The Sceptical Challenge. London: Routledge. Charles Landesman, 1997. An Introduction to Epistemology: The Central Issues, Blackwells. Hetherington, S. 1996. Knowledge Puzzles: An Introduction to Epistemology, Boulder. Westview Press. Alec Fisher and Nicholas Everitt. 1995. Modern Epistemology: An Introduction, McGraw-Hill Education. Introduction to Contemporary Epistemology. Oxford: Blackwell. A useful starting point for looking at issues in epistemology, this contains a very good account of sceptical arguments, Nozick's theory of knowledge, and a discussion of perception. (Nicholas Rescher, Epistemology – An Introduction to the Theory of Knowledge). When one comes to occupy such a relation to information, thus attaining knowledge of a fact, epistemologists have often defined this propositional knowledge as justified true belief. Now that we have introduced epistemology and looked at what it means to have knowledge, we will conclude the article by addressing the interesting question of why humans need a theory of knowledge in the first place. As Aristotle seems to have alluded to in the quote at the beginning of this lecture, humans seem to be inquisitive by nature, in a related manner Nicholas Rescher suggests that Feminist Standpoint Epistemologies. Feminist empiricism argues that the characteristics of the knower are irrelevant to the discovery process if the norms of science are followed. In contrast, feminist standpoint epistemologies claim that we should center our science on women because "what we know and how we know depend on who we are, that is, on the knower's historical locus and his or her position in the social hierarchy" (Maracek, 1989, p. 372). There are several justifications. I. An Introduction. Harmondsworth, England: Viking. Freud, S. (1961).