Earlier View and Honest Revision

A changed answer can include an honest account of the first one.

Do not protect an old claim by pretending you never made it.

Hypothetical example: A child accuses a friend of not returning an item, then finds it in the agreed place. They acknowledge the earlier accusation and correct the friend without announcing the story to unrelated people.

01 Make the earlier answer speakable

Record the earlier view as accurately as it can be known.

Earlier statement actually remembered

Audience that heard it

Uncertain wording left uncertain

02 Locate the evidence that made a difference

Identify the actual evidence that changed the interpretation.

New observation or source

What it changes in the first conclusion

What it still does not establish

Earlier View and Honest Revision / Review & follow-through

03 Say the changed view without a defense speech

State the revised view and its remaining limits.

Earlier claim to acknowledge

Revised supported view

Remaining uncertainty

04 Correct the audience that relied on the old account

Correct only the audience owed that correction.

Person who relied on the old statement

Appropriate correction and repair

Adult example or support needed