scraps of knowledge may also be refuted due to bias and opinionated views. Pirenne’s theory has not convinced most historians of the period but has stimulated much debate on the Early Middle Ages.\(^7\) Knowledge and information can often be disregarded or refuted because of a personal opinion or untested theory, hence not altering the previous concepts, but rather hindering the concept of obtaining justified true belief.

The knowledge we attain as human beings can effectively shape and mould our ideas and thoughts to create a concept that satisfies our needs which also appeals to our emotions and beliefs, or it can serve to create doubts in our mind as to the credibility of a certain person (as in the case of Shakespeare). Despite this, what has been proven is that whilst the acquisition of new knowledge may shatter previous key knowledge held in our minds, it can also serve to widen our perspectives or support any perceived notions we hold. Knowledge is only limited to what we already know and understand, and the new knowledge we acquire can serve to alter the past concepts held. On the other hand, a lack of knowledge can serve to heighten our imaginations (as in untested conspiracies theories), sending us to re-invent our past concepts. The mind is similar to a sponge; it soaks up new knowledge, adding it to any past concepts we hold and either contributes or completely alters the whole design. The discovery of just one new fragment of knowledge means that whilst we may hold an idea or thought in our mind, the arrival of new information can re-arrange our past concepts, to produce a more validated justified true belief.