowledge
- A subject cannot know something by inferring it from a falsehood