

A Personal Journey to Philosophy

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December 2, 2022

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Foreword

A *personal* journey to philosophy – the hardest subject I have ever faced to & fought against. A collection of quotes from different resources, e.g., philosophical books, websites, forums, & Facebook philosophical pages, etc., & some *personal* (again) thoughts about them.

Basic Terminologies

- **philosophy** [n] **1.** [uncountable] the study of the nature & meaning of the universe & of human life; **natural philosophy** is an old term for the study of the physical world, which developed into the natural sciences; **2.** [countable] a particular set or system of beliefs resulting from the search for knowledge about life & the universe; **3.** [countable] a set of beliefs or an attitude to life that guides somebody's behavior.

Chapter 1

Wikipedia's

1.1 Wikipedia/A Mathematician's Apology

"*A Mathematician's Apology* is a 1940 essay by British mathematician **G. H. Hardy**, which offers a defence of the pursuit of mathematics. Central to Hardy's "apology" – in the sense of a formal justification or defence (as in **Plato's *Apology of Socrates***) – is an argument that mathematics has value independent of possible applications. Hardy located this value independent of possible applications. Hardy located this value in the **beauty of mathematics**, & gave some examples of & criteria for mathematical beauty. The book also includes a brief autobiography, & gives the layman an insight into the mind of a working **mathematician**." – **Wikipedia/A Mathematician's Apology**

1.1.1 Background

"Hardy felt the need to justify his life's work in mathematics at this time mainly for 2 reasons. 1stly, at age 62, Hardy felt the approach of old age (he had survived a heart attack in 1939) & the decline of his mathematical creativity & skills. By devoting time to writing the Apology, Hardy was admitting that his own time as a creative mathematician was finished. In his foreword to the 1967 edition of the book, **C. P. Snow** describes the Apology as "a passionate lament¹ for creative powers that used to be & that will never come again". In Hardy's words, "Exposition, criticism, appreciation, is work for 2nd-rate minds. [...] It is a melancholy experience for a professional mathematician to find himself writing about mathematics. The function of a mathematician is to do something, to prove new theorems, to add to mathematics, & not to talk about what he or other mathematicians have done."

2ndly, at the start of **World War II**, Hardy, a committed **pacifist**, wanted to justify his belief that mathematics should be pursued for its own sake rather than for the sake of its applications. He began writing on this subject when he was invited to contribute an article to *Eureka*, the journal of **The Archimedeans** (the Cambridge University student mathematical society). 1 of the topics the editor suggested was "something about mathematics & the war", & the result was the article "Mathematics in war-time". Hardy later incorporated this article into *A Mathematician's Apology*.

He wanted to write a book in which he would explain his mathematical philosophy to the next generation of mathematicians; that would defend mathematics by elaborating on the merits of pure mathematics solely, without having to resort to the attainments of applied mathematics in order to justify the overall importance of mathematics; & that would inspire the upcoming generations of pure mathematicians. Hardy was an atheist, & makes his justification not to God but to his fellow man.

Hardy initially submitted *A Mathematician's Apology* to **Cambridge University Press** with the intention of personally paying for its printing, but the Press decided to fund publication with an initial run of 4000 copies." – **Wikipedia/A Mathematician's Apology/background**

1.1.2 Summary

"1 of the main themes of the book is the beauty that mathematics possesses, which Hardy compares to painting & poetry. For Hardy, the most beautiful mathematics was that which had no practical applications in the outside world (**pure mathematics**) &, in particular, his own special field of **number theory**. Hardy contends that if useful knowledge is defined as knowledge which is likely to contribute to the material comfort of mankind in the near future (if not right now), so that mere intellectual satisfaction is irrelevant, then the great bulk of higher mathematics is useless. He justifies the pursuit of pure mathematics with the argument that its very "uselessness" on the whole meant that it could not be misused to cause harm. On the other hand, Hardy denigrates much of the **applied mathematics** as either being "trivial", "ugly", or "dull", & contrasts it with "real mathematics", which is how he ranks the higher, pure mathematics.

¹lament [v] to feel or express disappointment about something.

Hardy expounds by commenting about a phrase attributed to **Carl Friedrich Gauss** that “Mathematics is the queen of the sciences & number theory is the queen of mathematics.” Some people believe that it is the extreme non-applicability of number theory that led Gauss to the above statement about number theory; however, Hardy points out that this is certainly not the reason. If an application of number theory were to be found, then certainly no one would try to dethrone the “queen of mathematics” because of that. What **Gauss** meant, according to Hardy, is that the underlying concepts that constitute number theory are deeper & more elegant compared to those of any other branch of mathematics.

Another theme is that mathematics is a “young man’s game”, so anyone with a talent for mathematics should develop & use that talent while they are young, before their ability to create original mathematics starts to decline in middle age. This view reflects Hardy’s increasing depression at the wane of his own mathematical powers. For Hardy, real mathematics was essentially a creative activity, rather than an explanatory or expository one.” – [Wikipedia/A Mathematician’s Apology/summary](#)

1.1.3 Critiques

“Hardy’s opinions were heavily influenced by the **academic** culture of the universities of **Cambridge** & **Oxford** between **World War I** & **World War II**.

Some of Hardy’s examples seem unfortunate in retrospect. E.g., he writes, “No one has yet discovered any warlike purpose to be served by the theory of numbers or relativity, & it seems unlikely that anyone will do so for many years.” Since then number theory was used to crack German **Enigma codes** & much later, figure prominently in **public-key cryptography**.

The applicability of a mathematical concept is not the reason that Hardy considered applied mathematics somehow inferior to pure mathematics, though; it is the simplicity & prosiness that belong to applied mathematics that led him to describe them as he did. He considers that **Rolle’s theorem**, e.g., cannot be compared to the elegance & preeminence of the mathematics produced by **Évariste Galois** & other pure mathematicians, although it is of some importance for calculus.” – [Wikipedia/A Mathematician’s Apology/critiques](#)

1.2 Wikipedia/Jeet Kune Do

Jeet Kune Do. The **Jeet Kune Do** Emblem The **Taijitu** represents the concepts of **yin & yang**. The **Chinese characters** indicate: “Using no way as way” & “Having no limitation as limitation”. This slogan incarnates the self-recursive behavior of many Sinitic languages, which also appears incorporated into the practice of the material art. Also, the arrows represent the endless interaction between yang & yin.

- **Also known as.** JKD, Jun Fan Jeet Kune Do
- **Focus.** Hybrid
- **Creator.** **Bruce Lee**
- **Famous practitioners.** [Wikipedia/Jeet Kune Do/notable practioners](#)
- **Parenthood.** *Jun Fan Gung Fu*: Wing Chun, Boxing, Fencing, Escrima, Judo, Jujutsu, Savate, traditional Taekwondo, Tai Chi, Catch Wrestling
- **Descendant arts.** Non-classical Gung Fu, Wing Chun Do, Emerson Combat Systems, Wei Kuen Do, Mixed Martial Arts (modern)
- **Literal meaning.** “Way of the Intercepting Fist”

“*Jeet Kune Do* is an **eclectic martial arts philosophy**² heavily influenced & adapted by the personal philosophy & experiences of **martial artist Bruce Lee**.” – [Wikipedia/Jeet Kune Do](#)

1.2.1 Overview & philosophy

“See also: [Wikipedia/Bruce Lee](#). Jeet Kune Do was conceived by **Bruce Lee**, based on his experiences in unarmed fighting & self-defense. Originally, Lee had studied & researched various forms of **martial arts** & would formalize a system named **Jun Fan Gung Fu** circa 1962. However, around 1964, following his encounter with **Wong Jack-man**, Lee came to realize the error of binding oneself to a systematized martial art & denounced the Jun Fan Gung Fu. Following this, Lee began to passionately work on research & practice in order to refine his way of practicing material arts. In 1965, he outlined the basic concept of Jeet Kune Do.

Not wanting to create another style that would share the limitations that all styles had, he instead described the process which he used to create it:

²**eclectic** [a] (*formal*) not following 1 style or set of ideas but choosing from or using a wide variety.

“I have not invented a “new style,” composite, modified or otherwise that is set within distinct form as apart from “this” method or “that” method. On the contrary, I hope to free my followers from clinging to styles, patterns, or molds. Remember that Jeet Kune Do is merely a name used, a mirror in which to see “ourselves” ... Jeet Kune Do is not an organized institution that one can be a member of. Either you understand or you don’t, & that is that. There is no mystery about my style. My movements are simple, direct, & non-classical.

The extraordinary part of it lies in its simplicity. Every movement in Jeet Kune Do is being so of itself. There is nothing artificial about it. I always believe that the easy way is the right way. Jeet Kune Do is simply the direct expression of one’s feelings with the minimum of movements & energy. The closer to the true way of Kung Fu, the less wastage of expression there is. Finally, a Jeet Kune Do man who says Jeet Kune Do is exclusively Jeet Kune Do is simply not with it. He is still hung up on his self-closing resistance, in this case, anchored down to a reactionary pattern, & naturally is still bound by another modified pattern & can move within its limits. He has not digested the simple fact that truth exists outside all molds; pattern & awareness is never exclusive. Again let me remind you Jeet Kune Do is just a name used, a boat to get one across, & once across it is to be discarded & not to be carried on one’s back.” – Bruce Lee”

Fig. Bruce Lee with Wing Chun grandmaster Ip Man.

“Lee stated his concept does not add more & more things on top of each other to form a system, but rather selects the best thereof. The metaphor lee borrowed from Chan Buddhism was of constantly filling a cup with water, & then emptying it, used for describing Lee’s philosophy of “casting off what is useless”. Lee considered traditional form-based martial arts, that placed emphasis on pre-arranged patterns, forms & techniques to be restrictive & at worst, ineffective in dealing with chaotic self-defense situations. Lee believed that real combat was alive & dynamic.

Jeet Kune Do was conceived to be dynamic, to enable its practitioners to adapt to the constant changes & fluctuations of live combat. He believed these decisions should be made within the context of “real combat” &/or “all-out sparring” & that it was only in this environment that a practitioner could actually deem a technique worthy of adoption.” – Wikipedia/Jeet Kune Do/overview & philosophy

1.2.2 Principles

“Unlike more traditional martial arts, Jeet Kune Do is not fixed or patterned & is a philosophy with guiding ideas. Named for the Fencing concept of interception or attacking when one’s opponent is about to attack, Jeet Kune Do’s practitioners believe in minimal effort with maximal effect & extreme speed.

The following are principles that Lee incorporated into Jeet Kune Do. He felt that universal combat truths were self-evident, & would lead to combat success if followed. Familiarity with each of the “4 ranges of combat”, in particular, is thought to be instrumental in becoming a “total” martial artist.

JKD believes the best defense is a strong offense, hence the principle of an “intercepting fist”. For someone attack another hand-to-hand, the attacker must approach the target. This provides an opportunity for the targeted person to “intercept” the attacking movement. The principle of interception may be applied to more than intercepting the actual physical attack; non-verbal cues (subtle movements of which opponent may be unaware) may also be perceived or “intercepted”, & thus used to one’s advantage. The “5 ways of attack”, categories that help JKD practitioners organize their fighting repertoire, comprise the offensive teachings of JKD. The concepts of “Stop hits & stop kicks,” & “Simultaneous parrying & punching,” based on the concept of single fluid motions that attack while defending (in systems such as épée fencing & Wing Chun), compose JKD’s defensive teachings. These were modified for unarmed combat & implemented into the JKD framework by Lee to complement the principle of interception.” – Wikipedia/Jeet Kune Do/principles

1.2.2.1 Stance

“Seen in many of his film fight scenes such as in the Way of the Dragon where he fought against Chuck Norris, Bruce Lee fought in a side southpaw southpaw horse stance. His jabs & crosses came from his right hand & followed up with a lot of sidekicks. Instead of a common check seen in muay thai, Bruce uses an oblique leg kick to block a potential kick. This technique is called the jeet tek (“stop kick” or “intercepting kick”). He adopted other defensive concepts found in many other systems such as slipping & rolling from Western boxing & forearm blocks found in Eastern martial arts such as Kung Fu.” – Wikipedia/Jeet Kune Do/principles/stance

1.2.2.2 Footwork

“Lee’s nimble & agile skipping-like footwork is seen in his movies. This technique was adopted from Muhammad Ali’s footwork in his boxing stance. This footwork can be achieved from practice using a jump rope as jumping rope imitates this nimble, jumpy action that is a quick way to maneuver your way around & away from an enemy’s strikes. The footwork also has its influences from fencing.” – Wikipedia/Jeet Kune Do/principles/footwork

1.2.2.3 Straight lead

“Lee felt that the straight lead was the most integral part of Jeet Kune Do punching, saying, “The leading straight punch is the backbone of all punching in Jeet Kune Do.” The straight lead is not a power strike but a strike formulated for speed. It is believed that **the straight lead** should always be held loosely with a slight motion, as this adds to its speed & makes it more difficult to see & block. The strike is believed to be not only the fastest punch in JKD, but also the most accurate. The speed is attributed to the fact that the fist is held out slightly making it closer to the target & its accuracy is gained from the punch being thrown straight forward from one’s centerline. The lead should be held & thrown loosely & easily, tightening only upon impact, adding to one’s punch. The punch can be thrown from multiple angles & levels.” – [Wikipedia/Jeet Kune Do/principles/straight lead](#)

1.2.2.4 Non-telegraphed punch

“Lee believed that explosive attacks, without telegraphing signs of intent, were most effective. He argued that the attacks should catch the opponent off-guard, throwing them off balance & leaving them unable to defend against subsequent attacks. “The concept behind this is that when you initiate your punch without any forewarning, such as tensing your shoulders or moving your foot or body, the opponent will not have enough time to react,” Lee wrote. The key is that one must keep one’s body & arms loose, weaving one’s arms slightly & only becoming tense upon impact. Lee wanted no wind-up movements or “get ready poses” to prelude any JKD attacks. He explained that any twitches or slight movements before striking should be avoided as they will give the opponent signs or hints as to what is being planned & then they will be able to strike 1st while one is preparing an attack. Consequently, the non-telegraphed movement is believed to be an essential part of Jeet Kune Do philosophy.” – [Wikipedia/Jeet Kune Do/principles/non-telegraphed punch](#)

1.2.2.5 “Be like water”

“Lee emphasized that every situation, in fighting or in everyday life, is varied. To obtain victory, therefore, it is believed essential not to be rigid, but to be fluid & adaptable to any situation. Lee compared it to being like water, saying “Empty your mind, be formless, shapeless, like water. If you put water into a cup, it becomes the cup. You put water into a bottle & it becomes the bottle. You put it in a teapot it becomes the teapot. Now water can flow, or it can crash. Be water, my friend.” His theory behind this was that one must be able to function in any scenario one is thrown into & should react accordingly. One should know when to speed up or slow down, when to expand & when to contract, & when to remain flowing & when to crash. It is the awareness that both life & fighting can be shapeless & ever-changing that allows one to be able to adapt to those changes instantaneously & bring forth the appropriate solution. Lee did not believe in styles & felt that every person & situation is different & not everyone fits into a mold; one must remain flexible in order to obtain new knowledge & victory in both life & combat. It is believed that one must never become stagnant in the mind or method, always evolving & moving towards improving oneself.” – [Wikipedia/Jeet Kune Do/principles/“be like water”](#)

1.2.2.6 Economy of motion

“Jeet Kune Do seeks to be economical in time & movement, teaching that the simplest things work best, as in Wing Chun. The economy of motion is the principle by which JKD practitioners achieve:

- *Efficiency*: An attack that reaches its target in the least time, with maximum force
- *Directness*: Doing what comes naturally in a disciplined way
- *Simplicity*: Thinking in an uncomplicated manner; without ornamentation

This is meant to help a practitioner conserve both energy & time, 2 crucial components in a physical confrontation. Maximized force seeks to end the battle quickly due to the amount of damage inflicted upon the opponent. Rapidity aims to reach the target before the opponent can react, which is half-beat faster timing, as taught in Wing Chun & Western boxing. Learned techniques are utilized in JKD to apply these principles to a variety of situations.

1.2.2.6.1 Stop hits. “When the distance is wide, the attacking opponent requires some sort of preparation. Therefore, attack him on his preparation of attack. To reach me, you must move to me. Your attack offers me an opportunity to intercept you.” This means intercepting an opponent’s attack with an attack of one’s own instead of simply blocking it. It is for this concept Jeet Kune Do is named. JKD practitioners believe that this is the most difficult defensive skill to develop. This strategy is a feature of some traditional Chinese martial arts as [Wing Chun](#), as well as an essential component of European épée Fencing. Stop hits & kicks utilize the principle of economy of motion by combining attack & defense into 1 movement, thus minimizing the “time” element.

1.2.2.6.2 Simultaneous parrying & punching. When confronting an incoming attack, the attack is **parried** or deflected, & a **counterattack** is delivered simultaneously. This is not as advanced as a stop hit but more effective than blocking & counterattacking in sequence. Practiced in some Chinese martial arts such as Wing Chun, it is also known in **Krav Maga** as “bursting”. Simultaneous parrying & punching utilize the principle of economy of motion by combining attack & defense into 1 movement, thus minimizing the “time” element & maximizing the “energy” element. Efficiency is gained by utilizing a parry rather than a block. By definition, a “block” stops an attack, whereas a parry merely re-directs it. Redirection has 2 advantages, it requires less energy to execute & utilizes an opponent’s energy against him by creating an imbalance. Efficiency is gained in that an opponent has less time to react to an incoming attack, since he is still withdrawing from his attack.

1.2.2.6.3 Low kicks. JKD practitioners believe they should direct their kicks, as in Wing Chun, to their opponent’s shins, **knees**, **thighs**, & **midsection**. These targets are the closest to the feet, provide more stability & are more difficult to defend against. Maintaining low kicks utilizes the principle of economy of motion by reducing the distance a kick must travel, thus minimizing the “time” element. However, as with all other JKD principles nothing is set in stone. In a typical JKD style, if a target of opportunity presents itself, even a target above the waist, one could take advantage & not be hampered by this principle.” – [Wikipedia/Jeet Kune Do/principles/economy of motion](#)

1.2.2.7 3 ranges of combat

“Long. Medium. Close. Jeet Kune Do students train in each of the aforementioned ranges equally. According to Lee, this range of training serves to differentiate JKD from other martial arts. He stated that most but not all traditional martial arts systems specialize in training at 1 or 2 ranges. His theories have been especially influential & substantiated in the field of mixed martial arts, as the **MMA Phases of Combat** are essentially the same concept as the JKD combat ranges.

As a historic note, the ranges in JKD have evolved over time. Initially the ranges were categorized as short or close, medium, & long range. These terms proved ambiguous & some instructors eventually evolved into their more descriptive forms, although there is a lot of disagreement on whether or not this is correct. Many believe that the 3 ranges as described above are correct as distance to a target doesn’t dictate what ‘tools’ can be used. E.g., in close range, one can still kick, in addition to punching, grappling, trapping etc. To rename ‘close range’ the trapping or even grappling range is conditioning the practitioner in believing that is all that should be done in that particular range. So for this reason many still prefer these original 3 categories.” – [Wikipedia/Jeet Kune Do/principles/3 ranges of combat](#)

1.2.2.8 5 ways of attack

“JKD’s original 5 ways of attack are:

1. Simple Angular Attack or Simple Direct Attack (SDA or SAA)
2. Attack By Combination (ABC)
3. Progressive Indirect Attack (PIA)
4. Immobilization Attacks (IA)
5. Attack By Drawing (ABD)” – [Wikipedia/Jeet Kune Do/principles/5 ways of attack](#)

1.2.2.9 Centerline

Fig. The **Wing Chun** centerline. Fig. Punching from the **Wing Chun** centerline.

“The centerline is an imaginary line drawn vertically along the center of a standing human body, & refers to the space directly in front of that body. If one draws an **isosceles triangle** on the floor, for which one’s body forms the base, & one’s arms form the equal legs of the triangle, then h (the height of the triangle) is the centerline. The Wing Chun concept is to exploit, control & dominate an opponent’s centerline. All attacks, defenses, & footwork are designed to guard one’s own centerline while entering the opponent’s centerline space. Lee incorporated this theory into JKD from his **Sifu Ip Man’s Wing Chun**.

The 3 guidelines for the centerline are:

- The one who controls the centerline will control the fight.
- Protect & maintain your own centerline while you control & exploit your opponent’s.
- Control the centerline by occupying it.

This notion is closely related to maintaining control of the center squares in the strategic game [chess](#). The concept is naturally present in [xiangqi](#) (Chinese chess), where an “X” is drawn on the [game board](#), in front of both players’ general & advisors.”

– [Wikipedia/Jeet Kune Do/principles/centerline](#)

Fig. The centerline can be expressed as the height of a triangle.

Fig. An animation of [mechanical linkage](#) to the shoulders of the triangle illustrates the importance of guarding the centerline.

1.2.3 Combat realism

“1 of the premises that Lee incorporated in Jeet Kune Do was “combat realism.” He insisted that martial arts techniques should be incorporated based upon their effectiveness in real combat situations. This would differentiate it from other systems where there was an emphasis on “flowery technique”, as Lee would put it. He claimed that flashy “flowery techniques” would arguably “look good” but were often not practical or would prove ineffective in street survival & [self-defense](#) situations. This premise would differentiate JKD from other “sport”-oriented martial arts systems that were geared towards “tournament” or “point systems” (traditional martial art). Lee felt that these systems were “artificial” & fooled their practitioners into a false sense of true martial skill. He felt that because these systems incorporated too many rule sets that would ultimately handicap a practitioner in self-defense situations & that these approaches to martial arts become a “game of tag” leading to bad habits such as pulling punches & other attacks; this would again lead to negative consequences in real-world situations.

Another aspect of realistic martial arts training fundamental to JKD is what Lee referred to as “[Aliveness](#)”. This is the concept of training techniques with an unwilling assistant who offers resistance. He made a reference to this concept in his famous quote “Boards don’t hit back!”. Because of this perspective of realism & aliveness, Lee utilized [safety gear](#) from various other contact sports to allow him to spar with opponents “full out”. This approach to training allowed practitioners to come as close as possible to real combat situations with a high degree of safety.” – [Wikipedia/Jeet Kune Do/combat realism](#)

1.2.4 Conditioning

“To keep up with the demand of Jeet Kune Do combat, the practitioner must condition his body. Some exercises Lee did included *Da Sam Sing* or *Gak Sam Sing* which is a traditional method of [forearm](#) conditioning practiced in Classical Kung Fu. He also did exercises simulating a fight against a 4-limbed human using the traditional [Mook Yan Yong](#) (Cantonese) used in Wing Chun.

Bruce Lee was an avid follower of wrestler [Great Gama](#)’s training routine. He read articles about him & how he employed his exercises to build his legendary strength for [wrestling](#), quickly incorporating them into his own routine. The training routines Lee used included isometrics as well as “[the cat stretch](#)”, “the squat” (known as “baithak”), & also known as the “deep-knee bend.”” – [Wikipedia/Jeet Kune Do/conditioning](#)

1.2.5 Notable practitioners

“For practitioners of Jeet Kune Do, see [Wikipedia/Category: Jeet Kune Do practitioners](#).” See a list at [Wikipedia/Jeet Kune Do/notable practitioners](#)

1.3 Wikipedia/Man's Search for Meaning

Man's Search For Meaning: An Introduction to Logotherapy. 2e (1947)

- **Author.** [Viktor E. Frankl](#)
- **Original title.** *Ein Psychologe erlebt das Konzentrationslager*
- **Translator.** Ilse Lasch (Part 1)
- **Country.** Austria
- **Language.** German
- **Genre.** Psychology
- **Publisher.** Verlag für Jugend und Volk (Austria), [Beacon Press](#) (English)
- **Publication date.** 1946 (Vienna, Austria), 1959 (United States)
- **Pages.** 200

- **Followed by.** *The Doctor & the Soul: From Psychotherapy in Logotherapy*

“*Man's Search for Meaning* is a 1946 book by **Viktor E. Frankl** chronicling his experiences as a prisoner in **Nazi concentration camps** during WWII, & describing his **psychotherapeutic** method, which involved identifying a purpose in life to feel positive about, & then immersively imagining that outcome. According to Frankl, the way a prisoner imagined the future affected his longevity. The book intends to answer the question “How was everyday life in a concentration camp reflected in the mind of the average prisoner?” Part 1 constitutes Frankl's analysis of his experiences in the concentration camps, while Part 2 introduces his ideas of **meaning** & his theory called **logotherapy**.

According to a survey conducted by the **Book-of-the-Month Club** & the **Library of Congress**, *Man's Search for Meaning* belongs to a list of “the 10 most influential books in the United States.” At the time of the author's death in 1997, the book had sold over 10 million copies & had been translated into 24 languages.” – **Wikipedia/Man's Search for Meaning**

1.3.1 Editions

“The book's original title is *Ein Psychologe erlebt das Konzentrationslager* (“A Psychologist Experiences the Concentration Camp”). Later **German** editions prefixed the title with *Trotzdem Ja zum Leben Sagen* (“Nevertheless Say Yes to Life”), taken from a line in *Das Buchenwaldlied*, a song written by **Dr. Friedrich Löhner-Beda** while an inmate at **Buchenwald**. The title of the 1st English-language translation was *From Death-Camp to Existentialism*. The book's common full English title is *Man's Search for Meaning: An Introduction to Logotherapy*, although this subtitle is often not printed on the cover of modern editions.” – **Wikipedia/Man's Search for Meaning/editions**

1.3.2 Experiences in a concentration camp

“Frankl identifies 3 psychological reactions experienced by all inmates to 1 degree or another: **1.** shock during the initial admission phase to the camp, **2.** apathy after becoming accustomed to camp existence, in which the inmate values only that which helps himself & his friends survive, & **3.** reactions of **depersonalization**, moral deformity, bitterness, & disillusionment if he survives & is liberated. Frankl concludes that the **meaning of life** is found in every moment of living; life never ceases to have meaning, even in suffering & death. In a **group therapy** session during a mass fast inflicted on the camp's inmates trying to protect an anonymous fellow inmate from fatal retribution by authorities, Frankl offered the thought that for everyone in a dire condition there is someone looking down, a friend, family member, or even God, who would expect not to be disappointed. Frankl concludes from his experience that a prisoner's psychological reactions are not solely the result of the conditions of his life, but also from the **freedom of choice** he always has even in severe suffering. The inner hold a prisoner has on his spiritual self relies on having a hope in the future, & that once a prisoner loses that hope, he is doomed.

Frankl also concludes that there are only 2 races of men, decent men & indecent. No society is free of either of them, & thus there were “decent” **Nazi** guards & “indecent” prisoners, most notably the **kapo** who would torture & abuse their fellow prisoners for personal gain.

His concluding passage in Part 1 describes the psychological reaction of the inmates to their liberation, which he separates into 3 stages. The 1st is depersonalization – a period of readjustment, in which a prisoner gradually returns to the world. Initially, the liberated prisoners are so numb that they are unable to understand what freedom means, or to emotionally respond to it. Part of them believes that it is an illusion or a dream that will be taken away from them. In their 1st foray outside their former prison, the prisoners realized that they could not comprehend pleasure. Flowers & the reality of the freedom they had dreamed about for years were all surreal, unable to be grasped in their depersonalization.

The body is the 1st element to break out of this stage, responding by big appetites of eating & wanting more sleeping. Only after the partial replenishing of the body is the mind finally able to respond, as “feeling suddenly broke through the strange fetters which had restrained it” (p. 111).

This begins the 2nd stage, in which there is a danger of deformation. As the intense pressure on the mind is released, mental health can be endangered. Frankl uses the analogy of a diver **suddenly released from his pressure chamber**. He recounts the story of a friend who became immediately obsessed with dispensing the same violence in judgment of his abusers that they had inflicted on him.

Upon returning home, the prisoners had to struggle with 2 fundamental experiences which could also damage their mental health: bitterness & disillusionment. The last stage is bitterness at the lack of responsiveness of the world outside – a “superficiality & lack of feeling ... so disgusting that one finally felt like creeping into a hole & neither hearing nor seeing human beings any more” (p. 113). Worse has disillusionment, which was the discovery that suffering does not end, that the longed-for happiness will not come. This was the experience of those who – like Frankl – returned home to discover that no one awaited them. The hope that had sustained them throughout their time in the concentration camp was now gone. Frankl cites this experience as the most difficult to overcome.

As time passed, however, the prisoner's experience in a concentration camp finally became nothing but a remembered nightmare. What is more, he comes to believe that he has nothing left to fear any more, “except his God” (p. 115).” – **Wikipedia/Man's Search for Meaning/experiences in a concentration camp**

1.3.3 Reception

“The book has been identified as 1 of the most influential books in the United States. At the time of Frankl’s death in 1997, the book had sold over 10 million copies & had been translated into 24 languages.

[Gordon Allport](#), who wrote a preface to the book, described it as a “gem of dramatic narrative” which “provides a compelling introduction to the most significant psychological movement of our day”. [Sarah Bakewell](#) describes it as “an incredibly powerful & moving example of what [existentialist](#) thought can actually be for in real life” while [Mary Fulbrook](#) praises “the way [Frankl] explores the importance of meaning in life as the key to survival.”

However, aspects of the book have garnered criticism. 1 of Frankl’s main ideas in the book is that a [positive attitude](#) made one better equipped for surviving the camps. Richard Middleton-Kaplan has said that this implies, whether intentionally or unintentionally, that those who died had given up & that this paved the way for the idea of the Jews going [like sheep to the slaughter](#). Holocaust analyst [Lawrence L. Langer](#) criticizes Frankl’s promotion of logotherapy & says the book has a problematic subtext. He also accuses Frankl of having a tone of self-aggrandizement & a general inhumane sense of studying-detachment towards victims of the Holocaust.

In his book *Faith in Freedom*, psychiatrist [Thomas Szasz](#) states that Frankl’s survivor testimony was written to misdirect, & betrays instead an intent of a transparent effort to conceal Frankl’s actions & his collaboration with the Nazis, & that, in the assessment of [Raul Hilberg](#), the founder of [Holocaust Studies](#), Frankl’s historical account is a deception akin to [Benjamin Wilkomirski](#)’s infamous memoirs, which were translated into 9 languages before being exposed as fraudulent in Hilberg’s 1996, *Politics of Memory*. Szasz’s criticism of Frankl is not universally embraced. Similarly, Hilberg’s allegations have been rebutted by several reviewers.” – [Wikipedia/Man’s Search for Meaning/reception](#)

Chapter 2

Chödrön, 2002. Pema Chödrön. When Things Fall Apart

Introduction

- 2.1 Intimacy with Fear
- 2.2 When Things Fall Apart
- 2.3 This Very Moment Is the Perfect Teacher
- 2.4 Relax As It Is
- 2.5 It's Never Too Late
- 2.6 Not Causing Harm
- 2.7 Hopelessness & Death
- 2.8 8 Worldly Dharmas
- 2.9 6 Kinds of Loneliness
- 2.10 Curious about Existence
- 2.11 Nonaggression & the 4 Maras
- 2.12 Growing Up
- 2.13 Servants of Peace
- 2.14 Opinions
- 2.15 Secret Oral Instructions
- 2.16 3 Methods for Working with Chaos
- 2.17 The Trick of Choicelessness
- 2.18 Reversing the Wheel of Samsara
- 2.19 The Path Is the Goal

Chapter 3

Frankl, 2013; Frankl, 2017; Frankl, 2022. Man's Search for Meaning

About the Book

"A prominent¹ Viennese psychiatrist before the war, Viktor Frankl was uniquely able to observe the way that both he & others in Auschwitz coped (or didn't) with the experience. He noticed that it was the men who comforted others & who gave away their last piece of bread who survived the longest – & who offered proof that everything can be taken away from us except the ability to choose our attitude in any given set of circumstances. The sort of person the concentration camp prisoner became was the result of an inner decision & not of camp influence alone. Frankl came to believe man's deepest desire is to search for meaning & purpose. This outstanding work offers us all a way to transcend suffering & find significance in the art of living." – Frankl, 2013, About the Book, p. 3

About the Author

"Viktor E. Frankl was Professor of Neurology & Psychiatry at the University of Vienna Medical School. He was the founder of what has come to be called the 3rd Viennese school of Psychotherapy (after Freud's psychoanalysis & Adler's individual psychology) – the school of logotherapy. His writings has been called "the most important contributions in the field of Psychotherapy since the days of Freud, Adler, & Jung" by Sir Cyril Burt, ex-President of the British Psychological Society.

Born in 1905, Dr. Frankl received the degrees of Doctor of Medicine & Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Vienna. During WWII he spent 3 at Auschwitz, Dachau, & other concentration camps.

Dr. Frankl 1st published in 1924 in the *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* & published 30 books in all, which have been translated into 23 languages, including Japanese & Chinese. He was a visiting professor at Harvard, as well as at universities in Pittsburgh, San Diego, & Dallas. Honorary doctoral degrees were conferred² upon him by 29 universities & he was a guest lecturer at universities throughout the world. He died in 1997.

Institutes of Logotherapy can now be found on all 5 continents.

For further information on Viktor Frankl & Logotherapy, including an extensive bibliography, refer to the website of the Viktor Frankl Institute, Vienna at www.viktorfrankl.org." – Frankl, 2013, p. 4

Praise for Man's Search for Meaning: The Classic Tribute to Hope from the Holocaust

"Influential³ & eloquent⁴" – Jewish Chronicle

¹**prominent** [a] 1. important or well known; 2. easily seen; SYNONYM: **noticeable**; 3. sticking out from something.

²**confer** [v] 1. [transitive] to give somebody a particular power, right or honor; 2. [transitive] to give somebody/something a particular advantage; 3. [intransitive] **confer (with somebody) (on/about something)** to discuss something with somebody, in order to exchange opinions or get advice.

³**influential** [a] having a lot of influence on the way that somebody/something behaves or develops, or on the way that somebody thinks.

⁴**eloquent** [a] 1. able to use language & express your opinions well, especially when you are speaking in public; 2. (of a look or movement) able to express a feeling.

“The view which Dr. Frankl puts forward in his writings represent the most important contributions in the field of Psychotherapy since the days of Freud, Adler, & Jung. His style is far more readable⁵.” – Sir Cyril Burt, ex-President of the British Psychological Society

“Viktor Frankl’s timeless⁶ formula for survival. 1 of the classic psychiatric⁷ texts of our time, Man’s Search for Meaning is a meditation⁸ on the irreducible⁹ gift of one’s own counsel in the face of great suffering, as well as a reminder of the responsibility each of us owes in valuing the community of our humanity. There are few wiser, kinder, or more comforting challenges than Frankl’s.” – Patricia J. Williams, author of *Seeing a Color-Blind Future: The Paradox of Race*

“This is 1 of the most remarkable books I have ever read. It changed my life & became a part of all that I live & all that I teach. It truly is a must-read book.” – Susan Jeffers, author of *Feel the Fear & Do It Anyway*

“Dr. Frankl’s words have a profoundly¹⁰ honest ring, for they rest on experiences too deep for deception¹¹ ... A gem of a dramatic¹² narrative¹³, focused upon the deepest of human problems.” – Prof. Gordon W. Allport, author of *The Nature of Prejudice*

“[Man’s Search for Meaning] might well be prescribed¹⁴ for everyone who would understand our time.” – *Journal of Individual Psychology*

“An inspiring document of an amazing man who was able to garner¹⁵ some good from an experience so abysmally¹⁶ bad ... Highly recommended.” – *Library Journal*

Preface by Harold S. Kushner

“Viktor Frankl’s *Man’s Search for Meaning* is 1 of the great books of our time. Typically¹⁷, if a book has 1 passage, 1 idea with the power to change a person’s life, that alone justifies¹⁸ reading & re-reading it & finding room for it on one’s shelves. This book has several such passages.

It is 1st of all a book about survival. Like so many German & East European Jews who thought themselves secure, Frankl was cast into the Nazi network of concentration & extermination¹⁹ camps. Miraculously²⁰, he survived, in the biblical²¹ phrase “a brand plucked from the fire.” But his account in this book is less about his travails²², what he suffered & lost, than it is about the sources of his strength to survive. Several times in the course of the book, Frankl approvingly²³

⁵**readable** [a] **1.** (of a book, an article, etc.) that is easy, interesting & enjoyable to read; **2.** (of written or printed words) clear & easy to read. **Machine readable** documents contain text or code that can be read by a machine.

⁶**timeless** [a] not affected by the passing of time or by changes in fashion.

⁷**psychiatric** [a] connected with psychiatry or with mental illness.

⁸**meditation** [n] **1.** [uncountable] the practice of thinking deeply, usually in silence, especially for religious reasons or in order to make your mind calm; **2.** [countable, usually plural] **meditation (on something)** serious thoughts on a particular subject that somebody writes down or speaks.

⁹**irreducible** [a] (*formal*) that cannot be made smaller or simpler.

¹⁰**profoundly** [adv] **1.** in a way that has a very great effect on somebody/something; **2.** extremely; **3.** (*medical*) very seriously; completely.

¹¹**deception** [n] **1.** [uncountable] the act of deliberately making somebody believe something that is not true, SYNONYM: **deceit**; **2.** [countable] something that you say or do that is intended to make somebody believe something that is not true.

¹²**dramatic** [a] **1.** (of a change or an event) sudden, very great & often surprising; **2.** exciting & impressive; **3.** [usually before noun] connected with the theater or plays.

¹³**narrative** [n] **1.** [countable] a description of events, especially in a novel, SYNONYM: **story**; **2.** [uncountable] the act, process or skill of telling a story; **3.** [uncountable] the part of a work of literature that is narrated, as opposed to dialogue; **4.** [countable] a way of presenting a particular situation or process so that it makes clear or follows a set of aims or values; [a] connected with the act, process or skill of telling a story.

¹⁴**prescribe** [v] **1.** (of a doctor) to tell somebody to take a particular medicine or have a particular treatment; to write a prescription for a particular medicine, etc.; **2.** (of a person or an organization with authority) to say what should be done or how something should be done, SYNONYM: **stipulate**.

¹⁵**garner** [v] (*formal*) **garner something** to obtain or collect something such as information, support, etc., SYNONYM: **gather, acquire**.

¹⁶**abysmally** [adv] in a way that is extremely bad or of a very low standard.

¹⁷**typically** [adv] **1.** used to say that something usually happens in the way that you are stating; **2.** in a way that shows the usual qualities or features of a particular type of person, thing or group.

¹⁸**justify** [v] to give an explanation or excuse for something or for doing something; to show that somebody/something is right or reasonable; **the end justifies the means** [idiom] used to say that bad or unfair methods of doing something are acceptable if the result of that action is good or positive.

¹⁹**extermination** [n] [uncountable, countable] the act of killing all the members of a group of people or animals.

²⁰**miraculous** [a] like a miracle; completely unexpected & very welcome, SYNONYM: **extraordinary, phenomenal**.

²¹**biblical** [a] (also **Biblical**) **1.** connected with the Bible; in the Bible; **2.** very great; on a large scale; **know somebody in the biblical sense** [idiom] (*humorous*) to have had sex with somebody.

²²**travail** [uncountable, plural] (*old use or literary*) an unpleasant experience or situation that involves a lot of hard work, difficulties &/or pain.

²³**approving** [a] showing that you believe that somebody/something is good or acceptable, OPPOSITE: **disapproving**.

quotes the words of Nietzsche, “He who has a Why to live for can bear almost any How.” He describes poignantly²⁴ the prisoners who gave up on life, who had lost all hope for a future & were inevitably²⁵ the 1st to die. They died less from lack of food or lack of medicine than from lack of hope, lack of something to live for. By contrast, Frankl kept himself alive & kept hope alive by summoning up thoughts of his wife & the prospect²⁶ of seeing her again after the war, & dreaming at 1 point of lecturing after the war about the psychological lessons to be learned from the Auschwitz experience. Clearly many prisoners who desperately²⁷ wanted to live did die, some of disease, some in the crematoria²⁸. But Frankl's concern is less with the question of why most died than it is with the question of why anyone at all survived.

His experience in Auschwitz, terrible as it was, reinforced²⁹ what was already 1 of his key ideas. Life is not primarily³⁰ a quest³¹ for pleasure, as Freud believed, or a quest for power, as Alfred Adler taught, but a quest for meaning. The great task for any person is to find meaning in his or her life. Frankl saw 3 possible sources for meaning: in work (doing something significant), in love (caring for another person, as Frankl held on to the image of his wife through the darkest days in Auschwitz), & in courage in difficult times. Suffering in & of itself is meaningless³²; we give our suffering meaning by the way in which we respond to it. At 1 point, he writes that a person “may remain brave, dignified³³ & unselfish³⁴, or in the bitter fight or self-preservation³⁵ he may forget his human dignity & become no more than an animal.” He concedes that only a few prisoners of the Nazis were able to do the former, “but even 1 such example is sufficient proof that man's inner strength may raise him above his outward fate.”

Finally, Frankl's most enduring³⁶ insight, one that I have called on often in my own life & in countless counseling situations: forces beyond your control can take away everything you possess except 1 thing, your freedom to choose how you will respond to the situation. You cannot control what happens to you in life, but you can always control what you will feel & do about what happens to you.

There is a scene in Arthur Miller's play *Incident at Vichy* in which an upper-middle-class professional man appears before the Nazi authority that has occupied his town & shows his credentials³⁷: his university degrees, his letters of reference from prominent citizens, & so on. The Nazi asks him, “Is that everything you have?” The man nods yes. The Nazi then throws it all in the wastebasket & tells him, “Good, now you have nothing.” The man, whose self-esteem³⁸ had always depended on the respect of others, is emotionally destroyed. Frankl would have argued that we are never left with nothing as long as we retain³⁹ the freedom to choose how we will respond.

My own congregational⁴⁰ experience has shown me the truth of Frankl's insights. I have known successful businessmen who, upon retirement, lost all zest⁴¹ for life. Their work had given their lives meaning. Often it was the only thing that gave their lives meaning, & without it, they spent day after day sitting at home depressed, “with nothing to do.” I have known people who rose to the challenge of enduring the most terrible of afflictions⁴² & situations as long as they believed there was a point to their suffering. Whether it was a family milestone they wanted to live long enough to share or the prospect of doctors finding a cure by studying their affliction, having a Why to live for enabled them to bear the How..

& my own experience echoes Frankl's in another way. Just as the ideas in my book *When Bad things Happen to Good*

²⁴**poignantly** [adv] in a way that has a strong effect on your feelings, especially when it makes you feel sad, SYNONYM: **movingly**.

²⁵**inevitably** [adv] as is certain to happen.

²⁶**prospect** [n] **1.** [uncountable, singular] the possibility that something will happen; **2.** [singular] an idea of what might or will happen in the future; **3. (prospects)** [plural] the chances of being successful.

²⁷**desperate** [a] **1.** feeling or showing that you have little hope & are ready to do anything without worrying about danger to yourself or others; **2.** [usually before noun] (of an action) giving little hope of success; tried when everything else has failed; **3.** (of a situation) extremely serious or dangerous.

²⁸**crematorium** (plural **crematoria**, **crematoriums**) (NAE also **crematory**) (plural **crematories**) a building in which the bodies of dead people are burned.

²⁹**reinforce** [v] **1. reinforce something** to make a feeling, idea, habit or tendency stronger; **2. reinforce something** to make a structure or material stronger, especially by adding another material to it; **3. reinforce something** to send more people or equipment in order to make an army, etc. stronger.

³⁰**primarily** [adv] mainly, SYNONYM: **chiefly**.

³¹**quest** [n] a long or difficult search for something, especially for a quality such as knowledge or truth.

³²**meaningless** [a] **1.** not having a meaning that is easy to understand; **2.** without any purpose or reason & therefore not worth doing or having; **3. meaningless (to somebody/something)** not considered important, SYNONYM: **irrelevant**.

³³**dignified** [a] calm & serious & deserving respect, OPPOSITE: **undignified**.

³⁴**unselfish** [a] giving more time or importance to other people's needs, wishes, etc. than to your own, SYNONYM: **selfless**, OPPOSITE: **selfish**.

³⁵**self-preservation** [n] [uncountable] the fact of protecting yourself in a dangerous or difficult situation.

³⁶**enduring** [a] lasting for a long time.

³⁷**credentials** [n] [plural] **1.** the qualities, training or experience that make somebody/something suitable to do or be something; **2.** documents that prove who you are or what you have done.

³⁸**self-esteem** [n] [uncountable] a feeling of being happy with your own character & abilities.

³⁹**retain** [v] **1. retain somebody/something** to keep somebody/something; to continue to have something & not lose it or get rid of it; **2. retain something** to take in a substance & keep holding it; **3. retain something** to remember or continue to hold something; **4. retain somebody/something (law)** to employ a professional person such as a lawyer or doctor; to make regular payments to such a person in order to keep their services.

⁴⁰**congregational** [a] **1.** connected with a group of people who are gathered together in a church for a religious service, not including the priest & choir; **2.** connected with the group of people who belong to a particular church & go there regularly.

⁴¹**zest** [n] **1.** [singular, uncountable] **zest (for something)** pleasure & enthusiasm, SYNONYM: **appetite**; **2.** [uncountable, singular] the quality of being exciting, interesting & fun; **3.** [uncountable] the outer skin of an orange, a lemon, etc., when it is used in cooking.

⁴²**affliction** [n] [uncountable, countable] (*formal*) pain & difficulty or something that causes it.

People gained power & credibility⁴³ because they were offered in the context of my struggle to understand the illness & death of our son, Frankl's doctrine⁴⁴ of logotherapy, curing the soul by leading it to find meaning in life, gains credibility against the background of his anguish⁴⁵ in Auschwitz. The last half of the book without the 1st would be far less effective.

I find it significant that the preface to the 1962 edition of *Man's Search for Meaning* was written by a prominent psychologist, Dr. Gordon Allport, & the preface to this re-issued⁴⁶ edition is written by a clergyman⁴⁷. We have come to recognize that this is a profoundly religious book. It insists that life is meaningful & that we must learn to see life as meaningful despite our circumstances. It emphasizes that there is an ultimate purpose to life. & in its original version, before an appendix was added, it concluded with 1 of the most religious sentences written in the 20th Century:

Our generation is realistic, for we have come to know man as he really is. After all, man is that being who invented the gas chambers of Auschwitz; however, he is also that being who entered those gas chambers upright, with the Lord's Prayer or the *Shema Yisrael* on his lips.

HAROLD S. KUSHNER" – Frankl, 2013, pp. 9–10

Preface to the 1992 Edition

"This book has now lived to see nearly 100 printings in English – in addition to having been published in 21 other languages. & the English editions alone have sold more than 3 million copies.

These are the dry facts, & they may well be the reason why reporters of American newspaper & particularly of American TV stations more often than not start their interviews, after listing these facts, by exclaiming⁴⁸: "Dr. Frankl, your book has become a true bestseller⁴⁹ – how do you feel about such a success?" Whereupon I react by reporting that in the 1st place I do not at all see in the bestseller status of my book an achievement & accomplishment⁵⁰ on my part but rather an expression of the misery⁵¹ of our time: if hundreds of thousands of people reach out for a book whose very title promises to deal with the question of a meaning to life, it must be a question that burns under their fingernails.

To be sure, something else may have contributed to the impact of the book: its 2nd, theoretical part ("Logotherapy in a Nutshell") boils down, as it were, to the lesson one may distill⁵² from the 1st part, the autobiographical⁵³ account ("Experiences in a Concentration Camp"), whereas Part 1 serves as the existential⁵⁴ validation⁵⁵ of my theories. Thus, both parts mutually⁵⁶ support their credibility.

I had none of this in mind when I wrote the book in 1945. & I did so within 9 successive days & with the firm determination⁵⁷ that the book should be published anonymously⁵⁸. In fact, the 1st printing of the original German version does not show my name on the cover, though at the last moment, just before the book's initial publication, I did finally give in to my friends who had urged me to let it be published with my name at least on the title page. At 1st, however, it had

⁴³**credibility** [n] [uncountable] the quality that somebody/something has that makes people believe or trust them/it.

⁴⁴**doctrine** [n] **1.** [countable, uncountable] **doctrine (of something)** a belief or principle, or set of beliefs or principles, held by a religion, a political party or a legal system; **2. (Doctrine)** [countable] (US) a statement of government policy, especially foreign policy.

⁴⁵**anguish** [n] [uncountable] (*formal*) severe physical or mental pain, difficulty or unhappiness.

⁴⁶**reissue** [v] to publish or produce again a book, record, etc. that has not been available for some time; [n] an old book or record that has been published or produced again after not being available for some time.

⁴⁷**clergyman** [n] (plural **clergymen**) a male priest, minister or religious leader, especially in the Christian Church.

⁴⁸**exclaim** [v] [intransitive, transitive] to say something suddenly & loudly, especially because of strong emotion or pain.

⁴⁹**bestseller** [n] a product, usually a book, which is bought by large numbers of people.

⁵⁰**accomplishment** [n] **1.** [countable] an impressive thing that is done or achieved after a lot of work, SYNONYM: **achievement**; **2.** [uncountable] the fact of successfully completing something, SYNONYM: **achievement**; **3.** [countable, uncountable] a skill or special ability.

⁵¹**misery** [n] (plural **miseries**) **1.** [uncountable] great physical or mental pain, SYNONYM: **distress**; **2.** [uncountable] very poor living conditions, SYNONYM: **poverty**; **3.** [countable] something that causes great physical or mental pain; **4.** [countable] (BE, *informal*) a person who is always unhappy & complaining.

⁵²**distil** [v] (NAE also **distill**) **1. distil something (from something)** to make a liquid pure by heating it until it becomes a gas, then cooling it & collecting the drops of liquid that form; **2. distil something** to make something such as a strong alcoholic drink in this way; **3. distil something (from/into something)** to get the essential meaning or ideas from thoughts, information or experiences.

⁵³**autobiographical** [a] **1.** based on the writer's or artist's own experiences; **2.** being or connected with the story of a person's life, written by that person.

⁵⁴**existential** [a] [only before noun] **1. (formal)** connected with human existence; **2. (philosophy)** connected with the theory of existentialism.

⁵⁵**validation** [n] [uncountable, countable] **1.** an act of proving that something is true or accurate; **2. validation (of something)** an act of supporting or showing the value of something.

⁵⁶**mutually** [adv] done equally by 2 or more people or things. If 2 ideas, states or things are **mutually exclusive** or **mutually incompatible**, they cannot both be true or exist at the same time or be used together.

⁵⁷**determination** [n] **1.** [uncountable, countable] (*formal*) the act of finding out or calculating something; **2.** [countable, uncountable] (*formal*) the process of deciding something officially; **3.** [uncountable] **determination (to do something)** the quality that makes you continue trying to do something even when this is difficult.

⁵⁸**anonymous** [a] **1.** (of a person) with a name that is not known or that is not made public; **2.** written, given, made, etc., by somebody who does not want their name to be known or made public. The abbreviation **anon.** is often used at the end of a text, poem, etc. when the author is unknown.

been written with the absolute conviction⁵⁹ that, as an anonymous opus⁶⁰, it could never earn its author literary fame. I had wanted simply to convey⁶¹ to the reader by way of a concrete example that life holds a potential meaning conditions, even the most miserable⁶² ones. & I thought that if the point were demonstrated in a situation as extreme as that in a concentration camp, my book might gain a hearing. I therefore felt responsible for writing down what I had gone through, for I thought it might be helpful to people who are prone⁶³ to despair⁶⁴.

& so it is both strange & remarkable to me that – among some dozens of books I have authored – precisely this one, which I had intended to be published anonymously so that it could never build up any reputation on the part of the author, did become a success. Again & again I therefore admonish⁶⁵ my students both in Europe & in America: “Don’t aim at success – the more you aim at it & make it a target, the more you are going to miss it. For success, like happiness, cannot be pursued; it must ensue⁶⁶, & it only does so as the unintended⁶⁷ side-effect⁶⁸ of one’s dedication⁶⁹ to a cause greater than oneself or as the by-product⁷⁰ of one’s surrender⁷¹ to a person other than oneself. Happiness must happen, & the same holds for success: you have to let it happen by not caring about it. I want you to listen to what your conscience commands you to do & go on to carry it out to the best of your knowledge. Then you will live to see that in the long run – in the long run, I say! – success will follow you precisely because you had *forgotten* to think of it.”

The reader may ask me why I did not try to escape what was in store for me after Hitler had occupied Austria. Let me answer by recalling the following story. Shortly before the United States entered WWII, I received an invitation to come to the American Consulate in Vienna to pick up my immigration visa. My old parents were overjoyed⁷² because they expected that I would soon be allowed to leave Austria. I suddenly hesitated, however. The question beset⁷³ me: could I really afford to leave my parents alone to face their fate, to be sent, sooner or later, to a concentration camp, or even to a so-called extermination camp? Where did my responsibility lie? Should I foster⁷⁴ my brain child, logotherapy, by emigrating⁷⁵ to fertile⁷⁶ soil⁷⁷ where I could write my books? Or should I concentrate on my duties as a real child, the child of my parents who had to do whatever he could to protect them? I pondered⁷⁸ the problem this way & that but could not arrive at a solution; this was the type of dilemma that made one wish for “a hint from Heaven,” as the phrase goes.

It was then that I noticed a piece of marble⁷⁹ lying on a table at home. When I asked my father about it, he explained that he had found it on the site where the National Socialists had burned down the largest Viennese synagogue⁸⁰. He had taken the piece home because it was a part of the tablets on which the Ten Commandments were inscribed⁸¹. One

⁵⁹**conviction** [n] **1.** [countable, uncountable] the act of finding somebody guilty of a crime in court; the fact of having been found guilty; **2.** [countable, uncountable] a strong opinion or belief; **3.** [uncountable] the feeling of believing something strongly & of being sure about it.

⁶⁰**opus** [n] (plural **opera**) [usually singular] **1.** (abbr. **op.**) a piece of music written by a famous composer & usually followed by a number that shows when it was written; **2.** (*formal*) an important piece of literature, etc., especially one that is on a large scale, SYNONYM: **work**.

⁶¹**convey** [v] **1.** to communicate information, a message, an idea or a feeling; **2.** to take carry or transport somebody/something from 1 place to another; **3.** (*law*) to change the legal owner of a property or piece of land, SYNONYM: **transfer**.

⁶²**miserable** [a] **1.** very unhappy or uncomfortable; **2.** making you feel very unhappy or uncomfortable, SYNONYM: **depressing**; **3.** [only before noun] (*disapproving*) (of a person) always unhappy, unfriendly & in a bad mood, SYNONYM: **grumpy**; **4.** too small in quantity.

⁶³**prone** [a] **1.** likely to suffer from something or to do something bad, SYNONYM: **liable**; **2.** (**-prone**) (in adjectives) likely to suffer or do the thing mentioned; **3.** lying flat with the front of your body touching the ground.

⁶⁴**despair** [n] [uncountable] the feeling of having lost all hope; [v] [intransitive] to stop having any hope that a situation will change or improve.

⁶⁵**admonish** [v] (*formal*) **1.** **admonish somebody (for something/for doing something)** | + **speech** to tell somebody strongly & clearly that you do not approve of something that they have done, SYNONYM: **reprove**; **2.** **admonish somebody (to do something)** to strongly advise somebody to do something.

⁶⁶**ensue** [v] [intransitive] to happen after or as a result of another event, SYNONYM: **follow**.

⁶⁷**unintended** [a] an unintended effect, result or meaning is one that you did not plan or intend to happen.

⁶⁸**side effect** [n] [usually plural] **1.** **side effect (of something)** an extra & usually bad effect that a drug has on somebody, as well as curing illness, relieving pain, etc.; **2.** an unexpected result of a situation or course of action that happens as well as the result you were aiming for.

⁶⁹**dedication** [n] **1.** [uncountable] the hard work & effort that somebody puts into an activity or purpose because they think it is important, SYNONYM: **commitment**; **2.** [countable] a ceremony that is held to show that a building or an object has a special purpose, especially a religious one; **3.** [countable] the words that are used at the beginning of a book, piece of music, a performance, etc. to offer it to somebody as a sign of thanks or respect.

⁷⁰**by-product** [n] **1.** a substance that is produced during the process of making or destroying something else; **2.** **by-product (of something)** a thing that happens, often in an unexpected way, as the result of something else.

⁷¹**surrender** [v] **1.** [intransitive, transitive] to admit that you have been defeated & want to stop fighting; to allow yourself to be caught, taken prisoner, etc; **2.** [transitive] to give up something/somebody when you are forced to, SYNONYM: **relinquish**; **surrender to something** | **surrender yourself to something** [phrasal verb] to give in to something, such as a strong feeling or an influence.

⁷²**overjoyed** [a] [not before noun] extremely happy or pleased, SYNONYM: **delighted**.

⁷³**beset** [v] [usually passive] (*formal*) to affect somebody/something in an unpleasant or harmful way.

⁷⁴**foster** [v] **1.** **foster something** to encourage something to develop, SYNONYM: **promote**; **2.** **foster somebody** (*especially British English*) to take another person’s child into your home for a period of time, without becoming the child’s legal parent; [a] [only before noun] used with some nouns in connection with the fostering of a child.

⁷⁵**emigrate** [v] [intransitive] to leave your own country to go & live permanently in another country.

⁷⁶**fertile** [a] **1.** (of land or soil) that plants grow well in, OPPOSITE: **infertile**; **2.** (of people, animals or plants) that can produce babies, young animals, fruit or new plants, OPPOSITE: **infertile**; **3.** [usually before noun] that encourages activity; that produces results.

⁷⁷**soil** [n] [uncountable, countable] the top layer of the earth in which plants grow.

⁷⁸**ponder** [v] [intransitive, transitive] (*formal*) to think about something carefully for a period of time, SYNONYM: **consider**.

⁷⁹**marble** [n] [uncountable] a type of hard, attractive stone that is usually white & often has colored lines in it. It is used to make statues & parts of buildings.

⁸⁰**synagogue** [n] a building where Jews meet for religious worship & teaching.

⁸¹**inscribe** [v] **1.** [often passive] to write or cut words, your name, etc. onto something; **2.** [often passive] **inscribe something + adv./prep.**

gilded⁸² Hebrew⁸³ letter was engraved⁸⁴ on the piece; my father explained that this letter stood for 1 of the Commandments. Eagerly⁸⁵ I asked, “Which one is it?” He answered, “Honor thy father & thy mother that thy days may be long upon the land.” At that moment I decided to stay with my father & my mother upon the land, & to let the American visa lapse⁸⁶.”
– Frankl, 2013, pp. 12–13

3.1 Part 1: Experiences in a Concentration Camp

3.2 Part 2: Logotherapy in a Nutshell

3.3 Postscript 1984: The Case for a Tragic Optimism

to make something present in, on, etc. something.

⁸²**gild** [v] **1. gild something** (*literary*) to make something look bright, as if covered with gold; **2. gild something** to cover something with a thin layer of gold or gold paint.

⁸³**Hebrew** [n] **1.** a member of an ancient people living in what is now Israel & Palestine. Their writings & traditions form the basis of the Jewish religion; **2.** the language traditionally used by the Hebrew people; **3.** a modern form of the Hebrew language which is the official language of modern Israel; [a] of or connected with the Hebrew language or people.

⁸⁴**engrave** [v] [often passive] to cut words or designs on wood, stone, metal, etc.; **be engraved on/in your heart, memory, mind, etc.** [idiom] to be something that you will never forget because it affected you so strongly.

⁸⁵**eager** [a] very interested & excited by something that is going to happen or about something that you want to do, SYNONYM: **keen**.

⁸⁶**lapse** [n] **1. lapse (of something)** a period of time between 2 things that happen, SYNONYM: **interval**; **2. lapse (in something)** a small mistake, especially one that is caused by forgetting something or by being careless; **3.** an example or period of bad behavior from somebody who normally behaves well; [v] **1.** [intransitive] (of a contract or an agreement) to be no longer valid because the period of time that it lasts has come to an end; **2.** [intransitive] **lapse (from something)** to stop believing in or practicing your religion; **lapse into something** to gradually pass into a worse or less active state or condition.

Chapter 4

Grosholz, 2018. Great Circles: The Transits of Mathematics & Poetry

Preface

“Philosophy is inherently¹ interdisciplinary², because it can reflect³ on the conditions of intelligibility⁴ or meaningfulness⁵ of almost anything. A philosopher is thus especially well suited to explore⁶ connections among disciplines & explain⁷ the import⁸ of those linkages⁹. As a philosopher of mathematics, I have urged¹⁰ the use of historical case studies as a complement¹¹ to logical¹² investigations¹³, in my co-edited volume *The Growth of Mathematical Knowledge*, & then in 2 monographs: *Representation*¹⁴ & *Productive Ambiguity in Mathematics & the Sciences* as well as *Starry Reckoning: Reference & Analysis in Mathematics & Cosmology*.

” – Grosholz, 2018

¹**inherent** [a] that is a permanent, basic or typical feature of somebody/something, SYNONYM: **intrinsic**.

²**interdisciplinary** [a] involving different areas of knowledge or study.

³**reflect** [v] **1.** [transitive] to show or be a sign of what something is like or how somebody thinks or feels; **2.** [transitive] to throw back light, heat, sound, etc. from a surface; **3.** [intransitive, transitive] to think carefully & deeply about something; **reflect well, badly, etc. on somebody/something** [idiom] to make somebody/something appear to be good, bad, etc. to other people.

⁴**intelligibility** [n] [uncountable] the fact of being able to be easily understood.

⁵**meaningfulness** [n] [uncountable] the fact of having a serious or important meaning.

⁶**explore** [v] **1.** [transitive] to examine something completely or carefully in order to find out more about it, SYNONYM: **analyze**; **2.** [transitive, intransitive] to travel to or around an area or a country in order to learn about it.

⁷**explain** [v] **1.** [transitive, intransitive] to tell somebody about something in a way that makes it easy to understand; **2.** [intransitive, transitive] to give a reason for something; to be a reason for something; **explain something away** [phrasal verb] to give reasons why something is not important or is not your fault.

⁸**import** [n] **1.** [uncountable, plural] the act of bringing a product or service into 1 country from another, OPPOSITE: **export**; **2.** [countable, usually plural] a product or service that is brought into 1 country from another, OPPOSITE: **export**; **3.** [uncountable] (*formal*) importance; **4. the import (of something)** [singular] (*formal*) the meaning of something; [v] **1.** to bring a product or service into 1 country from another for sale, OPPOSITE: **export**; **2. import something (from ...)** to introduce an idea or activity from another country or area, OPPOSITE: **export**; **3. (computing)** to get data from another program, changing its form so that the program you are using can read it.

⁹**linkage** [n] **1.** [uncountable, countable] the act of linking things; a link or system of links, SYNONYM: **connection**; **2.** [countable] a device that links 2 or more things; **3.** [uncountable] **linkage (between A & B)** (*biology*) the tendency of groups of genes on the same chromosome to be passed on together.

¹⁰**urge** [v] **1.** to advise or try hard to persuade somebody to do something; **2. urge something (on/upon somebody)** to recommend something strongly; [n] **urge (to do something)** a strong desire to do something.

¹¹**complement** [n] **1.** something that provides extra qualities, so that it improves or completes something else; **2.** [usually singular] the complete number or quality that is possible or normal; **3.** (*grammar*) a word or phrase, especially an adjective or a noun phrase, that is used after a linking verb such as *be* or *become*, & describes the subject of the verb. In some descriptions of grammar, a **complement** is any word or phrase which is governed by a verb, usually coming after the verb in a sentence; **4. complement (of something)** (*mathematics*) the members of a set that are not members of a particular subset; [n] to add to something in a way that improves it or completes it.

¹²**logical** [a] **1.** following or able to follow the rules of logic in which ideas or facts are based on other true ideas or facts; **2.** (of an action or event) seeming natural, reasonable or sensible, OPPOSITE: **illogical**; **3.** (*computing*) connected to the system or set of principles used in preparing a computer to perform a particular task.

¹³**investigation** [n] [countable, uncountable] **1.** a scientific or academic examination of the facts or a subject or problem; **2.** an official examination of the facts about a situation, crime, etc.

¹⁴**representation** [n] **1.** [uncountable, countable] the act of presenting somebody/something in a particular way; something that shows or describes something, SYNONYM: **portrayal**; **2.** [uncountable] the fact of having somebody who will speak or vote for you. **Proportional representation** is a system that gives each party in an election a number of seats in relation to the number of votes its candidates receive; **3. (representations)** [plural] formal statements made to somebody in authority, especially in order to make your opinions known or to protest.

Chapter 5

Hardy, 1940; Hardy, 1992; Hardy, 2022. G. H. Hardy. *A Mathematician's Apology*

“G. H. Hardy died on Dec 1, 1947, & so his works, including *A Mathematician's Apology* & ‘Mathematics in war-time’, are in the public domain in the European Union.” – Hardy, 2022, p. iii

Annotator's Preface

“Although G. H. Hardy, in his mathematical writing, was ‘above the average in his care to cite others & provide bibliographies in his books’¹, *A Mathematician's Apology* is filled with quotations, allusions², & references that are often unsourced.

This annotated edition aims to supply sources for all quotations & to clarify allusions to works, people, or events, as well as to give background information. Hardy made a number of minor misquotations³, suggesting that he quoted from memory or used paraphrased⁴ notes of his own; the annotations⁵ point these out. this edition also includes an annotated version of Hardy's essay ‘Mathematics in war-time’, which formed the kernel around which he shaped the *Apology*. The annotations point out how parts of this essay were incorporated into the *Apology*.

In both the *Apology* & ‘Mathematics in war-time’, Hardy's original footnotes are preserved & marked with an asterisk ★ or a dagger †. The annotations are in numbered footnotes. Page divisions of the original editions of the *Apology* & ‘Mathematics in war-time’ are marked with vertical bars | in the text (placed *before* any word hyphenated across pages in the original) & the new page numbers are indicated in the margin. All editions of the *Apology* by Cambridge University Press have the same page divisions, but the page numbering of the 1st edition differs from that of the 1967 edition & subsequent reprintings. In the margin, page numbers of the 1st edition are given 1st, & the later reprintings 2nd.

Also included is a list of editions, excerpts, & translations of the *Apology* & ‘Mathematics in war-time’, & 3 essays by the annotator: the 1st sets the *Apology* in context in the debate about the justification for mathematics, particularly as an aesthetic⁶ pursuit; the 2nd attempts to survey comprehensively⁷ contemporary reviews of the *Apology*; the 3rd examines the legacy & ongoing influence of the *Apology*. This edition includes a unified⁸ bibliography for the *Apology*, ‘Mathematics in war-time’, the annotations, & the essays. Also included is an index, which previous editions lacked.

This annotated edition of *A Mathematician's Apology* is a ‘beta version’. The annotator welcomes any comments, corrections, or constructive criticisms. Particularly welcome is information about editions, excerpts, or

¹Grattan-Guinness, ‘The interest of G.H. Hardy’, p. 412.

Grattan-Guinness, I. ‘The interest of G. H. Hardy, F.R.S., in the philosophy & the history of mathematics’. In: *Notes & Records of the Royal Society of London* 55, no. 3 (22 Sep. 2001), pp. 411–424. DOI: [10.1098/rsnr.2001.0155](https://doi.org/10.1098/rsnr.2001.0155)

²**allusion** [n] [countable, uncountable] **allusion (to somebody/something)** something that is said or written that refers to or mentions another person or subject in an indirect way.

³**misquotation** [n] [countable, uncountable] a group of words or short piece of writing taken from a book, play, speech, etc. & repeated because it is interesting or useful, but with mistakes in the way it is repeated.

⁴**paraphrase** [v] **paraphrase somebody/something (as ...)** to express what somebody has said or written using different words, especially in order to make it easier to understand; [n] **paraphrase (of something)** a statement that expresses something that somebody has written or said using different words, especially in order to make it easier to understand.

⁵**annotation** [n] [countable, uncountable] a note or notes added to a book or text giving explanations or comments; the act of adding these notes.

⁶**aesthetic** [a] (NAE also **esthetic**) **1.** concerned with beauty & art & the understanding of beautiful things; **2.** beautiful to look at; [n] (NAE also **esthetic**) **1.** [countable] **aesthetic (of something)** a set of principles that express the aesthetic qualities & ideas of a particular artist or a particular group of artists, writers, etc.; **2. (aesthetics)** [uncountable] the branch of philosophy that studies the principles of beauty, especially in art.

⁷**comprehensively** [adv] completely; thoroughly.

⁸**unify** [v] **1. unify something** to join people or countries together so that they form a single unit; **2. unify something (into something)** to put things, especially ideas, together in a good or helpful way.

translations of the *Apology* or ‘Mathematics in war-time’ other than those listed on pages 74–8; information about contemporary reviews other than those considered on pages 106–18; or copies of the various reviews that the annotator has been unable to obtain (see pages 110, 111–12, 112–13, 114).

[...] Finally, the annotator feels obliged⁹ to point out that he is fully aware of the irony of producing annotations & commentary on a work whose author wrote that ‘[e]xposition, criticism, appreciation, is work for the 2nd-rate minds’. Lisbon, Jan 21, 2019. A. J. C.” – Hardy, 2022, pp. v–vii

5.1 G. H. Hardy. A Mathematician’s Apology

“The dust jacket of the 1st edition fo the *Apology* was illustrated with an extract from Hardy & Ramanujan, ‘Asymptotic formulae in combinatory analysis’¹⁰, pp. 84–5, handwritten by Hardy. (The front cover of the present edition uses the same extract, but typeset.) The extract begins precisely at the start of p. 284 in the reprint of this paper in Ramanujan, *Collected Papers*

5.2 G. H. Hardy. Mathematics in War-Time

5.3 Editions, Excerpts, & Translations

5.4 A. J. Cain. Context of the *Apology*

5.5 A. J. Cain. Reviews of the *Apology*

5.6 A. J. Cain. Legacy of the *Apology*

⁹**oblige** [v] [transitive, usually passive] to make somebody do something, by law or because it is a rule or a duty.

¹⁰Hardy, G. H. & Ramanujan, S. ‘Asymptotic formulae in combinatory analysis’. In: *Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society* XVII, no. 1 (1918), pp. 75–115. DOI: [10.1112/plms/s2-17.1.75](https://doi.org/10.1112/plms/s2-17.1.75) Reprinted in Hardy, *Collected Papers*, vol. I, pp. 265–273. Reprinted in Ramanujan, *Collected Papers*, pp. 276–309.

Chapter 6

Lee, 2011. Bruce Lee. *Tao of Jeet Kune Do*

Dedication

“This book is dedicated to the free, creative martial artist: “Research your own experience; absorb what is useful, reject what is useless & add what is essentially your own.”

Introduction (1975)

Linda Lee

“My husband Bruce always considered himself a martial artist 1st & an actor 2nd. At the age of 13, Bruce started lessons in the wing chun style of gung fu for the purpose of self-defense. Over the next 19 years, he transformed his knowledge into a science, an art, a philosophy & a way of life. He trained his body through exercise & practice. He trained his mind through reading & reflection¹, & he recorded his thoughts & ideas constantly over those 19 years. The pages of this book represent a look into his life’s work.

In his lifelong² quest for self-knowledge³ & personal expression, Bruce was constantly⁴ studying, analyzing & modifying all available, relative information. His principle source was his personal library, which consisted of over 2000 books that dealt with all forms of physical conditioning, martial arts, fighting techniques, defenses & related subjects.

In 1970, Bruce sustained⁵ a rather severe injury to his back. His doctors ordered him to discontinue the practice of martial arts & to remain in bed to allow his back to heal. This was probably the most trying & dispiriting⁶ time in Bruce’s life. He stayed in bed, virtually flat on his back for 6 months, but he couldn’t keep his mind from working – the result of which is this book. The bulk of these writings was done at this time, but many scattered notes were recorded at earlier & later times. Bruce’s personal study notes reveal that he was particularly impressed by the writings of Edwin L. Haislet, Julio Martinez Castello, Hugo & James Castello & Roger Crosnier. Many of Bruce’s own theories are directly related to those expressed by these writers.

Bruce had decided to finish this book in 1971, but his film work kept him from completing it. He also vacillated⁷ about the advisability⁸ of publishing his work because he felt it might be used for wrong purposes. He did not intend it to be a “how to” book or a “learn kung fu in 10 easy lessons” book. He intended it as a record of 1 man’s way of thinking & as a guide, not a set of instructions. If you can read it in this light, there is much to be aware of on these pages. You probably will have many questions, the answers you must seek within yourself. When you have finished this book, you will know Bruce Lee better, & hopefully, you will also know yourself better.

¹**reflection** [n] **1.** [countable] **reflection of something** an account or description of what somebody/something is like; a thing that is a result of something else; **2.** [uncountable] careful thought about something, especially your work or studies; **3.** [countable, usually plural] **reflection (on something)** written or spoken thoughts about a particular subject; **4.** [uncountable] **reflection (of something)** the action or process of sending back light, heat, sound, etc. from a surface; **5.** (also **reflexion**) [countable, uncountable] **reflection (of something)** (*mathematics*) an operation on a shape to produce its mirror image.

²**lifelong** [a] [only before noun] lasting or existing all through your life.

³**self-knowledge** [n] [uncountable] an understanding of yourself.

⁴**constantly** [adv] all the time.

⁵**sustain** [v] **1. sustain somebody/something** to provide enough of what somebody/something needs in order to live or exist; **2.** to make something continue for some time without becoming less, SYNONYM: **maintain**; **3. sustain something (formal)** to experience something bad, SYNONYM: **suffer**; **4. sustain something** to provide evidence to support an opinion, a theory, etc., SYNONYM: **uphold**; **5. sustain something (law)** to decide that a claim, etc. is valid, SYNONYM: **uphold**.

⁶**dispiriting** [a] making somebody lose their hope or enthusiasm.

⁷**vacillate** [v] [intransitive] (*formal*) to keep changing your opinion or thoughts about something, especially in a way that annoys other people, SYNONYM: **waver**.

⁸**advisability** [n] [uncountable] how sensible something is; the degree to which it is a good idea in order to achieve something.

Now open your mind. Read. Understand. Experience. & when you've reached that point of understanding, discard⁹ this book. The pages are best used for cleaning up a mess, as you will see.

Gilbert L. Johnson. In the hands of a singular man, simple things carefully placed ring with an undeniable¹⁰ harmony¹¹. Bruce Lee's orchestration¹² of martial arts had that quality, which was most apparent¹³ in his combat motion. Immobilized¹⁴ for several months with an injured back, he picked up a pen. There, too, he wrote as he moved & as he spoke: with directness¹⁵ & with honesty.

Like listening to a musical composition, understanding the elements within it adds a specialness to the sound. For this reason, Linda Lee & I are liberating the introduction of Bruce's book by offering some insight into it in order to explain how it came about.

The *Tao of Jeet Kune Do* actually began before Bruce was born. The classical wing chun style that started him on his martial way was developed 400 years before his time. The 2000 or so books he owned & the countless books he read described the individual discoveries of thousands of men before him. There's nothing new within this book; there are no secrets. "It's nothing special," Bruce used to say, & so it isn't.

Bruce's special ability, his personal key, was knowing himself & his own capabilities to correctly choose things that worked for him & to convey those things through movement & language. He found an organization for his thoughts in the philosophies of Confucius, Spinoza, Krishnamurti & others, & with that organization, he began the book of his TAO.

Unfortunately, the book was only partially completed when Bruce died. Thought it spanned 7 volumes, it filled only one. Between major blocks of copy were unnumbered pages of unused paper, each headed by simple titles. Sometimes, Bruce wrote introspectively¹⁶, asking questions of himself. More often he wrote to his invisible student, the reader. When he wrote quickly, he sacrificed his practiced grammar, & when he took his time, he was eloquent¹⁷.

Some of the material within the volumes was written in a single sitting & had the natural progression¹⁸ of a well-outlined conversation. Other areas were sudden inspirations & incomplete ideas that were quickly scribbled¹⁹ as they entered Bruce's head. These were scattered throughout the work. In addition to the 7 hardbound²⁰ volumes, Bruce wrote notes throughout the development of his jeet kune do & left them in stacks & drawers among his belongings. Some were outdated. Others were more recent & still valuable to his book.

With the help of his wife Linda Lee, I collected, scanned & thoroughly indexed all the material. Then, I tried to draw the scattered ideas together into cohesive²¹ blocks. Most of the copy was left unchanged. The drawings & sketches are Bruce's own.

The book's organization, however, could not have been justly done were it not for the patient attention of Danny Inosanto, Bruce's assistant instructors & class of senior students. It was they who took my 8 years of martial arts training, threw it out on the floor & turned the theories into action with their knowledge. They have my gratitude both as the editor of this book &, separately, as a martial artist.

It should be mentioned that the *Tao of Jeet Kune Do* is not complete. Bruce's art was changing every day. Within the section on the 5 Ways of Attack, for instance, he originally began with a category called *hand immobilization*. Later, he found that too limiting as immobilizations could be applied to the legs, arms & head, as well. It was a simple observation that showed the limits of attaching labels to any concept.

The *Tao of Jeet Kune Do* has no real ending. It serves, instead, as a beginning. It has no style; it has no level, although it's most easily read by those who understand their weapons. To every statement within the book, there is probably an exception as no book could give a total picture of the combat arts. This is simply a work that describes the direction of Bruce's studies. The investigations are left undone; the questions, some elementary & some complex, are left unanswered to make the student question for himself. Likewise, the drawings are often unexplained & may offer only vague impressions. But if they spark a question, if they raise an idea, they serve a purpose.

⁹**discard** [v] to get rid of something that you no longer want or need.

¹⁰**undeniable** [a] true or certain; that cannot be denied.

¹¹**harmony** [n] [uncountable] a state of peaceful existence & agreement.

¹²**orchestration** [n] **1.** [uncountable, countable] the arrangement of a piece of music in parts so that it can be played by an orchestra; **2.** [uncountable] the act of organizing a complicated plan or event very carefully or secretly.

¹³**apparent** [a] **1.** [not usually before noun] easy to see or understand, SYNONYM: **obvious**; **2.** [usually before noun] that seems to be true, but may not be so, SYNONYM: **seeming**.

¹⁴**immobilize** [v] (BE also **immobilise**) **immobilize somebody/something** to prevent somebody/something from moving or from working normally.

¹⁵**directness** [n] [uncountable] the quality of being simple & clear, so that it is impossible not to understand.

¹⁶**introspective** [a] tending to think a lot about your own thoughts, feelings, etc.

¹⁷**eloquent** [a] **1.** able to use language & express your opinions well, especially when you are speaking in public; **2.** (of a look or movement) able to express a feeling.

¹⁸**progression** [n] **1.** [uncountable, countable] the process of developing gradually from 1 stage or state to another; **2.** [countable] **progression (of something)** a number of things that come in a series.

¹⁹**scribble** [v] **1.** [transitive, intransitive] to write something quickly & carelessly, especially you do not have much time, SYNONYM: **scrawl**; **2.** [intransitive] (+ **adv./prep.**) to draw marks that do not mean anything; [n] **1.** [uncountable, singular] careless & untidy writing, SYNONYM: **scrawl**; **2.** [countable, usually plural] marks or pictures that seem to have no meaning, SYNONYM: **scrawl**.

²⁰**hardbound** [a] (NAE) (of a book) having a hard cover, usually of stiff paper or cloth.

²¹**cohesive** [a] **1.** forming a united whole; **2.** causing people or things to become united.

Hopefully, this book will be used as a source of ideas for all martial artists – ideas that should then develop further. Inevitably & regrettably, the book may also cause a rash²² of “jeet kune do” schools, headed by people who know the reputation of the name but very little about the movement. Beware of such schools! If their instructors missed the last, most important line of this book, chances are they failed to understand the book at all.

Even the organization of the book means nothing. There are no real lines between speed & power, between precision & kicking or hand strikes & range; each element of combat movement affects those around it. The divisions I’ve made are only for convenient reading; don’t take them too seriously. Use a pencil as you read & cross-reference the related areas you find. Jeet kune do, you see, has no definite lines or boundaries. It only has those you make yourself.

A. The martial arts including boxing. The martial arts are based upon understanding, hard work & a total comprehension of skills. Power training & the use of force are easy, but total comprehension of all of the skills of the martial arts is very difficult to achieve. To understand, you must study all of natural movement in all living things. Naturally, you can understand the martial arts of others. You can study the timing & the weaknesses. Just knowing these 2 elements will give you the capacity to knock him down rather easily.

B. The heart of the martial arts is in understanding techniques. To understand techniques, you must learn that they contain a lot of condensed movement. This may look quite awkward. When you start to learn it, you will find that it is awkward to you. That is because a good technique includes quick changes, great variety & speed. It may be a system of reversals much like a concept of God & the devil. In the speed of events, which one is really in charge? Do they change places with lightning speed? The Chinese believe so. To put the heart of the martial arts in your own heart & have it be a part of you means total comprehension & the use of a free style. When you have that, you will know that there are no limits.

C. Precautions²³ on physical techniques. Some martial arts are very popular, real crowd pleasers, because they look good, have smooth techniques. But beware. They are like a wine that has been watered. A diluted²⁴ wine is not a real wine, not a good wine, hardly the genuine article. Some martial arts don’t look so good, but you know that they have a kick, a tang, a genuine taste. They are like olives. The taste may be strong & bittersweet²⁵. The flavor lasts. You cultivate²⁶ a taste for them. No one ever developed a taste for diluted wine.

D. Acquired talent & natural talent. Some people are born with good physiques, a sense of speed & a lot of stamina²⁷. That’s fine. But in the martial arts, everything you learn is an acquired skill. Absorbing a martial art is like the experience of Buddhism. The feeling for it comes from the heart. You have the dedication to get what you know you need. When it becomes part of you, you know you have it. You succeed at it. You may never fully understand all of it, but you keep at it. & as you progress, you know the true nature of the simple way. You may join a temple or a kwoon. You observe nature’s simple way. You experience a life you never had before. *Translation: David Koong Pak Sen*” – Lee, 2011, pp. 6–10

Into a soul absolutely free

From thoughts & emotion,

Even the tiger finds no room

To insert its fierce claws.

One & the same breeze passes

Over the pines on the mountain

& the oak trees in the valley;

& why do they give different notes?

No thinking, no reflecting,

Perfect emptiness;

Yet therein something moves,

Following its own course.

The eye sees it,

But no hands can take hold of it –

²²**rash** [n] **1.** [countable, usually singular] an area of red spots on a person’s skin, caused by an illness or a reaction to something; an area of small, round, red marks on a person’s skin, caused by an illness or a reaction to something; **2.** [singular] **rash (of something)** a lot of something; a series of unpleasant things that happen over a short period of time.

²³**precaution** [n] [usually plural] something that is done in advance in order to prevent problems or to avoid danger.

²⁴**dilute** [v] **1.** [often passive] to make a liquid weaker by adding water or another liquid; **2. dilute something** to make something weaker in force or value by changing it or adding something, SYNONYM: **diminish**; **3.** (*business*) to reduce the value of the shares that a particular shareholder owns by issuing more shares without increasing the company’s assets; [a] **1.** (also **diluted**) (of a liquid or solution) made weaker by adding water or another liquid; **2.** (of light, color or radiation) weak.

²⁵**bittersweet** [a] (BE) **1.** bringing pleasure mixed with the feeling of being sad; **2.** (of tastes or smells) bitter & sweet at the same time.

²⁶**cultivate** [v] **1. cultivate something** to prepare & use land for growing plants or crops; **2. cultivate something** to grow plants or crops, SYNONYM: **grow**; **3. cultivate something** (*biology*) to grow or keep living cells, etc. in grow; **4. cultivate somebody/something** (*sometimes disapproving*) to try to get somebody’s friendship or support, often because you want something in return; **5. cultivate something** to develop an attitude, a way of talking or behaving, etc.

²⁷**stamina** [n] [uncountable] the physical or mental strength that enables you to do something difficult for long periods of time.

The moon in the stream.
 Clouds & mists,
 They are midair²⁸ transformations;
 Above them eternally shine the sun & the moon.
 Victory is for the one,
 Even before the combat,
 Who has no thought of himself,
 Abiding in the no-mind-ness of Great Origin. – A Taoist²⁹ Priest” – Lee, 2011, p. 11

6.1 Empty Your Mind

Moving, be like water.
 Still, be like a mirror.
 Respond like an echo.

6.1.1 On Zen

“To obtain enlightenment³⁰ in martial art means the extinction³¹ of everything which obscures³² the “true knowledge,” the “real life.” At the same time, it implies *boundless expansion* &, indeed, emphasis should fall not on the cultivation of the particular department which merges into the totality but rather on the totality that enters & unites that particular department.

The way to transcend³³ *karma*³⁴ lies in the proper use of the mind & the will. The oneness³⁵ of all life is a truth that can be fully realized only when false notions of a separate self, whose destiny can be considered apart from the whole, are forever annihilated³⁶.

Voidness is that which stands right in the middle between this & that. The void is all-inclusive³⁷, having no opposite – there is nothing which it excludes or opposes. It is living void because all forms come out of it & whoever realizes the void is filled with life & power the love of all beings.

Turn into a doll made of wood: it has no ego, it thinks nothing, it is not grasping or sticky. Let the body & limbs work themselves out in accordance with the discipline they have undergone.

” – Lee, 2011, pp. 12 –

²⁸**mid-air** [n] [uncountable] a place in the air or the sky, not on the ground; [a] happening in the air or the sky, not on the ground.

²⁹**Taoist** [n] a person who follows the Chinese philosophy that is based on the writings of Lao-tzu.

³⁰**enlightenment** [n] **1.** [uncountable] knowledge about & understanding of something; the process of understanding something or making somebody understand it; **2. (the Enlightenment)** [singular] the period in the 18th century when many writers & scientists began to argue that science & reason were more important than religion & tradition.

³¹**extinction** [n] [uncountable, countable] a situation in which a plant, an animal, a way of life, etc. stops existing.

³²**obscure** [v] to cover something; to make it difficult to see, hear or understand something; [a] **1.** not well known, SYNONYM: **unknown**; **2.** difficult to understand.

³³**transcend** [v] **transcend** to be or go beyond the usual limits of something.

³⁴**karma** [n] [uncountable] **1.** (in Buddhism & Hinduism) the sum of somebody’s good & bad actions in 1 of their lives, believed to decide what will happen to them in the next life; **2. good/bad karma** (*informal*) the good/bad effect of doing a particular thing, being in a particular place, etc.

³⁵**oneness** [n] [uncountable] (*formal*) the state of being completely united with somebody/something, or of being in complete agreement with somebody.

³⁶**annihilate** [v] **1. annihilate somebody/something/yourself** to destroy somebody/something/yourself completely; **2. annihilate somebody/something** to defeat somebody/something completely.

³⁷**all-inclusive** [a] including everything or everyone.

6.2 Preliminaries

6.3 Qualities

6.4 Tools

6.5 Preparations

6.6 Mobility

6.7 Attack

6.8 Jeet Kune Do

6.9 Afterword

6.10 The History of the Tao

6.11 Reflections

Chapter 7

Pascal, 2003. Blaise Pascal. *Pensées*

“Blaise Pascal was born in Clermont in 1623, the son of a government official. During his short life he left his mark on mathematics, physics, religious controversy & literature. A convert¹ to Jansenism, he engaged with gusto² in a controversy with the Jesuits³, which gave rise to his *Lettres Provinciales* on which, with the *Pensées*, his literary fame chiefly⁴ rests. A remarkable stylist, he is regarded by many as the greatest of French prose artists. He died, after a long illness, in 1662.” – Pascal, 2003, p. 6

Introduction

[1.] “An author of 2 widely celebrated works on religion (& much else) who enjoys the reputation of being a brilliant mathematician, a scientist of proven ability, a technologist⁵ capable of designing & constructing a calculating machine & devising⁶ & seeing inaugurated⁷ the 1st public transport service in Paris, may well expect to be labeled dilettante⁸. Yet Pascal gained the admiration & respect of his contemporaries⁹ by his outstanding gifts as mathematician, scientist & technologist quite independently of the fame that accrued¹⁰ to him at the end of his life from his literary & religious work, which has never been more in honor than today. It is as a Frenchman of all-round distinction that Pascal’s portrait was chosen for the 500-franc banknote issued by the Banque de France. The word ‘genius’ is perhaps overworked, yet it can properly be applied to Pascal, whose work on probability, barometric¹¹ pressure, the vacuum¹² & many other problems put him in the front rank of European intellectuals. Fermat & Descartes in France, & Christopher Wren & Christiaan Huygens abroad, were among those who recognized his gifts.

As a writer he compelled attention with the *Provincial Letters* (1656–7). Since these appeared clandestinely¹³ & anonymously¹⁴, the success they at one achieved owed nothing to the unknown author’s previous reputation. The *Letters* showed

¹**convert** [v] **1.** [transitive, intransitive] to change the form, use or character of something; to change from 1 form, purpose or system to another; **2.** [intransitive] **convert into/to something** to be able to change or be changed from 1 form or purpose to another; **3.** [intransitive, transitive] to change or make somebody change their religion, beliefs or way of life; **convert somebody to something** [phrasal verb] to persuade somebody to support a particular idea; [n] [n] a person who has changed their religion, beliefs or way of life.

²**gusto** [n] [uncountable] enthusiasm & energy in doing something.

³**Jesuit** [n] a Roman Catholic priest who is a member of the Society of Jesus, a group founded in 1534 to do missionary work

⁴**chiefly** [adv] not completely, but as a most important part, SYNONYM: **mainly, primarily.**

⁵**technologist** [n] an expert in technology.

⁶**devise** [v] **devise something** to plan or invent a procedure, system or method, especially one that is new or complicated, by using careful thought, SYNONYM: **think something up.**

⁷**inaugurate** [v] **1. inaugurate somebody (as something)** to introduce a new public official or leader at a special ceremony; **2. inaugurate something** to officially open a building or start an organization with a special ceremony; **3. inaugurate something (formal)** to introduce a new development or an important change.

⁸**dilettante** [a] (*disapproving*) doing or studying something without being serious about it & not having much knowledge; [n] (plural **dilettanti, dilettantes**) (*disapproving*) a person who does or studies something but is not serious about it & does not have much knowledge.

⁹**contemporary** [a] **1.** belonging to the present time, SYNONYM: **modern;** **2.** (especially of people & society) belonging to the same time as somebody/something else; [n] (plural **contemporaries**) a person or thing living or existing at the same time as somebody/something else, especially somebody who is about the same age as somebody else.

¹⁰**accrue** [v] **1.** [intransitive] to be received by somebody over a period of time, so that a larger amount is built up; **2.** [transitive] to receive something over a period of time, so that a larger amount is built up, SYNONYM: **accumulate.**

¹¹**barometric** [a] connected with air pressure as measured by a barometer.

¹²**vacuum** [n] **1.** a space that is completely empty of all substances, including all air or other gas; **2.** [usually singular] a situation in which somebody/something is missing or lacking; **in a vacuum** [idiom] existing separately from other people, events, etc. when there should be a connection.

¹³**clandestine** [a] (*formal*) done secretly or kept secret.

¹⁴**anonymous** [a] **1.** (of a person) with a name that is not known or that is not made public; **2.** written, given, made, etc. by somebody who does not want their name to be known or made public. The abbreviation **anon.** is often used at the end of a text, poem, etc. when the author is unknown.

that readers with no special knowledge or qualifications in theology¹⁵ or casuistry¹⁶ could have such matters explained to them in such a way that they felt competent¹⁷ to pass judgment on the practices & abuses attributed to the Jesuits. The interview technique exploited¹⁸ with such devastating¹⁹ effect in the earlier letters has been likened to that of modern journalism²⁰, & in this as in so many other aspects of his work Pascal was ahead of his time. The sureness²¹ & lightness of touch revealed in the *Provincial Letters* would assure Pascal of an honorable²² mention in the literary history of a century of outstanding French prose writers. It should be remembered that the issues involved in the *Letters* were deadly serious, even if Pascal's gift for exposing²³ duplicity²⁴ & inconsistency²⁵ made the whole affair²⁶ look ridiculous²⁷.

The *Pensées*, therefore, 1st published in 1670, 8 years after Pascal's death, are by no means the main, let alone sole, cause of Pascal's fame in his own time. The man whose conversion²⁸ in 1654 led him to see intellectual achievement as a distraction²⁹ from the search for reality was not a failure looking for compensation³⁰ in withdrawal³¹. It was his very success, most recently in defending his friends at Port Royal by the *Provincial Letters*, which is the background to the *Pensées*.

The constraints & limitations of 17th-century ideas about God & man are very different from those of the present day, but only now can the reader look at a text left by Pascal not rearranged to fit an individual editor's preconceptions³². It is remarkable how wide a public shows interest in the work, surely transcending³³ curiosity or problem solving. Perhaps comparative ignorance of the historical background is an aid to enjoyment, perhaps individual readers put their own construction on the work to the point that misunderstanding becomes fruitful; whatever the reason Pascal seems to speak to modern readers with quite particular force.

[2.] Attempts are still made to 'explain' Pascal & the *Pensées* in terms of his heredity³⁴, class-background & even physiology³⁵, &, lamentably³⁶ as these have failed, there are indisputably³⁷ some grounds for beginning with what is objectively³⁸ verifiable³⁹. Born on Jun 19, 1623, Pascal lost his mother when he was only 3, & was brought up with his 2 sisters, Gilberte

¹⁵**theology** [n] (plural **theologies**) **1.** [uncountable] the study of religion & beliefs; **2.** [countable] a set of religious beliefs.

¹⁶**casuistry** [n] [uncountable] (*formal, disapproving*) a way of solving moral or legal problems by using clever arguments that may be false.

¹⁷**competent** [a] **1.** accepted as having legal authority to deal with a particular matter; **2.** having enough ability, skill or knowledge to do something well or to the necessary standard, OPPOSITE: **incompetent**; **3.** of a good standard but not very good.

¹⁸**exploit** [v] **1. exploit something** to use something well in order to gain as much from it as possible; **2.** to develop or use something for business or industry; **3. exploit somebody/something (for something)** (*disapproving*) to treat a person or situation as an opportunity to gain an advantage for yourself; **4. exploit somebody** (*disapproving*) to treat somebody unfairly by making them work & not giving them much in return.

¹⁹**devastating** [a] **1.** causing a lot of damage & destruction, SYNONYM: **disastrous**; **2.** extremely shocking to a person.

²⁰**journalism** [n] [uncountable] the work of collecting & writing news stories for newspapers, magazines, radio or television.

²¹**sureness** [n] [uncountable] the quality of being confident & steady; not hesitating or doubting.

²²**honourable** [a] (US **honorable**) **1.** deserving respect & admiration; **2.** showing high moral standards.

²³**expose** [v] **1. expose something** to show something that is usually hidden, SYNONYM: **reveal**; **2.** to tell the true facts about a person or a situation, & show them/it to be immoral, illegal, etc.; **3.** to allow light onto the film inside a camera when taking a photograph; **be exposed to something** [phrasal verb] to be in a place or situation where you are/it is not protected from something harmful or unpleasant; **expose somebody to something** [phrasal verb] to let somebody find out about something by giving them experience of it or showing them what it is like.

²⁴**duplicity** [n] [uncountable, countable] (plural **duplicities**) (*formal*) dishonest behavior that is intended to make somebody believe something that is not true, SYNONYM: **deceit**.

²⁵**inconsistency** [n] (plural **inconsistencies**) **1.** [countable, uncountable] the fact of not matching something else; something that does not match something else; **2.** [uncountable] the fact of not always behaving in the same way, or of not always having the same opinions or standards.

²⁶**affair** [n] **1. (affairs)** [plural] events that are of public interest or political importance. The term **human affairs** is used to talk about any events that involve humans. **2.** [countable, usually singular] an event that is talked about or can be described in a particular way; **3. (affairs)** [plural] matters connected with a person's or company's private business & financial situation; **4.** [countable] **affair (with somebody)** a sexual relationship between 2 people, usually when at least 1 of them is married to somebody else; **a state of affairs** [idiom] a situation.

²⁷**ridiculous** [a] not at all sensible or reasonable, SYNONYM: **absurd**.

²⁸**conversion** [n] **1.** [uncountable, countable] the process or act of changing something from 1 form, use or system to another; **2.** [uncountable, countable] the process or experience of changing your religion, beliefs or way of life.

²⁹**distraction** [n] [countable, uncountable] a thing that takes your attention away from what you are doing or thinking about.

³⁰**compensation** [n] [uncountable] **1.** money that somebody receives because they have been hurt or have suffered loss or damage; **2.** something that reduces, balances or removes the negative effect of something; **3. compensation (for something/doing something)** a reward or benefit that somebody receives in return for doing something.

³¹**withdrawal** [n] **1.** [uncountable, countable] the act of moving back, out or away; the act of taking somebody/something back, out or away; **2.** [countable] **withdrawal (of something) (from something)** the act of taking money out of a bank account or financial situation; **3.** [uncountable, countable] **withdrawal (from something)** the act of no longer taking part in something; **4.** [uncountable] the behavior of somebody who stops wanting to speak to, or be with, other people; **5.** [uncountable, singular] **withdrawal of something** the fact of no longer providing or offering something or of no longer making something available; **6.** [uncountable, countable] the process of stopping taking a drug, especially an addictive one; the unpleasant effects experienced by somebody doing this; **7.** [uncountable] **withdrawal of something** the act of saying that you are no longer agree with what you said or asked for before.

³²**preconception** [n] [usually plural] an idea or opinion that is formed before you have enough information or experience, SYNONYM: **assumption**.

³³**transcend** [v] **transcend something** to be or go beyond the usual limits of something.

³⁴**heredity** [n] [uncountable] the process by which mental & physical characteristics are passed genetically from 1 generation to the next.

³⁵**physiology** [n] **1.** [uncountable] the scientific study of the normal functions of living things; **2.** [uncountable, singular] the way in which a particular living thing functions.

³⁶**lamentably** [adv] (*formal*) in a way that is very disappointing, SYNONYM: **deplorably, regrettably**.

³⁷**indisputably** [adv] in a way that cannot be disagreed with or denied, SYNONYM: **undeniably**.

³⁸**objectively** [adv] using facts & not influenced by personal feelings or beliefs.

³⁹**verifiable** [a] (*formal*) that can be checked to show whether it is true or accurate.

& Jacqueline, entirely by his father, Étienne Pascal, a legal officer of substance at Clermont (now Clermont-Ferrand). In 1631 Étienne Pascal left Auvergne & installed his family in Paris, where he directed Blaise's education himself, setting high standards & demonstrating clear principles to such effect that the 12-year-old boy is reported to have discovered for himself the 1st 32 propositions of Euclid. The family stayed in Paris until 1640, when Étienne, reconciled⁴⁰ with Richelieu after a bold but imprudent protest against the financial policy of the government, was appointed Commissioner for Taxes in Upper Normandy & moved to Rouen.

These early years undoubtedly⁴¹ left their mark on Blaise. Deprived⁴² from an early age of a mother's care, he was always of sickly constitution⁴³ & was, moreover, an only son between an older & a younger sister. He was inevitably⁴⁴ given extra, perhaps excessive, consideration⁴⁵, & his precocious⁴⁶ intelligence can only have increased his individualism⁴⁷. At the same time, this unusual family situation seems to have aroused⁴⁸ in him an attitude to human affection⁴⁹ which came out in later life with such reactions as his censure⁵⁰ of Gilberte, by then married to her cousin Florin Périer, for exchanging caresses⁵¹ with her children. He found such visible marks of affection not only distasteful⁵², but morally⁵³ wrong; the basis for such a judgment may be surmised⁵⁴ from certain of the *Pensées* (e.g. 396).

His education, too, could not fail to produce a marked effect on his character, lasting throughout his life. While his father's direct supervision enabled him to make rapid, even spectacular⁵⁵ progress & encouraged the highest degree of independent judgment based on sound principles, his isolation⁵⁶ from boys of his own age & from the society & discipline of school life may have protected him from psychological, & physical, discomfort⁵⁷, but allowed him to have his own way too much in formative⁵⁸ years. To his father's enthusiasm for mathematics, & to many intellectually distinguished⁵⁹ friends, Blaise certainly owed a great deal, & perhaps even more to the humane⁶⁰ & enlightened⁶¹ methods of a widower⁶² who could so easily have become an authoritarian⁶³ crank.

1640 was what may be called a seminar year in the history of French Catholicism as of the Pascal family. In that year Blaise published his 1st mathematical work, an essay on conic sections, & the *Augustinus* of Cornelius Jansenius, Bishop of Ypres, came out, 2 years after its author's death. The connexion⁶⁴ between Pascal's mathematical début⁶⁵ & the book which provoked the bitter struggle between Port Royal & its enemies (the Jesuits were coincidentally⁶⁶ celebrating their own

⁴⁰**reconcile** [v] **1.** to find a way of dealing with 2 or more ideas, needs, etc. that seem to be opposed to each other; **2.** [often passive] to make people become friends again after an argument or a disagreement; **3. reconcile somebody/yourself (to something)** to make somebody/yourself accept an unpleasant situation because it is not possible to change it, SYNONYM: **resign yourself to something**.

⁴¹**undoubtedly** [adv] used to emphasize that something exists or is definitely true, SYNONYM: **indubitably**.

⁴²**deprived** [a] without all the things that are necessary for people to live a happy & comfortable life.

⁴³**constitution** [n] **1.** the system of laws & basic principles that a state, a country or an organization is governed by; **2.** [usually singular] **constitution (of something)** the way something is formed or organized, SYNONYM: **structure**.

⁴⁴**inevitably** [adv] as is certain to happen.

⁴⁵**consideration** [n] **1.** [countable] something that must be thought about when you are planning, deciding or studying something; **2.** [uncountable, countable] the act of thinking carefully about something; **take something into consideration** [idiom] to think about & include a particular thing or fact when you are forming an opinion or making a decision.

⁴⁶**precocious** [a] (*sometimes disapproving*) (of a child) having developed particular abilities & ways of behaving at a much younger age than usual.

⁴⁷**individualism** [n] [uncountable] **1.** the belief that individual people in society should have the right to make their own decisions, rather than be controlled by the government; **2.** the quality of being different from other people & doing things in your own way.

⁴⁸**arouse** [v] **1.** to make somebody have a particular feeling or attitude; **2. arouse somebody** to make somebody feel sexually excited.

⁴⁹**affection** [n] **1.** [uncountable, singular] the feeling of liking or loving somebody/something very much & caring about them; **2. (affections)** [plural] a person's feelings of love.

⁵⁰**censure** [n] [uncountable] (*formal*) strong criticism.

⁵¹**caress** [v] **caress somebody/something** to touch somebody/something gently, especially in a sexual way or in a way that shows love; [n] a gentle touch or kiss to show you love somebody.

⁵²**distasteful** [a] (*formal*) unpleasant or offensive.

⁵³**morally** [adv] according to principles of good behavior & what is considered to be right or wrong.

⁵⁴**surmise** [v] (*formal*) to guess or suppose something using the evidence you have, without definitely knowing, SYNONYM: **conjecture**.

⁵⁵**spectacular** [a] very impressive.

⁵⁶**isolation** [n] [uncountable] **1.** the act of separating somebody/something; the state of being separate; **2.** the state of being alone or lonely.

⁵⁷**discomfort** [n] **1.** [uncountable] a feeling of slight pain or being physically uncomfortable; **2.** [uncountable] a feeling of being anxious or embarrassed, SYNONYM: **unease**; **3.** [countable, usually plural] something that makes you feel uncomfortable or causes you a slight feeling of pain.

⁵⁸**formative** [a] [only before noun] **1.** having an important & lasting influence on the development of something or of somebody's character; **2.** connected with a person's development.

⁵⁹**distinguished** [a] very successful & admired by other people.

⁶⁰**humane** [a] showing kindness towards people & animals by making sure that they do not suffer more than is necessary.

⁶¹**enlightened** [a] [usually before noun] (*approving*) having or showing an understanding of people's needs, a situation, etc. that is not based on old-fashioned attitudes & prejudice.

⁶²**widower** [n] a man whose wife or husband has died & who has not married again.

⁶³**authoritarian** [a] believing that people should obey authority & rules, even if it means that people lose their personal freedom.

⁶⁴NQBH: connection instead?

⁶⁵**debut** [n] the 1st public appearance of a performer or sports player; [v] **1.** [intransitive] (of a performer or show) to make a 1st public appearance; **2.** [intransitive, transitive] **debut something** (*especially NAE, business*) (of a product or advertising campaign) to be presented to the market for the 1st time; to present a new product or advertising campaign to the market.

⁶⁶**coincidental** [a] [not usually before noun] happening by chance; not planned.

1st centenary⁶⁷ that year) must seem wholly⁶⁸ fortuitous⁶⁹ (or perhaps providential⁷⁰), & yet the *Pensées* directly link the 2 publications. It was through his reputation as a scientist & mathematician that Pascal's abilities became recognized, & it was the adoption of Jansenius's views by Port Royal & its friends which led Pascal into their orbit & then made him their spokesman.

The next few years saw Pascal's invention of the calculating machine & his series of experiments on the vacuum & atmospheric pressure. Meanwhile Jansenius's collaborator, Jean Duvergier de Hauranne (known as the abbé Saint-Cyran from the abbey⁷¹ of which he was commendatory abbot⁷²), had died in 1643, after several years in prison, the result as much of political as of religious disagreement with Richelieu. The theologian Antoine Arnauld had come to the defence of the *Augustinus*, which had soon aroused strong opposition. It is 1 of the many ironies in the history of Jansenism that neither the eponymous Bishop of Ypres, as obscure in his life as he was prominent after his death, nor Saint-Cyran, who shared in the formulation of his doctrine & was almost entirely responsible for transmitting it as the driving force for a close-knit body of believers, lived to explain the obscurer implications of their teaching, let alone to see the results it had in the Church.

" – Pascal, 2003, p. 8–

⁶⁷**centenary** [n] (plural **centenaries**) (*especially BE*) (NAE usually **centennial**) the 100th anniversary of an event.

⁶⁸**wholly** [adv] completely, SYNONYM: **totally**, OPPOSITE: **partly**, **partially**.

⁶⁹**fortuitous** [a] (*formal*) happening by chance, especially a lucky chance that brings a good result.

⁷⁰**providential** [a] (*formal*) lucky because it happens at the right time, but without being planned, SYNONYM: **timely**.

⁷¹**abbey** [n] a large church together with a group of buildings in which monks & nuns live or lived in the past.

⁷²[Wikipedia/commendatory abbot](#).

Chapter 8

Peterson, 2018. Jordan B. Peterson. *12 Rules for Life: An Antidote to Chaos*

Introduction

“*12 Rules for Life: An Antidote¹ to Chaos²* is a 2018 self-help book by the Canadian clinical³ psychologist⁴ Jordan Peterson. It provides life advice through essays in abstract ethical⁵ principles, psychology, mythology⁶, religion⁷, & personal anecdotes⁸.” [...] “The book is written in a more accessible style than his previous academic book, *Maps of Meaning: The Architecture of Belief* (1999). A sequel, *Beyond Order: 12 More Rules for Life*, was published in Mar 2021.” – Wikipedia/12 Rules for Life

Overview

Background. “Peterson’s interest in writing the book grew out of a personal hobby of answering questions posted on Quora; 1 such question being

Question 8.0.1. “What are the most valuable things everyone should know?”,

to which his answer comprised 42 rules. The early vision & promotion of the book aimed to include all rules, with the title “42”. Peterson stated that it “isn’t only written for other people. It’s warning to me.” – Wikipedia/12 Rules for Life/overview/background

12 Rules. “The book is divided into chapters with each title representing 1 of the following 12 specific rules for life as explained through an essay.

1. “Stand up straight with your shoulders back.”
2. “Treat yourself like you are someone you are responsible for helping.”
3. “Make friends with people who want the best for you.”
4. “Compare yourself to who you were yesterday, not to who someone else is today.”
5. “Do not let your children do anything that makes you dislike them.”

¹**antidote** [n] **1. antidote (to something)** a substance that controls the effects of a poison or disease; **2. antidote (to something)** anything that takes away the effects of something unpleasant.

²**chaos** [n] [uncountable] a state of complete confusion & lack of order; in physics, **chaos** is the property of a complex system whose behavior is so unpredictable that it appears random, especially because small changes in conditions can have very large effects; **chaos theory** is the branch of mathematics that deals with these complex systems.

³**clinical** [a] [only before noun] connected with the examination & treatment of patients & their illnesses.

⁴**psychologist** [n] a scientist who studies psychology.

⁵**ethical** [a] **1.** connected with beliefs & principles about what is right & wrong; **2.** morally correct or acceptable.

⁶**mythology** [n] [uncountable, countable] **1.** ancient myths in general; the ancient myths of a particular culture, society, etc.; **2. mythology (of something)** ideas that many people think are true but are in fact false.

⁷**religion** [n] **1.** [uncountable] the belief in the existence of a god or gods, & the activities that are connected with the worship of them; **2.** [countable] 1 of the systems of belief that are based on the belief in the existence of a particular god or gods.

⁸**anecdote** [n] [countable, uncountable] **1. anecdote (about somebody/something)** a short, interesting or funny story about a real person or event; **2.** a personal account of an event, especially one that is considered as possibly not true or accurate.

6. “Set your house in perfect order before you criticize the world.”
7. “Pursue what is meaningful (not what is expedient⁹).”
8. “Tell the truth – or, at least, don’t lie.”
9. “Assume that the person you are listening to might know something you don’t.”
10. “Be precise in your speech.”
11. “Do not bother children when they are skate-boarding.”
12. “Pet a cat when you encounter¹⁰ one on the street.” – [Wikipedia/12 Rules for Life/overview/content](#)

Content. “The book’s central idea is that “suffering is built into the structure of **being**” & although it can be unbearable¹¹, people have a choice either to withdraw¹², which is a “suicidal¹³ gesture¹⁴”, or to face & transcend¹⁵ it. Living in a world of chaos & order, everyone has “darkness” that can “turn them into the monsters they’re capable of being” to satisfy their dark impulses¹⁶ in the right situations. Scientific experiments like the **Invisible Gorilla Test** show that perception¹⁷ is adjusted to aims, & it is better to seek **meaning** rather than happiness. Peterson notes:

“It’s all very well to think the meaning of life is happiness, but what happens when you’re unhappy? Happiness is a great side effect. When it comes, accept it gratefully¹⁸. But it’s fleeting¹⁹ & unpredictable²⁰. It’s not something to aim at – because it’s not an aim. & if happiness is the purpose of life, what happens when you’re unhappy? Then you’re a failure.”

The book advances the idea that people are born with an instinct²¹ for ethics & meaning, & should take responsibility²² to search for meaning above their own interests (Rule 7, “Pursue what is meaningful, not what is expedient”). Such thinking is reflected both in contemporary²³ stories e.g. **Pinocchio**, **The Lion King**, & **Harry Potter**, & in ancient stories from the **Bible**. To “stand up straight with your shoulders back” (Rule 1) is to “accept the terrible responsibility of life”, to make self-sacrifice²⁴, because the individual must rise above victimization²⁵ & “conduct his or her life in a manner that requires the

⁹**expedient** [n] an action that is useful or necessary for a particular purpose, but not always fair or right.

¹⁰**encounter** [v] **1. encounter something** to experience something, especially something unpleasant or difficult, while you are trying to do something else, SYNONYM: **run into something**; **2. encounter something/somebody** to discover or experience something, or meet somebody, especially something/somebody new, unusual or unexpected, SYNONYM: **come across somebody/something**; [n] a meeting, especially one that is sudden or unexpected.

¹¹**unbearable** [a] too painful, annoying or unpleasant to deal with or accept, SYNONYM: **intolerable**, OPPOSITE: **bearable**.

¹²**withdraw** [v] **1.** [transitive, intransitive] (used especially about armed forces) to make people leave a place; to leave a place; **2.** [intransitive] **withdraw (to something)** to leave a room; to go away from other people; **3.** [transitive] to move something back, out or away from something; **4.** [transitive] to take money out of a bank account or financial institution; **5.** [intransitive] to stop taking part in something; **6.** [intransitive] to stop wanting to speak to, or be with, other people; **7.** [transitive] to no longer provide or offer something; to no longer make something available; **8.** [transitive] **withdraw something** to say that you no longer agree with what you said before.

¹³**suicidal** [a] (of people) very unhappy or depressed & feeling that they want to kill themselves; (of behavior) showing this.

¹⁴**gesture** [n] **1.** [countable, uncountable] **gesture (of something)** something that you do or say to show a particular feeling or intention; **2.** [countable, uncountable] a movement that you make with your hands, your head or your face to show a particular meaning.

¹⁵**transcend** [v] **transcend something** to be or go beyond the usual limits of something.

¹⁷**perception** [n] **1.** [uncountable, countable] an idea, a belief or an image you have as a result of how you see or understand something; **2.** [uncountable] the way you notice things or the ability to notice things with the senses; in biology, **perception** refers to the processes in the nervous system by which a living thing becomes aware of events & things outside itself; **3.** [uncountable] the ability to understand the true nature of something, SYNONYM: **insight**.

¹⁸**grateful** [a] **1.** feeling or showing thanks because somebody has done something kind for you or has done as you asked; **2.** used to make a request, especially in a letter or in a formal situation.

¹⁹**fleeting** [a] [usually before noun] lasting only a short time, SYNONYM: **brief**.

²⁰**unpredictable** [a] that cannot be predicted because it changes a lot or depends on too many different things, OPPOSITE: **predictable**.

²²**responsibility** [n] **1.** [uncountable, countable] a duty to deal with or take care of somebody/something, so that you may be blamed if something goes wrong; **2.** [uncountable] **responsibility (for something)** blame for something bad that has happened; **3.** [countable, uncountable] a moral duty to behave well with regard to somebody/something.

²³**contemporary** [a] **1.** belonging to the present time, SYNONYM: **modern**; **2.** (especially of people & society) belonging to the same time as somebody/something else; [n] a person or thing living or existing at the same time as somebody/something else, especially somebody who is about the same age as somebody else.

²⁴**self-sacrifice** [n] [uncountable] (*approving*) the act of not allowing yourself to have or do something in order to help other people.

²⁵**victimize** [v] [often passive] **victimize somebody** to make somebody suffer unfairly because you do not like them, their opinions or something that they have done.

rejection²⁶ of immediate gratification²⁷, of natural & perverse²⁸ desires alike.” The comparison to neurological²⁹ structures & behavior of lobsters is used as a natural example to the formation³⁰ of social hierarchies³¹.

The other parts of the work explore & criticize the state of young men; the upbringing³² that ignores sex differences between boys & girls (criticism of over-protection & tabula rasa model in social sciences); male-female interpersonal relationships; school shootings; religion & moral nihilism³³; relativism³⁴; & lack of respect for the values that built Western society.

In the last chapter, Peterson outlines the ways in which one can cope with the most tragic³⁵ events, events that are often out of one’s control. In it, he describes his own personal struggle upon discovering that his daughter, Mikhaila, had a rare bone disease. The chapter is a meditation³⁶ on how to maintain³⁷ a watchful³⁸ eye on, & cherish³⁹, life’s small redeemable⁴⁰ qualities (i.e., “pet a cat when you encounter one”). It also outlines a practical way to deal with hardship⁴¹: to shorten one’s temporal⁴² scope of responsibility (e.g., focusing on the next minute rather than the next 3 months).

Canadian psychiatrist & psychoanalyst Norman Doidge wrote Peterson, 2018’s foreword.” – Wikipedia/12 Rules for Life/overview/content

“The most influential public intellectual⁴³ in the Western world right now.” – New York Times

Foreword

“Rules? More rules? Really? Isn’t life complicated⁴⁴ enough, restricting enough, without abstract rules that don’t take our unique, individual situations into account? & given that our brains are plastic⁴⁵, & all develop differently based on our life experiences, why even expect that a few rules might be helpful to us all?

People don’t clamor⁴⁶ for rules, even in the Bible ... as when Moses comes down the mountain, after a long absence⁴⁷,

²⁶**rejection** [n] [uncountable, countable] **1.** the act of refusing to accept or consider something; **2.** the act of refusing to accept somebody for a job or position; **3.** the decision not to use, sell, publish, etc. something because its quality is not good enough; **4.** **rejection (of something)** an occasion when somebody’s body does not accept a new organ after a transplant operation, by producing substances that attack the organ; **5.** the act of failing to give a person or an animal enough care or affection.

²⁷**gratification** [n] [uncountable, countable] (*formal*) the state of feeling pleasure when something goes well for you or when your desires are satisfied; something that gives you pleasure, SYNONYM: **satisfaction**.

²⁸**perverse** [a] showing a deliberate & determined desire to behave in a way that most people think is wrong, unacceptable or unreasonable.

²⁹**neurological** [a] relating to nerves or to the science of neurology.

³⁰**formation** [n] **1.** [uncountable] the action of forming something; the process of being formed; **2.** [countable] a thing that has been formed, especially in a particular place or in a particular way; **3.** [countable, uncountable] a particular arrangement or pattern of people or things.

³¹**hierarchy** [n] **1.** [countable, uncountable] a system, especially in a society or an organization, in which people are organized into different levels of importance from highest to lowest; **2.** [countable] a system that ideas or beliefs can be arranged into.

³²**upbringing** [n] [singular, uncountable] the way in which a child is cared for & taught how to behave while it is growing up.

³³**nihilism** [n] [uncountable] (*philosophy*) the belief that life has no meaning or purpose & that religious & moral principles have no value.

³⁴**relativism** [n] [uncountable] the belief that truth is not always & generally valid, but can be judged only in relation to other things, e.g. your personal situation.

³⁵**tragic** [a] **1.** making you feel very sad, usually because somebody has died or suffered a lot; **2.** [usually before noun] connected with tragedy (= the style of literature).

³⁶**meditation** [n] **1.** [uncountable] the practice of thinking deeply, usually in silence, especially for religious reasons or in order to make your mind calm; **2.** [countable, usually plural] **meditation (on something)** serious thoughts on a particular subject that somebody writes down or speaks.

³⁷**maintain** [v] **1. maintain something** to cause or enable a condition or situation to continue, SYNONYM: **preserve**; **2. maintain something** to keep something at the same level or rate; **3.** to state strongly that something is true, even when some other people may not believe it; **4. maintain somebody/something** to support somebody/something over a long period of time by providing money, paying for food, etc.; **5. maintain something** to keep a building, machine, etc. in good condition by checking or repairing it regularly; **6. maintain a record** to write something down as a record & keep adding the most recent information, SYNONYM: **keep**.

³⁸**watchful** [a] paying attention to what is happening in case of danger, accidents, etc.

³⁹**cherish** [v] (*formal*) **1. cherish somebody/something** to love somebody/something very much & want to protect them or it; **2. cherish something** to keep an idea, a hope or a pleasant feeling in your mind for a long time.

⁴⁰**redeemable** [a] **redeemable (against something)** that can be exchanged for money or goods.

⁴¹**hardship** [n] [uncountable, countable] a situation that is difficult & unpleasant because you do not have enough money, food, clothes, etc.

⁴²**temporal** [a] **1.** connected with or limited by time; **2.** connected with the real physical world, not spiritual matters; **3.** (*anatomy*) near the temples at the side of the head.

⁴³**intellectual** [a] [usually before noun] connected with or using a person’s ability to think in a logical way & understand things, SYNONYM: **mental**; [n] a person who is well educated & enjoys activities in which they have to think seriously about things.

⁴⁴**complicated** [a] **1.** made of many different things or parts that are connected; difficult to understand, SYNONYM: **complex**, OPPOSITE: **uncomplicated**; **2.** (of a medical condition) involving complications, OPPOSITE: **uncomplicated**.

⁴⁵**plastic** [n] **1.** [uncountable, countable, usually plural] a light strong material that is produced by chemical processes & can be formed into shapes when heated. There are many different types of plastic, used to make different objects & fabrics; **2. (plastics)** [uncountable] the science of making plastics; [a] **1.** made of plastic; **2.** (of a material or substance) easily formed into different shapes; **3. (biology)** (of a living thing) able to adapt to change or variety in the environment.

⁴⁶**clamor** [v] **1.** [intransitive, transitive] (*formal*) to demand something loudly; **2.** [intransitive] (of many people) to shout loudly, especially in a confused way; [n] (*formal*) **1.** [singular] a loud noise, especially on that is made by a lot of people or animals; **2.** [uncountable, countable] **clamor (for something)** a demand for something made by a lot of people.

⁴⁷**absence** [n] **1.** [uncountable] the fact of somebody/something not existing or not being available, SYNONYM: **lack**, OPPOSITE: **presence**; **2.** [uncountable, countable] the fact of somebody being away from a place where they are usually expected to be; the occasion or period of time when somebody is away.

bearing the tablets⁴⁸ inscribed⁴⁹ with 10 commandments⁵⁰, & finds the Children of Israel in revelry⁵¹. They'd been Pharaoh's slaves & subject to his tyrannical⁵² regulations⁵³ for 400 years, & after that Moses subjected them to the harsh⁵⁴ desert⁵⁵ wilderness⁵⁶ for another 40 years, to purify⁵⁷ them of their slavishness. Now, free at last, they are unbridled⁵⁸, & have lost all control as they dance wildly around an idol, a golden calf⁵⁹, displaying all manner of corporeal⁶⁰ corruption⁶¹.

"I've got some good news ... & I've got some bad news," the lawgiver yells to them. "Which do you want 1st?"

"The good news!" the hedonists⁶² reply.

"I got Him from 15 commandments down to 10!"

"Hallelujah!" cries the unruly⁶³ crowd. "& the bad?"

"Adultery⁶⁴ is still in."

So rules there will be – but, please, not too many. We are ambivalent⁶⁵ about rules, even when we know they are good for us. If we are spirited souls, if we have character, rules seem restrictive, an affront⁶⁶ to our sense of agency⁶⁷ & our pride in working out our own lives. Why should we be judged according to another's rule?

& judged we are. After all, God didn't give Moses "The Ten Suggestions," he gave Commandments; & if I'm a free agent, my 1st reaction to a command might just be that nobody, not even God, tells me what to do, even if it's good for me. But the story of the golden calf also reminds us that without rules we quickly becomes slaves to our passions – & there's nothing freeing about that.

& the story suggests something more: unchaperoned⁶⁸, & left to our own untutored⁶⁹ judgment, we are quick to aim low & worship qualities that are beneath⁷⁰ us – in this case, an artificial⁷¹ animal that brings out our own animal instincts⁷² in a completely unregulated⁷³ way. The old Hebrew story makes it clear how the ancients felt about our prospects⁷⁴ for

⁴⁸**tablet** [n] **1.** (*especially British English*) a small round solid piece of medicine that you swallow, SYNONYM: **pill**; **2.** a flat piece of stone, etc. with words or symbols on it; **3.** (also **tablet computer**) (*trademark* in the UK) a small, light, flat computer that can be used without a keyboard or mouse, by touching the screen.

⁴⁹**inscribe** [v] **1.** [often passive] to write or cut words, your name, etc. onto something; **2.** [often passive] **inscribe something + adv./prep.** to make something present in, on, etc. something.

⁵⁰**commandment** [n] a law given by God, especially any of **the Ten Commandments** given to the Jews in the Bible.

⁵¹**revelry** [n] [uncountable] noisy fun, usually involving a lot of eating & drinking, SYNONYM: **festivity**, **merrymaking**.

⁵²**tyrannical** [a] using power or authority over people in an unfair & cruel way.

⁵³**regulation** [n] **1.** [countable, usually plural] an official rule made by a government or some other authority; **2.** [uncountable] the act of controlling something by means of rules; **3.** [uncountable] the act of controlling how a machine or system operates or how something behaves.

⁵⁴**harsh** [a] **1.** very strict; **2.** (of weather or living conditions) very difficult & unpleasant to live in.

⁵⁵**desert** [n] [uncountable, countable] a large area of land that has very little water & very few plants growing on it. Many desert areas are covered by sand; [v] **1.** [transitive, often passive] **desert somebody** to leave somebody without help or support, SYNONYM: **abandon**; **2.** [transitive, often passive] **desert something** to go away from a place & leave it empty, SYNONYM: **abandon**; **3.** [intransitive, transitive] **desert (something)** to leave the armed forces without permission; **4.** [transitive] **desert (something) 9for something** to stop using, buying or supporting something.

⁵⁶**wilderness** [n] [usually singular] a large area of land that has never been developed or used for growing crops because it is difficult to live there.

⁵⁷**purify** [v] **1.** **purify something** to make something pure by removing anything that is bad, unpleasant or not wanted; **2.** [often passive] (*specialist*) to separate a pure form of a substance from a mixture that contains it; to remove the impurities from a substance; **3.** **purify somebody/yourself** to make somebody/yourself pure by removing evil, especially in a ceremony.

⁵⁸**unbridled** [a] [usually before noun] (*literary*) lacking control & therefore extreme.

⁵⁹**calf** [n] **1.** [countable] the back part of the leg between the ankle & the knee; **2.** [countable] a young cow; **3.** [countable] a young animal of some other type such as a young elephant or whale; **4.** [countable] (also **calfskin**) soft thin leather made from the skin of calves, used especially for making shoes & clothing.

⁶⁰**corporeal** [a] (*formal*) **1.** that can be touched; physical rather than spiritual; **2.** of or for the body.

⁶¹**corruption** [n] **1.** [uncountable] dishonest or illegal behavior, especially of people in authority; **2.** [uncountable] **corruption (of something)** the act or effect of making somebody change from moral to immoral standards of behavior; **3.** [countable, usually singular] **corruption of something** the form of a word or phrase that has become changed from its original form in some way; **4.** [uncountable] (*computing*) the process by which mistakes are introduced into a computer file, etc. with the result that the data in it is no longer correct.

⁶²**hedonist** [n] a person who believes that pleasure is the most important thing in life.

⁶³**unruly** [a] difficult to control or manage, SYNONYM: **disorderly**.

⁶⁴**adultery** [n] [uncountable] sex between a married person & somebody who is not their husband or wife.

⁶⁵**ambivalent** [a] having or showing both good & bad feelings about somebody/something.

⁶⁶**affront** [n] [usually singular] **affront (to somebody/something)** a remark or an action that offends somebody/something, SYNONYM: **insult**; [v] [usually passive] (*formal*) to say or do something that offends somebody, SYNONYM: **insult**.

⁶⁷**agency** [n] **1.** [countable] a business or an organization that provides a particular service especially on behalf of other businesses or organizations; **2.** [countable] (*especially North American English*) a government department that provides a particular service; **3.** [uncountable, countable] a person or thing that acts to produce a particular result; action that produces a particular result.

⁶⁸**unchaperoned** [a] unaccompanied or unsupervised.

⁶⁹**untutored** [a] (*formal*) not having been formally taught about something.

⁷⁰**beneath** [prep] **1.** in or to a lower position than somebody/something; under somebody/something; **2.** behind an appearance or feeling; **3.** not good enough for somebody; [adv] **1.** in or to a lower position; **2.** hidden behind an appearance or feeling.

⁷¹**artificial** [a] **1.** made or produced by humans to copy something natural, rather than occurring naturally; **2.** created by people; not happening naturally.

⁷²**instinct** [n] [uncountable, countable] a natural tendency for people & animals to behave in a particular way, using the knowledge & abilities that they were born with rather than thought or training.

⁷³**unregulated** [a] not controlled by laws or official rules.

⁷⁴**prospect** [n] **1.** [uncountable, singular] the possibility that something will happen; **2.** [singular] an idea of what might or will happen in the future; **3.** (**prospects**) [plural] the chances of being successful.

civilized⁷⁵ behavior in the absence of rules that seek to elevate⁷⁶ our gaze⁷⁷ & raise our standards.

1 neat⁷⁸ thing about the Bible story is that it doesn't simply list its rules, as lawyers or legislators⁷⁹ or administrators⁸⁰ might; it embeds⁸¹ them in a dramatic⁸² tale⁸³ that illustrates why we need them, thereby making them easier to understand. Similarly, in this book Prof. Peterson doesn't just propose⁸⁴ his 12 rules, he tells stories, too, bringing to bear⁸⁵ his knowledge of many fields as he illustrates & explains why the best rules do not ultimately⁸⁶ restrict us but instead facilitate⁸⁷ our goals & make for fuller, freer lives.

The 1st time I [NORMAN DOIDGE] met JORDAN PETERSON was on Sep 12, 2004, at the home of 2 mutual friends, TV producer Wodek Szemberg & medical internist⁸⁸ Estera Bekier. It was Wodek's birthday party. Wodek & Estera are Polish émigrés who grew up within the Soviet empire⁸⁹, where it was understood that many topics were off limits, & that casually⁹⁰ questioning certain social arrangements & philosophical ideas (not to mention the regime⁹¹ itself) could mean big trouble.

But now, host⁹² & hostess⁹³ luxuriated⁹⁴ in easygoing⁹⁵, honest⁹⁶ talk, by having elegant⁹⁷ parties devoted to the

⁷⁵**civilized** [a] 1. well-organized socially with a very developed culture & way of life; 2. having laws & customs that are fair & morally acceptable.

⁷⁶**elevate** [v] 1. **elevate something** (*specialist*) to make the level of something increase; 2. **elevate something** *specialist* to lift something up or put something in a higher position; 3. **elevate somebody/something (to/into something)** to give somebody/something a higher position or rank; 4. **elevate something** to improve a person's mood, so that they feel happy.

⁷⁷**gaze** [n] [usually singular] a long steady look at somebody/something; [v] [intransitive] + **adv./prep.** to look steadily at somebody/something for a long time, either because you are very interested or surprised, or because you are thinking or something else.

⁷⁸**neat** [a] 1. in good order; carefully done or arranged; 2. simple but clever; 3. containing or made out of just 1 substance; not mixed with anything else.

⁷⁹**legislator** [n] a member of a group of people that has the power or make laws.

⁸⁰**administrator** [n] 1. a person whose job is to organize the work of a business, school or other organization; 2. (*British English, law*) a person officially chosen to manage the financial affairs of a business that cannot pay its debts.

⁸¹**embed** [v] [usually passive] 1. to make something a fixed & important part of something else, that is difficult to change or remove; 2. **embed something (in something)** to fix something firmly into a substance or solid object; 3. **embed something (in something)** to make images, sound, software, etc. part of a computer program; 4. **embed something** (*linguistics*) to place a sentence inside another sentence.

⁸²**dramatic** [a] 1. (of a change or an event) sudden, very great & often surprising; 2. exciting & impressive; 3. [usually before noun] connected with the theater or plays.

⁸³**tale** [n] 1. a story created using the imagination, especially one that is full of action & adventure; 2. an exciting spoken description of an event, which may not be completely true.

⁸⁴**propose** [v] 1. to suggest a plan or an idea for people to consider & decide on; 2. to suggest an explanation of something for people to consider.

⁸⁵**bear** [v] 1. **bear something** to have something as a characteristic or feature; to be connected with something; 2. **bear something** to have a particular mark, word or symbol that can be seen; 3. **bear something** to have a particular name; 4. **bear something** to take responsibility for something difficult; to be affected by or deal with something unpleasant. If somebody **cannot bear** something, they feel unable to deal with it or accept it: *Her jealous husband could not bear the possibility of his wife talking to another man.* The short form 'can't/couldn't bear' is not suitable in academic writing, unless you are quoting. 5. to have a feeling, especially a negative feeling; 6. **bear (doing) something** to be suitable for something; to be worth doing. If something **does not bear close inspection**, it will be found to be unacceptable when carefully examined: *This claim does not bear close inspection.* If something **does not bear comparison** with something else, it is not nearly as good: *Her later work does not bear comparison with her earlier novels.*; 7. **bear somebody/something (formal)** to carry or hold somebody/something; 8. (*formal*) to give birth to a child; 9. **bear something (formal)** to produce flowers or fruit.

⁸⁶**ultimately** [adv] 1. in the end, finally; 2. at the most basic & important level, SYNONYM: **basically, essentially.**

⁸⁷**facilitate** [v] **facilitate something** to make an action or a process possible or easier.

⁸⁸**internist** [n] (*North American English*) a doctor who is a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the organs inside the body & who does not usually do medical operations.

⁸⁹**empire** [n] 1. a group of countries or states that are controlled by 1 ruler or government; 2. a group of commercial organizations controlled by 1 person or company.

⁹⁰**casual** [a] 1. [usually before noun] without paying attention to detail; 2. [usually before noun] not showing much care or thought; 3. [usually before noun] (of a relationship) lasting only a short time & without deep affection; 4. [usually before noun] (*British English*) (of work) not permanent; not regular; 5. not formal; 6. [only before noun] happening by chance; doing something by chance.

⁹¹**regime** [n] 1. a government, especially one that has not been elected in a fair way; 2. a method or system of organizing or managing something; 3. the conditions under which a natural, scientific or industrial process occurs; 4. = **regimen.**

regimen [n] (also **regime**) a course of medical treatment & sometimes changes to diet & behavior that somebody has to follow in order to recover from or control an illness.

⁹²**host** [n] 1. (*biology*) an animal or a plant on which another animal or plant lives & feeds; 2. a country, a city or an organization that arranges & holds a special event; 3. a country that provides homes & work for people who come from another country; 4. a country where a company that is based in another country does business; 5. **host of something** a large number of people or things; 6. the main computer in a network that controls or supplies information to other computers that are connected to it; [v] 1. **host something** to organize an event to which others are invited & make all the arrangements for them; 2. **host something** to store a website on a computer connected to the Internet, usually in return for payment.

⁹³**hostess** [n] 1. a woman who invites guests to a meal, a party, etc.; a woman who has people staying at her home; 2. a woman who is employed to welcome & entertain people at a nightclub; 3. a woman who introduces & talks to guests on a television or radio show, SYNONYM: **compère**; 4. (*North American English*) a woman who welcomes the customers in a restaurant.

⁹⁴**luxuriate in** [phrasal verb] **luxuriate in something** to relax while enjoying something very pleasant.

⁹⁵**easygoing** [a] relaxed & happy to accept things without worrying or getting angry.

⁹⁶**honest** [a] 1. always telling the truth, & never stealing or deceiving people, OPPOSITE: **dishonest**; 2. not hiding the truth about something.

⁹⁷**elegant** [a] 1. (of people or their behavior) attractive & showing a good sense of style; 2. (of clothes, places & things) attractive & designed well; 3. (of a plan or an idea) clever but simple.

pleasure⁹⁸ of saying what you *really* thought & hearing others do the same, in an uninhibited⁹⁹ give-&-take. Here, the rule was “Speak your mind.” If the conversation turned to politics¹⁰⁰, people of different political¹⁰¹ persuasions¹⁰² spoke to each other – indeed, looked forward to it – in a manner that is increasingly rare. Sometimes Wodek’s own opinions, or truths, exploded out of him, as did his laugh. Then he’d hug whoever had made him laugh or provoked¹⁰³ him to speak his mind with greater intensity¹⁰⁴ than even he might have intended. This was the best part of the parties, & this frankness¹⁰⁵, & his warm embraces¹⁰⁶, made it worth provoking him. Meanwhile, Estera’s voice lilted¹⁰⁷ across the room on a very precise path towards its intended listener. Truth explosions didn’t make the atmosphere any less easygoing for the company – they

made for more truth explosions! – liberating¹⁰⁸ us, & more laughs, & making the whole evening more pleasant, because with de-repressing¹⁰⁹ Eastern Europeans like the Szemberg-Bekiers, you always knew with what & with whom you were dealing, & that frankness was enlivening¹¹⁰. Honoré de Balzac, the novelist¹¹¹, once described the balls & parties in his native France, observing that what appeared to be a single party was always really 2. In the 1st hours, the gathering was suffused¹¹² with bored people posing¹¹³ & posturing¹¹⁴, & attendees who came to meet perhaps 1 special person who would confirm them in their beauty & status. Then, only in the very late hours, after most of the guests had left, would the 2nd party, the real party, begin. Here the conversation was shared by each person present, & open-hearted¹¹⁵ laughter replaced the starchy¹¹⁶ airs. At Estera & Wodek’s parties, this kind of wee-hours-of-the-morning disclosure¹¹⁷ & intimacy¹¹⁸ often began as soon as we entered the room.

Wodek is a silver-haired, lion-maned hunter, always on the lookout for potential public intellectuals, who knows how to

⁹⁸**pleasure** [n] **1.** [uncountable] a state of feeling or being happy or satisfied; the activity of enjoying yourself, SYNONYM: **enjoyment**; **2.** [countable] a thing that makes you happy or satisfied.

⁹⁹**uninhibited** [a] behaving or expressing yourself freely without worrying about what other people think, SYNONYM: **unrestrained**, OPPOSITE: **inhibited**.

¹⁰⁰**politics** [n] **1.** [uncountable + singular or plural verb] the activities involved in getting & using power in public life, & being able to influence decisions that effect a country or society; **2.** [uncountable + singular or plural verb] the activities of governments concerning the political relations between states; **3.** [uncountable + singular or plural verb] matters concerned with getting or using power within a particular group of organization; **4.** [plural] a person’s political views or beliefs; **5.** [uncountable] = **political science**; **6.** [singular] **politics (of something)** a system of political beliefs; a state of political affairs; **7.** [singular, uncountable + singular or plural verb] **politics (of something)** the principles connected with a particular area of activity or interest, especially when concerned with power & status.

¹⁰¹**political** [a] **1.** connected with the state, government or public affairs; **2.** connected with the different groups working in politics, especially their policies & the competition between them; **3.** (of people) interested in or active in politics; **4.** concerned with the competition for power within an organization, rather than with matters of principle.

¹⁰²**persuasion** [n] **1.** [uncountable] the act of persuading somebody to do something or to believe something; **2.** [countable, uncountable] a particular set of beliefs, especially about religion or politics.

¹⁰³**provoke** [v] **1.** **provoke something** to cause a particular reaction or have a particular effect; **2.** to say or do something in order to produce a strong reaction from somebody, usually anger.

¹⁰⁴**intensity** [n] **1.** [uncountable, singular] **intensity (of something)** the state or quality of being strong or intense; **2.** [uncountable, countable] the strength of something, e.g. light, that can be measured.

¹⁰⁵**frank** [a] **1.** (**franker, frankest**) (**more frank** is also common) honest & direct in what you say, sometimes in a way that other people might not like; **2.** (*medical*) that cannot be confused with something else; obvious.

¹⁰⁶**embrace** [v] **1.** **embrace something** to accept an idea, a proposal, a set of beliefs, etc., especially when it is done with enthusiasm; **2.** **embrace something** to include something; **3.** **embrace somebody** to put your arms around somebody as a sign of love or friendship; [n] [countable, uncountable].

¹⁰⁷**lilt** [n] [singular] **1.** the pleasant way in which a person’s voice rises & falls; **2.** a regular rising & falling pattern in music, with a strong rhythm.

¹⁰⁸**liberate** [v] **1.** to free a country or a person from the control of somebody/something else; **2.** **liberate somebody/something (from something)** to free somebody/something from something that limits their ability to do things or enjoy life; **3.** (*chemistry, physics*) to release gas, energy, etc. as a result of a chemical reaction or physical process.

¹⁰⁹**repress** [v] **1.** **repress something** to try not to have or show an emotion, a thought, etc. In Freudian psychology, **repress** has a particular meaning, which is to stop yourself having particular thoughts or feelings so completely that they become or remain unconscious; **2.** [often passive] **repress somebody/something** to use political &/or military force to control a group of people & restrict their freedom, SYNONYM: **put something down, suppress**; **3.** **repress something (biology)** to prevent a gene from being expressed.

¹¹⁰**enliven** [v] (*formal*) **enliven something** to make something more interesting or more fun.

¹¹¹**novelist** [n] a person who writes novels.

¹¹²**suffuse** [v] [often passive] (*literary*) **suffuse somebody/something (with something)** (especially of a color, light or feeling) to spread all over or through somebody/something.

¹¹³**pose** [v] **1.** [transitive] **pose something** to create a problem that has to be dealt with; **2.** [transitive] **pose something** to ask a question, especially one that needs serious thought, SYNONYM: **raise**; **3.** [intransitive] **pose as somebody/something** to pretend to be somebody/something that you are not; **4.** [intransitive] **pose (for somebody/something)** to sit or stand in a particular position in order to be painted, drawn or photographed.

¹¹⁴**posturing** [n] [uncountable, countable] (*disapproving*) behavior that is not natural or sincere but is intended to attract attention or to have a particular effect.

¹¹⁵**open-hearted** [a] kind & friendly.

¹¹⁶**starchy** [a] **1.** (of food) containing a lot of starch; **2.** (*informal, disapproving*) (of a person or their behavior) very formal; not friendly or relaxed.

¹¹⁷**disclosure** [n] **1.** [uncountable] **disclosure (of something) (to somebody)** the act of making something known or public that was previously secret or private, SYNONYM: **revelation**; **2.** [countable] **disclosure** (about somebody/something) information or a fact that is made known or public that was previously secret or private, SYNONYM: **revelation**.

¹¹⁸**intimate** [a] **1.** (of a link between things) very close; **2.** (of people) having a close & friendly relationship; **3.** sexual; **4.** private & personal, often in a sexual way; **5.** (of a place or situation) encouraging close, friendly relationships; **6.** (of knowledge) very detailed & thorough.

intimacy [n] [uncountable, countable, usually plural].

spot people who can *really* talk in front of a TV camera & who look authentic¹¹⁹ because they are (the camera picks up on that). He often invites such people to these salons¹²⁰. That day Wodek brought a psychology professor, from my own University of Toronto, who fit the bill: intellect & emotion in tandem¹²¹. Wodek was the 1st to put JORDAN PETERSON in front of a camera, & thought of him as a teacher in search of students – because he was always ready to explain. & it helped that he liked the camera & that camera liked him back.

That afternoon there was a large table set outside in the Szemberg-Beliers' garden; around it was gathered the usual collection of lips & ears¹²², & loquacious¹²² virtuosos¹²³. We seemed, however, to be plagued¹²⁴ by a buzzing¹²⁵ paparazzi¹²⁶ of bees, & here was this new fellow¹²⁷ at the table, with an Albertan¹²⁸ accent¹²⁹, in cowboy boots, who was ignoring them, & kept on talking. He kept talking while the rest of us were playing musical chairs to keep away from the pests¹³⁰, yet also trying to remain at the table because this new addition to our gatherings was so interesting.

He had this odd habit of speaking about the deepest questions to whoever was at this table – most of them new acquaintances¹³¹ – as though he were just making small talk. Or, if he did do small talk, the interval between “How do you know Wodek & Estera?” or “I was a beekeeper once, so I’m used to them” & more serious topics would be nanoseconds¹³².

One might hear such questions discussed at parties where professors & professionals¹³³ gather, but usually the conversation would remain between 2 specialists¹³⁴ in the topic, off in a corner, or if shared with the whole group it was often not without someone preening¹³⁵. But this Peterson, though erudite¹³⁶, didn’t come across as a pedant¹³⁷. He had the enthusiasm of a kid who had just learned something new & had to share it. He seemed to be assuming, as a child would – before learning how dulled¹³⁸ adults can become – that if he thought something was interesting, then so might others. There was something

¹¹⁹**authentic** [a] 1. known to be real & genuine & not a copy, SYNONYM: **genuine**; 2. true & accurate; based on fact; 3. made to be exactly like the original.

¹²⁰**salon** [n] 1. a shop that gives customers hair or beauty treatment or that sells expensive clothes; 2. (*old-fashioned*) a room in a large house used for entertaining guests; 3. (in the past) a regular meeting of writers, artists & other guests at the house of a famous or important person.

¹²¹**tandem** [n] **in tandem (with somebody/something)** [idiom] a thing that works or happens in tandem with something else works together with it or happens at the same time as it.

¹²²**loquacious** [a] (*formal*) talking a lot, SYNONYM: **talkative**.

¹²³**virtuoso** [n] (plural **virtuosos**, **virtuosi**) a person who shows very great skill at doing something, especially playing a musical instrument; [a] [only before noun] showing extremely great skill.

¹²⁴**plague** [v] 1. **plague somebody/something (with something)** to cause pain or trouble to somebody/something over a period of time, SYNONYM: **trouble**; 2. **plague somebody (with something)** to annoy somebody or create problems, especially by asking for something, demanding attention, etc., SYNONYM: **hound**; [n] 1. (also **the plague**) (also **bubonic plague**) [uncountable] a disease spread by rats that causes a high temperature, swellings (= areas that are larger & rounder than usual) on the body & usually death; 2. [countable] any disease that spreads quickly & kills a lot of people, SYNONYM: **epidemic**; 3. [countable] **plague of something** large numbers of an animal or insect that come into an area & cause great damage.

¹²⁵**buzz** [v] 1. [intransitive] (of a bee) to make a continuous low sound; 2. [intransitive] to make a sound like a bee buzzing; 3. [intransitive] to be full of excitement, activity, etc.; 4. [intransitive, transitive] **buzz (something) (for somebody/something)** to call somebody to come by pressing a buzzer; 5. [transitive] **buzz somebody/something (informal)** to fly very close to somebody/something, especially as a warning or threat; [n] 1. [countable, usually singular] (also **buzzing** [uncountable, singular]) a continuous sound like the one that a bee, a buzzer or other electronic device makes; 2. [singular] the sound of people talking, especially in an excited way; 3. [singular, uncountable] (*informal*) a strong feeling of pleasure, excitement or achievement; 4. **the buzz** [singular] (*informal*) news that people tell each other that may or may not be true, SYNONYM: **rumor**.

¹²⁶**paparazzo** [n] (also **pap**) (plural **paparazzi**) [usually plural] a photographer who follows famous people around in order to get interesting photographs of them to sell to a newspaper.

¹²⁷**fellow** [n] 1. [usually plural] a person that you work with or that is like you; a thing that is similar to the one mentioned; 2. (*British English*) a senior member of some colleges or universities; 3. a member of an academic or professional organization; 4. (*especially North American English*) a graduate student who holds a fellowship; [a] [only before noun] used to describe somebody who is the same as you in some way, or in the same situation.

¹²⁸**Alberta** [n] a province in western Canada, east of British Columbia & west of Saskatchewan. The capital is Edmonton.

¹²⁹**accent** [n] 1. a way of pronouncing the words of a language that shows which country, area or social class a person comes from; 2. the emphasis that you should give to part of a word when saying it, SYNONYM: **stress**; 3. a mark on a letter to show that it should be pronounced in a particular way; 4. [singular] **accent (on something)** a special importance that is given to something, SYNONYM: **emphasis**.

¹³⁰**pest** [n] an insect or animal that destroys plants, food, etc.

¹³¹**acquaintance** [n] 1. [countable] a person that you know but who is not a close friend; 2. [uncountable, countable] **acquaintance (with somebody) (formal)** slight friendship; 3. [uncountable, countable] **acquaintance with something (formal)** knowledge of something.

¹³²**nanosecond** [n] (abbr. **ns**) 10^{-9} second.

¹³³**professional** [n] a person who does a job that needs special training & a high level of education.

¹³⁴**specialist** [n] 1. a doctor who has specialized in a particular area of medicine; 2. **specialist (in something)** a person who is an expert in a particular area of work or study; [a] [only before noun] 1. connected with a doctor who has specialized in a particular area of medicine; 2. having or involving detailed knowledge of a particular topic or area of study.

¹³⁵**preen** [v] 1. [transitive, intransitive] **preen (yourself) (usually disapproving)** to spend a lot of time making yourself look attractive & then admiring your appearance; 2. [transitive] **preen yourself (on something) (usually disapproving)** to feel very pleased with yourself about something & show other people how pleased you are; 3. [intransitive, transitive] **preen (itself)** (of a bird) to clean itself or make its feathers smooth with its beak.

¹³⁶**erudite** [a] (*formal, approving*) having or showing great knowledge that is gained from academic study, SYNONYM: **learned**.

¹³⁷**pedant** [n] (*disapproving*) a person who is too concerned with small details or rules especially when learning or teaching.

¹³⁸**dull** [v] **pain** 1. [transitive, intransitive] **dull (something)** to make a pain or an emotion weaker or less severe; to become weaker or less severe; person 2. [transitive] **dull somebody** to make a person slower or less lively; **colors/sounds** 3. [intransitive, transitive] to become less bright, clean or sharp; to make something less bright, clean or sharp; [a] **boring** 1. not interesting or exciting, SYNONYM: **dreary**; **light/colors** 2. not bright or shiny; **weather** 3. not bright, with a lot of clouds, SYNONYM: **overcast**; **sounds** 4. not clear or cloud; **pain** 5. not very severe, but continuous;

boyish¹³⁹ in the cowboy, in his broaching¹⁴⁰ of subjects as though we had all grown up together in the same small town, or family, & had all been thinking about the very same problems of human existence¹⁴¹ all along.

Peterson wasn't really an "eccentric"¹⁴²; he had sufficient conventional¹⁴³ chops¹⁴⁴, had been a Harvard professor, was a gentleman¹⁴⁵ (as cowboys can be) though he did say *damn* & *bloody* a lot, in a rural¹⁴⁶ 1950s sort of way. But everyone listened, with fascination¹⁴⁷ on their faces, because he was in fact addressing questions of concern to everyone at the table.

There was something freeing about being with a person so learned¹⁴⁸ yet speaking in such an unedited way. His thinking was motoric; it seemed he needed to think *aloud*, to use his motor¹⁴⁹ cortex¹⁵⁰ to think, but that motor also had to run fast to work properly. To get to liftoff¹⁵¹. Not quite manic¹⁵², but his idling¹⁵³ speed revved¹⁵⁴ high. Spirited thoughts were tumbling¹⁵⁵ out. But unlike many academics¹⁵⁶ who take the floor & hold it, if someone challenged or corrected him he really seemed to *like* it. He didn't rear up¹⁵⁷ & neigh¹⁵⁸. He'd say, in a kind of folksy¹⁵⁹ way, "Yeah," & bow his head

person 6. slow in understanding, SYNONYM: **stupid**; trade 7. (*especially North American English*) not busy; slow.

¹³⁹**boyish** [a] (*approving*) looking or behaving like a boy, in a way that is attractive.

¹⁴⁰**broach** [v] **broach something (to/with somebody)** to begin talking about a subject that is difficult to discuss, especially because it is embarrassing or because people disagree about it.

¹⁴¹**existence** [n] 1. [uncountable, countable, usually singular] the state or fact of happening or being found in a particular place, time or situation; the state of being alive; 2. [uncountable] **existence (of something)** the fact of being real; 3. [countable, usually singular] a way of living, especially when this is difficult.

¹⁴²**eccentric** [a] considered by other people to be strange or unusual; [n] a person who is considered by other people to be strange or unusual.

¹⁴³**conventional** [a] 1. [usually before noun] based on what is generally believed; following the way something is usually done; 2. (*often disapproving*) tending to follow what is done or considered acceptable by society in general; normal & ordinary, & perhaps not very interesting, OPPOSITE: **unconventional**; 3. [usually before noun] (especially of weapons) not nuclear; 4. (of literature, art or the theater) using a traditional style or method.

¹⁴⁴**chop** [v] 1. to cut something into pieces with a sharp tool such as a knife; 2. [usually passive] (*informal*) to suddenly stop providing or allowing something; to suddenly reduce something by a large amount, SYNONYM: **cut**; 3. **chop somebody/something** to hit somebody/something downwards with a quick, short movement; [n] 1. [countable] a thick slice of meat with a bone attached to it, especially from a pig or sheep; 2. [countable, usually singular] an act of cutting something in a quick movement downwards using an axe or a knife; 3. [countable] an act of hitting somebody/something with the side of your hand in a quick movement downwards; 4. **chops** [plural] (*informal*) the part of a person's or an animal's face around the mouth; 5. **chops** [plural] the technical skill of an actor or a jazz or rock musician.

¹⁴⁵**gentleman** [n] (plural **gentlemen**) 1. (*formal*) a polite or formal way of referring to a man; 2. (in the past) a man from a high social class, especially one who did not need to work.

¹⁴⁶**rural** [a] [usually before noun] connected with or like the countryside.

¹⁴⁷**fascination** [n] 1. [countable, usually singular] a very strong attraction, that makes something very interesting; 2. [uncountable, singular] the state of being very attracted to & interested in somebody/something.

¹⁴⁸**learned** [a] [usually before noun] 1. developed by training or experience; not existing at birth; 2. having a lot of knowledge because you have studied & read a lot; 3. connected with or for learned people; showing deep knowledge; SYNONYM: **scholarly**.

¹⁴⁹**motor** [n] 1. a device that uses electricity, petrol, etc. to produce movement & makes a machine, a vehicle, a boat, etc. work; 2. a source of power, energy or movement; 3. (*British English, old-fashioned humorous*) a car; [a] [only before noun] 1. having an engine; using the power of an engine; 2. (*especially British English*) connected with vehicles that have engines; 3. (*specialist*) connected with movement of the body that is produced by muscles; connected with the nerves that control movement; [v] [intransitive] (*British English, old-fashioned*) + **adv./prep.** to travel by car, especially for pleasure.

¹⁵⁰**cortex** [n] (plural **cortices**) (*anatomy*) the outer layer of an organ in the body, especially the brain.

¹⁵¹**liftoff** [n] [countable, uncountable] the act of a rocket or helicopter leaving the ground & rising into the air.

¹⁵²**manic** [a] 1. (*informal*) full of activity, excitement & stress; behaving in a busy, excited, anxious way, SYNONYM: **hectic**; 2. (*psychology*) connected with mania.

¹⁵³**idle** [v] 1. [transitive, intransitive] to spend time doing nothing important; 2. [intransitive] (of an engine) to run slowly while the vehicle is not moving, SYNONYM: **tick over**; 3. [transitive] **idle somebody/something** (*North American English*) to close a factory, etc. or stop providing work for the workers, especially temporarily.

¹⁵⁴**revved** [v] [transitive, intransitive] **rev (something) (up)** when you rev an engine or it revs, it runs quickly; [n] (*informal*) a complete turn of an engine, used when talking about an engine's speed, SYNONYM: **revolution**.

¹⁵⁵**tumble** [v] 1. [intransitive, transitive] **tumble (somebody/something) + adv./prep.** to fall downwards, often hitting the ground several times, but usually without serious injury; to make somebody/something fall in this way; 2. [intransitive] **tumble (down)** to fall suddenly & in a dramatic way; 3. [intransitive] to fall rapidly in value or amount; 4. [intransitive] + **adv./prep.** to move or fall somewhere in a relaxed or noisy way, or with a lack of control; 5. [intransitive] to perform acrobatics on the floor, especially somersaults (= a jump in which you turn over completely in the air); [n] 1. [countable, usually singular] a sudden fall; 2. [singular] **tumble (of something)** an untidy group of things.

¹⁵⁶**academic** [a] 1. [usually before noun] connected with education, especially studying in schools & universities, SYNONYM: **educational**; 2. [usually before noun] involving a lot of reading & studying rather than practical or technical skills; 3. not connected to a real or practical situation & therefore not important; [n] a person who teaches &/or does research at a university or college.

¹⁵⁷**rear** [a] [only before noun] at or near the back of something; [n] 1. (usually **the rear**) [singular] the back part of something; 2. (also **rear end**) [countable, usually singular] (*informal*) the part of the body that you sit on, SYNONYM: **backside, bottom**; [v] 1. [transitive] **rear somebody/something** [often passive] to care for young children or animals until they are fully grown, SYNONYM: **bring up, raise**; 2. [transitive] **rear something** to keep & breed (= produce young from) animals or birds, e.g. on a farm; 3. [intransitive] **rear (up)** (of an animal, especially a horse) to raise itself on its back legs, with the front legs in the air; 4. [intransitive] **rear (up)** (of something large) to seem to lean over you, especially in a way that makes you feel frightened.

¹⁵⁸**neigh** [v] [intransitive] when a horse neighs it makes a long high sound; [n] a long high sound made by a horse.

¹⁵⁹**folksy** [a] (also **folky**) 1. (*especially North American English*) simple, friendly & informal; 2. (*sometimes disapproving*) done or made in a traditional style that is supposed to be typical of simple customs in the past, but sometimes in a false or artificial way.

involuntarily¹⁶⁰, wag¹⁶¹ it if he had overlooked¹⁶² something, laughing at himself for overgeneralizing¹⁶³. He appreciated being shown another side of an issue, & it became clear that thinking through a problem was, for him, a dialogic process.

One could not but be struck by another unusual thing about him: for an egghead¹⁶⁴ Peterson was extremely practical¹⁶⁵. His examples were filled with applications to everyday life: business management, how to make furniture (he made much of his own), designing a simple house, making a room beautiful (now an internet meme) or in another, specific case related to education, creating an online writing project that kept minority students from dropping out of school by getting them to do a kind of psychoanalytic¹⁶⁶ exercise on themselves, in which they would free-associate¹⁶⁷ about their past, present & future (now known as the Self-Authoring Program).

I was always especially fond of mid-Western, Prairie¹⁶⁸ types who come from a farm (where they learned all about nature¹⁶⁹), or from a very small town, & who have worked with their hands to make things, spent long periods outside in the harsh elements, & are often self-educated & go to university against the odds¹⁷⁰. I found them quite unlike their sophisticated¹⁷¹ but somewhat denatured urban¹⁷² counterparts¹⁷³, for whom higher education was pre-ordained¹⁷⁴, & for that reason sometimes taken for granted, or thought of not as an end in itself but simply as a life stage in the service of career advancement¹⁷⁵. These Westerners were different: self-made, unentitled¹⁷⁶, hands on, neighborly¹⁷⁷ & less precious¹⁷⁸ than many of their big-city peers, who increasingly spend their lives indoors¹⁷⁹, manipulating symbols on computers. This cowboy psychologist seemed to care about a thought only if it might, in some way, be helpful to someone.

We became friends. As a psychiatrist¹⁸⁰ & psychoanalyst¹⁸¹ who loves literature¹⁸², I was drawn to him because here was a clinician¹⁸³ who also had given himself a great books education, & who not only loved soulful¹⁸⁴ Russian novels,

¹⁶⁰**involuntary** [a] **1.** happening without the person concerned wanting it to; **2.** an involuntary movement, etc. is made suddenly, without you intending it or being able to control it, OPPOSITE: **voluntary**.

¹⁶¹**wag** [v] **1.** [transitive, intransitive] **wag (something)** if a dog wags its tail, or its tail wags, its tail moves from side to side several times; **2.** [transitive] **wag something** to shake your finger or your head from side to side or up & down, often because you do not approve of something; **3.** [transitive] **wag something** (*Australian English, New Zealand English*) to stay away from school without permission; [n] **1.** (*especially British English, old-fashioned*) a person who enjoys making jokes, SYNONYM: **joker**; **2.** a wagging movement.

¹⁶²**overlook** [v] **1. overlook something** to fail to see or notice something, SYNONYM: **miss**; **2. overlook something** if a building, etc. overlooks a place, you can see that place from the building; **3. overlook somebody (for something)** to not consider somebody for a job or position, even though they might be suitable.

¹⁶³**overgeneralize** [v] [intransitive] to make a statement that is not accurate because it is too general.

¹⁶⁴**egghead** [n] (*informal, disapproving or humorous*) a person who is very intelligent & is only interested in studying

¹⁶⁵**practical** [a] **1.** connected with real situations rather than with ideas or theories; **2.** (of an idea, a method or a course of action) right or sensible; possible & likely to be successful, SYNONYM: **feasible, workable**, OPPOSITE: **impractical**; **3.** (of things) useful or suitable for a particular purpose, OPPOSITE: **impractical**; **4.** (of a person) sensible & realistic in the way they approach a problem or situation; **for (all) practical purposes** [idiom] used to say that something is so nearly true that it can be considered to be so; [n] (*British English, informal*) a lesson or an exam in science or technology in which students have to do or make things, not just read or write about them.

¹⁶⁶**psychoanalysis** [n] (also **analysis**) [uncountable] a method of treating mental illness by investigating the influence of the unconscious mind, by getting somebody to talk about their fears, past experiences, dreams, etc.

¹⁶⁷**free association** [n] [uncountable] **1.** the mental process by which 1 word or image may suggest another without any obvious connection; **2.** a method of treating a patient by asking them to use the mental process of free association.

¹⁶⁸**prairie** [n] [countable, uncountable] a flat, wide area of land in North America & Canada, without many trees & originally covered with grass.

¹⁶⁹**nature** [n] **1.** (often **Nature**) [uncountable] all the plants, animals & things that exist in the universe that are not made by people. You cannot use 'the nature' when you are referring to the natural world. **2.** (often **Nature**) [uncountable] the way that things happen in the physical world when it is not controlled by people; **3.** [singular] the basic character or qualities of something; **4.** [singular] a type or kind of something; **5.** [uncountable, countable] the usual way that a person or an animal behaves that is part of their character.

¹⁷⁰**odds** [n] [plural] **1.** (usually **the odds**) the degree to which something is likely to happen; **2.** greater advantage; the state of being greater in strength, power or resources.

¹⁷¹**sophisticated** [a] **1.** (of things, systems, methods or ideas) clever & complicated; **2.** [usually before noun] able to deal with complicated ideas; **3.** knowing a lot about the modern world & about things that people consider to be socially important.

¹⁷²**urban** [a] [usually before noun] connected with a town or city.

¹⁷³**counterpart** [n] a person or thing that has the same position or function as somebody/something else in a different place or situation.

¹⁷⁴**preordained** [a] (*formal*) already decided or planned by God or by fate, SYNONYM: **predestined**.

¹⁷⁵**advancement** [n] **1.** [uncountable, countable] the process of helping something to make progress or succeed; the progress that is made; **2.** [uncountable] progress in a job or social class.

¹⁷⁶**entitled** [a] (*usually disapproving*) feeling that you have a right to the good things in life without necessarily having to work for them.

¹⁷⁷**neighborly** [a] **1.** involving people, countries, etc. that live or are located near each other; **2.** friendly & helpful, SYNONYM: **kind**.

¹⁷⁸**precious** [a] **1.** rare & worth a lot of money; **2.** valuable or important & not to be wasted; **3.** loved or valued very much, SYNONYM: **treasured**; **4.** [only before noun] (*informal*) used to show you are angry that another person thinks something is very important; **5.** (*disapproving*) (especially of people & their behavior) very formal, exaggerated & not natural in what you say & do, SYNONYM: **affected**.

¹⁷⁹**indoors** [v] inside or into a building, OPPOSITE: **outdoors**.

¹⁸⁰**psychiatrist** [n] a doctor who studies & treats mental illnesses.

¹⁸¹**psychoanalyst** [n] (also **analyst**) a person who treats patients using psychoanalysis.

¹⁸²**literature** [n] **1.** [uncountable] pieces of writing that are considered to be works of art, especially novels, plays & poems (in contrast to technical books & newspaper, magazines, etc.); **2.** [uncountable, countable] pieces of writing or printed information on a particular subject.

¹⁸³**clinician** [n] a doctor, psychologist, etc. who has direct contact with patients.

¹⁸⁴**soulful** [a] expressing deep feelings, especially feelings of love or being sad.

philosophy¹⁸⁵ & ancient¹⁸⁶ mythology¹⁸⁷, but who also seemed to treat them as his most treasured inheritance¹⁸⁸. But he also did illuminating¹⁸⁹ statistical¹⁹⁰ research on personality¹⁹¹ & temperament¹⁹³, & had studied neuroscience¹⁹⁴. Though trained as a behaviorist¹⁹⁵, he was powerfully¹⁹⁶ drawn to psychoanalysis with its focus on dreams¹⁹⁷, archetypes¹⁹⁸, the persistence¹⁹⁹ of childhood conflicts²⁰⁰ in the adult, & the role of defences²⁰¹ & rationalization²⁰² in everyday life. He was also an outlier²⁰³ in being the only member of the research-oriented Department of Psychology at the University of Toronto who also kept a clinical²⁰⁴ practice.

On my visits, our conversations began with banter²⁰⁵ & laughter – that was the small-town Peterson from the Alberta hinterland²⁰⁶ – his teenage years right out of the movie FUBAR – welcoming you into his home. The house had been gutted²⁰⁷ by Tammy, his wife, & himself, & turned into perhaps the most fascinating & shocking middle-class²⁰⁸ home I had seen. They

¹⁸⁵**philosophy** [n] (**philosophies**) **1.** [uncountable] the study of the nature & meaning of the universe & of human life. **Natural philosophy** is an old term for the study of the physical world, which developed into the natural sciences. The term may still be used in the study of the history of science. **2.** [countable] a particular set or system of beliefs resulting from the search for knowledge about life & the universe; **3.** [countable] a set of beliefs or an attitude to life that guides somebody's behavior.

¹⁸⁶**ancient** [a] **1.** belonging to a period of history that is thousands of years in the past, OPPOSITE: **modern**; **2.** very old; having existed for a very long time; **3. (the ancients)** [n] [plural] the people who lived in the ancient times, especially the Egyptians, Greeks & Romans.

¹⁸⁷**mythology** [n] (plural **mythologies**) [uncountable, countable] **1.** ancient myths in general; the ancient myths of a particular culture, society, etc.; **2. mythology (of something)** ideas that many people think are true but are in fact false.

¹⁸⁸**inheritance** [n] **1.** [uncountable, countable, usually singular] the process of receiving something such as a medical condition, physical characteristic or quality from parents, etc.; the condition, characteristic, etc. that is received; **2.** [countable, uncountable] the money or property that you receive from somebody when they die; the fact of receiving something when somebody dies; **3.** [countable, usually singular] a situation or tradition that you receive from a former owner or period of time.

¹⁸⁹**illuminate** [v] **1. illuminate something** to make something clearer or easier to understand, SYNONYM: **clarify**; **2. illuminate something** to shine light on something.

¹⁹⁰**illuminating** [a] helping to make something clear or easier to understand.

¹⁹¹**statistical** [a] connected with statistics.

¹⁹²**personality** [n] (plural **personalities**) **1.** [countable, uncountable] the various aspects of a person's character that combine to make them different from other people; **2.** [uncountable] the qualities of a person's character that make them interesting & attractive; **3.** [countable] a famous person, especially one who works in entertainment or sport, SYNONYM: **celebrity**; **4.** [countable] a person whose strong character makes them easy to notice; **5.** [uncountable] the qualities of a place or thing that make it interesting & different, SYNONYM: **character**.

¹⁹³**temperament** [n] **1.** [countable, uncountable] a person's or an animal's nature as shown in the way they behave or react to situations or people; **2.** [uncountable] the fact of tending to get emotional & excited very easily & behave in an unreasonable way.

¹⁹⁴**neuroscience** [n] [uncountable] the science that deals with the structure & function of the brain & the nervous system.

¹⁹⁵**behaviorist** [n] (*US English behaviorist*) (*psychology*) a scientist who studies or accepts the theory of behaviorism.

¹⁹⁶**powerfully** [adv] in a way that has a strong effect or people's feelings or thoughts.

¹⁹⁷**dream** [n] **1.** a series of images, events & feelings that happen in your mind while you are sleeping; **2. dream (of something/doing something)** a wish to have, do or be something, especially one that seems difficult to achieve; [v] **1.** [intransitive, transitive] to imagine & think about something that you would like to happen; **2.** [intransitive, transitive] to experience a series of images, events & feelings in your mind while you are sleeping.

¹⁹⁸**archetypes** [n] (*formal*) the most typical or perfect example of a particular kind of person or thing.

¹⁹⁹**persistence** [n] [uncountable] **1. persistence (of something)** the state of continuing to exist for a long period of time; **2.** the fact of continuing to do something despite difficulties or opposition.

²⁰⁰**conflict** [n] [countable, uncountable] **1.** a situation in which people, groups or countries are involved in a serious disagreement or argument; **2.** a violent situation or period of fighting between countries or groups of people; **3.** a situation in which there are opposing ideas, opinions, feelings or wishes; **conflict of interest(s)** [idiom] **1.** a situation in which somebody has a role or responsibility that may prevent them from treating another role or responsibility equally & fairly; **2.** a situation in which somebody's aims or needs are in opposition to the aims or needs of another person or group.

²⁰¹**defence** [n] (*US defense*) **1.** [countable, uncountable] support for somebody/something that has been criticized, OPPOSITE: **attack**; **2.** [uncountable, countable] the action of protecting somebody/something from attack, OPPOSITE: **attack**; **3.** [countable, uncountable] something that provides protection against attack from enemies, the weather, illness, etc.; **4.** [uncountable] military measures or resources for protecting a country from attack; **5.** [countable] a set of facts or arguments presented in court to support a person who has been accused of committing a crime, or who is being sued; **6. (the defence)** [singular + singular or plural verb] the lawyer or lawyers whose job is to represent in court a person who has been accused of committing a crime, or who is being sued.

²⁰²**rationalize** [v] (*British English also rationalise*) **1.** [transitive, intransitive] **rationalize (something)** to find or try to find a logical reason to explain why somebody thinks or behaves in a particular way; **2.** [transitive] **rationalize something** to make changes to a business, system, etc. in order to make it more efficient, especially by spending less money.

rationalization [n] (*British English also rationalisation*) [uncountable, countable].

²⁰³**outlier** [n] **1.** a person or thing that is different from or in a position away from others in the group; **2. (statistics)** a data point on a graph or in a set of results that is very much bigger or smaller than the next nearest data point.

²⁰⁴**clinical** [a] [only before noun] connected with the examination & treatment of patients & their illnesses.

²⁰⁵**banter** [n] [uncountable] friendly remarks & jokes; [v] [intransitive] **banter (with somebody)** to joke with somebody.

²⁰⁶**hinterland** [n] the areas of a country that are away from the coast, from the banks of a large river or from the main cities.

²⁰⁷**gutted** [a] [not before noun] (*British English, informal*) extremely sad or disappointed.

²⁰⁸**middle-class** [a] connected with the middle social class.

had art, some carved²⁰⁹ masks²¹⁰, & abstract²¹¹ portraits²¹², but they were overwhelmed²¹³ by a huge collection of original Socialist²¹⁴ Realist²¹⁵ paintings of Lenin & the early Communists²¹⁶ commissioned²¹⁷ by the USSR²¹⁸. Not long after the Soviet Union fell, & most of the world breathed a sigh²¹⁹ of relief²²⁰, Peterson began purchasing this propaganda²²¹ for a song online. Paintings lionizing²²² the Soviet revolutionary²²³ spirit²²⁴ completely filled every single wall, the ceilings, even the bathrooms. The paintings were not there because Jordan had any totalitarian²²⁵ sympathies²²⁶, but because he wanted

²⁰⁹**carve** [v] **1.** [transitive, intransitive] to make objects, patterns, etc. by cutting away material from a piece of wood or stone, or another hard material; **2.** [transitive] **carve something (on something)** to write something on a surface by cutting into it; **3.** [transitive, intransitive] to cut a large piece of cooked meat into smaller pieces for eating; **4.** [transitive, no passive] to work hard in order to have a successful career, reputation, etc.

²¹⁰**mask** [n] **1.** a covering for part or all of the face, worn to protect it or hide it; **2.** an object that fits over somebody's face & that is connected to a container of oxygen, used for helping them to breathe; **3.** [usually singular] a manner or an expression that hides somebody's true character or feelings; [v] **mask something** to hide a fact or feeling so that it cannot be easily seen or noticed.

²¹¹**abstract** [a] **1.** existing in thought or as an idea but not as a physical thing; **2.** based on general ideas & not on any particular real person, thing or situation; **3.** representing an idea, a quality or a state rather than a physical object; **4.** (of art) not representing people or things in a realistic way, but expressing the artist's ideas about them using shapes, colors & textures; [n] a short piece of writing containing the main ideas of a research article, book or speech, SYNONYM: **summary**; **in the abstract** [idioms] in a general way, without referring to a particular real person, thing or situation; [v] **1.** [transitive] **abstract something (from something)** to remove something from somewhere, SYNONYM: **extract**; **2.** [transitive, intransitive] **abstract (something) (from something)** to think about something generally or separately from something else.

²¹²**portrait** [n] **1.** **portrait (of somebody/something)** a painting, drawing or photograph of a person, especially of the head & shoulders; **2.** **portrait (of somebody/something)** a detailed description of somebody/something, SYNONYM: **depiction**.

²¹³**overwhelm** [v] [often passive] **1.** to be so bad or so great that a person, organization or system cannot deal with it; to give too much of a thing to a person or thing; **2.** to have such a strong emotional effect on somebody that it is difficult for them to resist or know how to react, SYNONYM: **overcome**; **3.** **overwhelm somebody** to defeat somebody completely.

²¹⁴**socialist** [a] [usually before noun] supporting socialism; [n].

²¹⁵**realist** [n] **1.** (*politics*) a person who believes that the subject matter of politics is political power, not matters of principle; **2.** a writer, artist, etc. whose work represents things as they are in real life; **3.** (*philosophy*) a person who believes that reality exists independently of how people view it; [a].

²¹⁶**communist** [n] **1.** a person who believes in or supports communism; **2.** (**Communist**) a member of a communist party; [a] (**Communist**) connected with communism.

²¹⁷**commission** [n] official group **1.** (often **Commission**) [countable] an official group of people who have been given responsibility to control something, or to find out about something, usually for the government; **money 2.** [uncountable, countable] an amount of money that is paid to somebody for selling goods & that increases with the amount of goods that are sold; **3.** [uncountable, singular] an amount of money that is charged by a bank, etc. for providing a particular service; **for art/music, etc. 4.** [countable] a formal request to somebody to design or make a piece of work such as a building or a painting; the fact of making such a request; **in armed forces 5.** [countable] the position of an officer in the armed forces, typically with the rank of lieutenant or higher; **of crime 6.** [uncountable] (*formal*) the act of doing something wrong or illegal; [v] **piece of art/music, etc. 1.** to officially ask somebody to write, make or create something or to do a task for you; **in armed forces 2.** [usually passive] to choose somebody as an officer in 1 of the armed forces.

²¹⁸**USSR** [abbr] (the former) Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

²¹⁹**sigh** [v] **1.** [intransitive] to take & then let out a long deep breath that can be heard, to show that you are disappointed, sad, tired, etc.; **2.** [transitive] + **speech** to say something with a sigh; **3.** [intransitive] (*literary*) (especially of the wind) to make a long sound like a sigh; [n] an act or the sound of sighing.

²²⁰**relief** [n] **1.** [uncountable, singular] the feeling of happiness that you have when something unpleasant stops or does not happen; **2.** [uncountable] the act of removing or reducing pain, anxiety, etc.; **3.** [uncountable] food, money, medicine, etc. that is given to help people in places where there has been a war or natural disaster, SYNONYM: **aid**; **4.** [uncountable] financial help given by the government to people who need it; **5.** [uncountable, singular] something that is interesting or enjoyable that replaces something boring, difficult or unpleasant for a short period of time; **6.** [uncountable] the quality of a particular situation, problem, etc. that makes it easier to notice than before; **7.** [uncountable] (*geography*) difference in height from the surrounding land; **8.** [uncountable, countable] a way of decorating wood, stone, etc. by cutting designs into the surface of it so that some parts stick out more than others; a design that is made in this way; **9.** [countable + singular or plural verb] a person or group of people that replaces others who have been on duty; **10.** [singular] **relief of ...** the act of freeing a town, etc. from an enemy army that has surrounded it.

²²¹**propaganda** [n] [uncountable] (*usually disapproving*) ideas or statements that may be false or give a false impression & that are used in order to gain support for a political leader, party, etc.

²²²**lionize** [v] (*British English also lionise*) (*formal*) **lionize somebody** to treat somebody as a famous or important person.

²²³**revolutionary** [a] **1.** [usually before noun] connected with political revolution; **2.** involving a great or complete change; [n] (plural **revolutionaries**) a person who starts or supports a revolution, especially a political one.

²²⁴**spirit** [n] **1.** [uncountable, countable] the part of a person that includes their mind, feelings & character rather than their body; **2.** [singular, uncountable] an attitude or way of thinking; **3.** [uncountable, singular] loyal feelings towards a group, team or society; **4.** [singular] **spirit (of something)** the typical or most important quality or mood of something; **5.** [uncountable] **spirit (of something)** the real or intended meaning or purpose of something; **6.** [uncountable] courage, determination or energy; **7.** [countable] **spirit (of somebody)** the part of a person that many people believe still exists after their body is dead; **8.** [countable] an imaginary creature with magic powers; **9.** [countable, usually plural] (*especially British English*) a strong alcoholic drink.

²²⁵**totalitarian** [a] (*disapproving*) (of a country or system of government) in which there is only 1 political party, which has complete power & control over the people.

²²⁶**sympathy** [n] (plural **sympathies**) **1.** [uncountable, countable, usually plural] **sympathy (for somebody)** the feeling of being sorry for somebody; showing that you understand & care about somebody's problems; **2.** [countable, usually plural, uncountable] the act of showing support for or approval of an idea, a cause, an organization, etc..

to remind himself of something he knew he & everyone would rather forget: that hundreds of millions were murdered²²⁷ in the name of utopia²²⁸.

It took getting used to, this semi-haunted house “decorated” by a delusion²²⁹ that had practically²³⁰ destroyed²³¹ mankind²³². But it was eased²³³ by his wonderful & unique²³⁴ spouse²³⁵, Tammy, who was all in, who embraced & encouraged²³⁶ this unusual need for expression! These paintings provided a visitor with the 1st window onto the full extent of Jordan’s concern about our human capacity for evil in the name of good²³⁷, & the psychological²³⁸ mystery²³⁹ of self-deception²⁴⁰ (how can a person deceive²⁴¹ himself & get away with²⁴² it?) – an interest we share. & then there were also the hours we’d spend discussing what I might call a lesser problem (lesser because rarer), the

human capacity for evil for the sake of evil, the joy some people take in destroying others, captured famously by the 17th-century English poet John Milton in *Paradise Lost*.

& so we’d chat & have our tea in his kitchen-underworld, walled by this odd²⁴³ art collection, a visual²⁴⁴ marker²⁴⁵ of his earnest²⁴⁶ quest²⁴⁷ to move beyond²⁴⁸ simplistic²⁴⁹ ideology²⁵⁰, left or right, & not repeat mistakes of the past. After a while, there was nothing peculiar²⁵¹ about taking tea in the kitchen, discussing family issues, one’s latest reading, with those ominous²⁵² pictures hovering. It was just living in the world as it was, or in some places, is.

²²⁷**murder** [v] **murder somebody** to kill somebody deliberately & illegally.

²²⁸**utopia** [n] (also **Utopia**) [countable, uncountable] an imaginary place or state in which everything is perfect.

²²⁹**delusion** [n] **1.** [countable] a false belief or opinion about yourself or your situation, especially as a sign of mental illness; **2.** [uncountable] the act of believing or making yourself believe something that is not true.

²³⁰**practically** [adv] **1.** almost; very nearly, SYNONYM: **virtually** **2.** in a realistic or sensible way; in real situations.

²³¹**destroy** [v] **destroy something** to damage something so badly that it no longer exists or can no longer be used.

²³²**mankind** [n] [uncountable] all humans, considered as 1 large group; the human race.

²³³**ease** [v] **1.** [intransitive, transitive] to become less unpleasant, painful, severe, etc.; **2.** [transitive] **ease something** to make something easier, SYNONYM: **facilitate**; **3.** [transitive] **ease somebody/something + adv./prep.** to slowly & carefully make somebody/something reach a particular state or condition; **4.** [intransitive, transitive] to become lower in price or value; to make something lower in price or value.

²³⁴**unique** [a] **1.** being the only one of their/its kind; different from everyone or everything else. In general English, **unique** is sometimes used after a word such as ‘very’ or ‘rather’, to suggest that something is very or rather unusual or special: *This is a very unique case.* This use is best avoided in academic writing; **2. unique to somebody/something** involving 1 particular person, place or thing.

²³⁵**spouse** [n] (*formal or law*) a husband or wife.

²³⁶**encourage** [v] **1.** to make something more likely to happen or develop, OPPOSITE: **discourage**; **2.** to persuade somebody to do something by making it easier for them & making them believe it is a good thing to do, OPPOSITE: **discourage**; **3. encourage somebody** to give somebody support or hope, OPPOSITE: **discourage**.

²³⁷**capacity** [n] (plural **capacities**) **1.** [countable, uncountable] the ability to understand or to do something; **2.** [uncountable, countable, usually singular] the number of things or people that a container or space can hold; **3.** [singular, uncountable] the quantity that a factory, machine, etc. can produce; **4.** [countable, usually singular] the official position or function that somebody has, SYNONYM: **role**; **5.**

²³⁸**psychological** [a] **1.** [usually before noun] connected with a person’s mind & the way it works; **2.** [only before noun] connected with the study of psychology.

²³⁹**mystery** [n] (plural **mysteries**) **1.** [countable] something that is difficult or impossible to understand or to explain; **2.** [uncountable] the quality of being difficult or impossible to understand or to explain, especially when this makes somebody/something seem interesting & exciting; **3.** [countable] a story, film or play in which crimes & strange events are only explained at the end; **4. (mysteries)** [plural] **mystery (of something)** the skills or knowledge needed for a particular activity & regarded as too difficult to understand for those without such skills or knowledge; **5.** [countable] **mystery (of somebody/something)** a religious belief that cannot be explained or proved in a scientific way.

²⁴⁰**self-deception** [n] [uncountable] the act of making yourself believe something that you know is not true.

²⁴¹**deceive** [v] [transitive] **1. deceive somebody** to deliberately make somebody believe something that is not true; **2. deceive somebody/something** (of a thing) to make somebody have a false idea about somebody/something.

²⁴²**get away with (doing) something** [idiom] to do something wrong & not be punished for it.

²⁴³**odd** [a] **1.** (no comparative or superlative) (of numbers) that cannot be divided exactly by the number 2, OPPOSITE: **even**; **2.** strange or unusual; **3. (the odd)** [only before noun] (no comparative or superlative) happening or appearing occasionally; not every regular or frequent, SYNONYM: **occasional**; **4.** [only before noun] (no comparative or superlative) of no particular type of size; various; **5.** [only before noun] available; that somebody can use, SYNONYM: **spare**; **6.** (no comparative or superlative; usually placed immediately after a number) (*informal*) approximately or a little more than the number mentioned.

²⁴⁴**visual** [a] of or connected with seeing or sight.

²⁴⁵**marker** [n] **1.** a feature or sign that shows that something exists or what it is like; **2. (biochemistry)** 1 of 2 or more forms of a gene that can be used to identify a chromosome or the location of other genes.

²⁴⁶**earnest** [a] very serious & sincere; **in earnest** [idiom] more seriously & with more force or effort than before; very serious & sincere about what you are saying & about your intentions; in a way that shows that you are serious.

²⁴⁷**quest** [n] a long or difficult search for something, especially for a quality such as knowledge or truth.

²⁴⁸**beyond** [prep] **1.** on or to the further side of something; **2.** more developed than something; reaching further than something; **3.** used to say that something is not impossible; **4.** more than a particular amount; **5.** later than a particular time; **6.** too far or too advanced for somebody/something; [adv] **1. (&) beyond** on the other side; further on; **2. (&) beyond** afterwards or later.

²⁴⁹**simplistic** [a] (*disapproving*) treating complicated issues & problems as if they were much simpler than they really are.

²⁵⁰**ideology** [n] (plural **ideologies**) [countable, uncountable] (*sometimes disapproving*) a set of ideas & beliefs that an economic or political system is based on, or that influences the way a person or group behaves. The term **ideology** is sometimes used in a disapproving way to suggest a set of beliefs that are too fixed or not realistic or fair.

²⁵¹**peculiar** [a] belonging to or connected with 1 particular place, situation, person, etc., & not others.

²⁵²**ominous** [a] suggesting that something bad is going to happen in the future, SYNONYM: **foreboding**.

In Jordan's 1st & only book before this one, *Maps of Meaning*, he shares his profound²⁵³ insights²⁵⁴ into universal²⁵⁵ themes²⁵⁶ of world mythology, & explains how all cultures have created stories to help us grapple²⁵⁷ with, & ultimately map, the chaos into which we are thrown at birth; this chaos is everything that is unknown to us, & any unexplored²⁵⁸ territory²⁵⁹ that we must traverse²⁶⁰, be it in the world outside or th psyche²⁶¹ within.

Combining evolution²⁶², the neuroscience of emotion²⁶³, some of the best of Jung, some of Freud, much of the great works of NIETZSCHE, DOSTOEVSKY, SOLZHENITSYN, ELIADE, NEUMANN, PIAGET, FRYE & FRANKL, *Maps of Meaning*, published nearly 2 decades ago, shows Jordan's wide-ranging approach to understanding how human beings & the human brain deal with the archetypal²⁶⁴ situation that arises whenever we, in our daily lives, must face something we do not understand. The brilliance²⁶⁵ of the book is in his demonstration²⁶⁶ of how rooted²⁶⁷ this situation is in evolution, our DNA, our brains & our most ancient stories. & he shows that these stories have survived²⁶⁸ because they still provide guidance²⁶⁹ in dealing with uncertainty²⁷⁰, & the unavoidable²⁷¹ unknown²⁷².

1 of the many virtues²⁷³ of the book you are reading now is that it provides an entry point into *Maps of Meaning*, which is a highly complex work because Jordan was working out his approach to psychology as he wrote it. But it was foundational²⁷⁴, because no matter how different our genes or life experiences may be, or how differently our plastic brains are wired²⁷⁵ by our experience, we all have to deal with the unknown, & we all attempt to move from chaos to order. & this is why many of the rules in this book, being based on *Maps of Meaning*, have an element of universality²⁷⁶ to them.

²⁵³**profound** [a] **1.** very great; felt or experienced very strongly; **2.** showing great knowledge or understanding; **3.** needing a lot of study or thought; **4.** (*medical*) very serious; complete.

²⁵⁴**insight** [n] **1.** [countable, uncountable] an understanding of a particular situation or thing; **2.** [uncountable] the ability to see & understand the truth about the people or situations.

²⁵⁵**universal** [a] **1.** done by or involving all the people in the world or in a particular group; **2.** true or right at all times & in all places.

²⁵⁶**theme** [n] the subject of a talk, piece of writing, exhibition, etc.; an idea that keeps returning in a piece of research or a work of art or literature.

²⁵⁷**grapple** [v] **1.** [intransitive, transitive] to take a strong hold of somebody/something & struggle with them; **2.** [intransitive] to try hard to find a solution to a problem.

²⁵⁸**unexplored** [a] **1.** (of a country or an area of land) that no one has investigated or put on a map; that has not been explored; **2.** (of an area of activity or thought) that has not yet been examined or discussed thoroughly.

²⁵⁹**territory** [n] (plural **territories**) **1.** [uncountable, countable] land that is under the control of a particular country or ruler; **2.** [countable, uncountable] an area that an animal or group of animals considers as its own & defends against others who try to enter it; **3.** [uncountable, countable] an area of knowledge, activity or experience; **4.** [countable] an area of a town, country, etc. that somebody has particular rights in or responsibility for in their work or another activity; **5.** [uncountable] a particular type of land; **6.** (**Territory**) [countable] a country or an area that is part of the US, Australia or Canada but is not a state or province.

²⁶⁰**traverse** [v] (*formal*) **traverse something** to cross an area of land or water; [n] (*specialist*) (in mountain climbing) an act of moving sideways across a steep slope, not climbing up or down it; a place where this is possible or necessary.

²⁶¹**psyche** [n] the mind; your deepest feelings & attitudes.

²⁶²**evolution** [n] [uncountable] **1.** (*biology*) the gradual development of living things over many years as they adapt to changes in their environment; **2.** the gradual development of something.

²⁶³**emotion** [n] **1.** [countable, uncountable] a strong feeling such as love, fear or anger; these feelings considered together; **2.** [uncountable] the part of a person's nature that consists of feelings rather than thought or knowledge.

²⁶⁴**archetypal** [a] having all the important qualities that make somebody/something a typical example of a particular kind of person or thing.

²⁶⁵**brilliance** [n] [uncountable] **1.** the quality of being extremely impressive, intelligent or skillful; **2.** (*formal*) (of light or colors) the quality of being very bright.

²⁶⁶**demonstration** [n] **1.** [countable, uncountable] **demonstration (of something)** an act of giving proof or evidence for something; **2.** [countable] a public meeting or march at which people show that they are protesting against or supporting somebody/something; **3.** [countable] an act of showing or explaining how something works or is done.

²⁶⁷**rooted** [a] **1.** **rooted in something** developing from or being strongly influenced by something; **2.** **rooted in something** fixed in 1 place; not moving or changing.

²⁶⁸**survive** [v] **1.** [intransitive] to continue to live or exist; **2.** [transitive] to continue to live or exist despite a dangerous event or time; **3.** [transitive] **survive somebody/something** to live or exist longer than somebody/something.

²⁶⁹**guidance** [n] [uncountable] **1.** help or advice that is given to somebody, especially by somebody in authority; **2.** the process of controlling the direction or position of something using special equipment.

²⁷⁰**uncertainty** [n] (plural **uncertainties**) **1.** [uncountable] the state of not knowing or of not being known exactly; the state of being uncertain; **2.** [countable, usually plural] something that you cannot be sure about; a situation that causes you to be uncertain.

²⁷¹**unavoidable** [a] impossible to avoid or prevent, SYNONYM: **inevitable**, OPPOSITE: **avoidable**.

²⁷²**unknown** [a] **1.** not known or identified; **2.** (of people) not famous or well known; **3.** never happening or existing; [n] **1.** (**the unknown**) [singular] places or things that are not known about; **2.** [countable] a person who is not well known; **3.** [countable] a fact or an influence that is not known; **4.** [countable] (*mathematics*) a quantity that does not have a known value.

²⁷³**virtue** [n] **1.** [countable, uncountable] **virtue (of something)** an attractive or useful quality, SYNONYM: **advantage**; **2.** [countable] a particular good quality or habit; **3.** [uncountable] behavior or attitudes that show high moral standards; **by/in virtue of (doing) something** (*formal*) because or as a result of something.

²⁷⁴**foundation** [n] **1.** [countable, uncountable] a principle, an idea or a fact that something is based on & that it grows from; **2.** [countable] an organization that is established to provide money for a particular purpose, e.g. for scientific research or charity; **3.** [uncountable] the act of starting a new institution or organization, SYNONYM: **establishment**; **4.** [countable, usually plural] a layer of stone, concrete, etc. that forms the solid underground base of a building; **5.** [uncountable] a skin-colored cream that is put on the face under other make-up.

²⁷⁵**wired** [a] **1.** connected to a device or computer network by wires; **2.** (of a glass, material, etc.) containing wires that make it strong or stiff; **3.** (*informal*) excited or nervous; not relaxed; **4.** (*informal, especially North American English*) under the influence of alcohol or an illegal drug.

²⁷⁶**universality** [n] **1.** the fact of being done by or involving all the people in the world or in a particular group; **2.** the fact of being true or right at all times & in all places.

Maps of Meaning was sparked²⁷⁷ by Jordan's agonized²⁷⁸ awareness²⁷⁹, as a teenager growing up in the midst²⁸⁰ of the Cold War, that much of mankind seemed on the verge²⁸¹ of blowing up the planet to defend their various²⁸² identities²⁸³. He felt he had to understand how it could be that people would sacrifice²⁸⁴ everything for an "identity," whatever that was. & he felt he had to understand the ideologies²⁸⁵ that drove totalitarian regimes to a variant²⁸⁶ of that same behavior: killing their own citizens²⁸⁷. In *Maps of Meaning*, & again in this book, 1 of the matters he cautions²⁸⁸ readers to be most wary²⁸⁹ of is ideology, no matter who is peddling²⁹⁰ it or to what end.

Ideologies are simple ideas, disguised²⁹¹ as science or philosophy, that purport²⁹² to explain²⁹³ the complexity²⁹⁴ of the world & offer remedies²⁹⁵ that will perfect²⁹⁶ it. Ideologues²⁹⁷ are people who pretend²⁹⁸ they know how to "make the world a better place" before they've taken care of their own chaos within. (The warrior²⁹⁹ identity that their ideology gives them covers over that chaos.) That's hubris³⁰⁰, of course, & 1 of the most important themes of this book, is "set your house in order" 1st, & Jordan provides practical advice on how to do this.

²⁷⁷**spark** [v] to cause something to start or develop, especially suddenly; [n] **1.** a small flash of light produced by an electric current; **2.** a very small burning piece of material that is produced by something that is burning or by hitting 2 hard substances together; **3.** an action or event that causes something important to develop, especially trouble or violence; **4.** [usually singular] **spark of something** a small amount of a particular quality or feeling.

²⁷⁸**agonized** [a] (*British English also agonised*) suffering or expressing severe pain or worry.

²⁷⁹**awareness** [n] [uncountable, singular] **1.** the fact of knowing that something is true or exists; **2.** concern or interest in a particular situation or development.

²⁸⁰**midst** [n] [singular] used after a preposition (*formal*) the middle part of something, SYNONYM: **middle**.

²⁸¹**on the verge of (doing) something** [idiom] very near to the moment when something happens or when somebody does something.

²⁸²**various** [a] several different.

²⁸³**identity** [n] (plural **identities**) **1.** [countable, uncountable] the characteristics that make a person or thing who or what they are & make them different from others; **2.** [countable, uncountable] (abbr. **ID**) **identity (of somebody/something)** the fact of being who or what a person or thing is; **3.** [uncountable] the state of being the same as somebody/something; the feeling of having a close association or connection with somebody/something; **4.** [countable] (*mathematics*) an equation that is true for all possible values of the letters in the equation, e.g., $(x + 1)^2 = x^2 + 2x + 1$.

²⁸⁴**sacrifice** [n] **1.** [countable, uncountable] the fact of giving up something important or valuable to you in order to get or do something that seems more important; something that you give up in this way; **2.** [countable, uncountable] the act of offering something to a god, especially an animal that has been killed in a special way; an animal, etc. that is offered in this way; [v] **1.** [transitive] to give up something that is important or valuable to you in order to get or do something that seems more important for yourself or for another person; **2.** [transitive, intransitive] to kill an animal or a person & offer/them to a god, in order to please the god.

²⁸⁵**ideology** [n] (plural **ideologies**) [countable, uncountable] (*sometimes disapproving*) a set of ideas & beliefs that an economic or political system is based on, or that influences the way a person or group behaves. The term **ideology** is sometimes used in a disapproving way to suggest a set of beliefs that are too fixed or not realistic or fair.

²⁸⁶**variant** [n] a thing that is a slightly different form or type of something else, SYNONYM: **variation**.

²⁸⁷**citizen** [n] **1.** a person who has the legal right to belong to a particular country; **2.** a person who lives in a particular place.

²⁸⁸**caution** [n] [uncountable] **1.** care that you take in order to avoid mistakes or danger; **2.** a warning or a piece of advice about a possible danger or risk.

²⁸⁹**wary** [a] (**warier**, no superlative) careful when dealing with somebody/something because you think that there may be a danger or problem, SYNONYM: **cautious**.

²⁹⁰**peddle** [v] **1.** **peddle something** to try to sell goods by going from house to house or from place to place; **2.** **peddle something** (*usually disapproving*) to spread an idea or story in order to get people to accept it.

²⁹¹**disguise** [v] **1.** to hide the true nature of something so that it cannot be recognized, SYNONYM: **conceal**; **2.** **disguise somebody/yourself (as somebody/something)** to change your appearance so that people cannot recognize you.

²⁹²**purport** [v] **purport to be/have/do something** (*formal*) to claim to be, have or do something, when this may not be true.

²⁹³**explain** [v] **1.** [transitive, intransitive] to tell somebody about something in a way that makes it easy to understand; **2.** [intransitive, transitive] to give a reason for something; to be a reason for something.

²⁹⁴**complexity** [n] **1.** [uncountable] the state of being formed of many parts; the state of being difficult to understand; **2.** (**complexities**) [plural] **complexity of something** the features of a problem or situation that are difficult to understand.

²⁹⁵**remedy** [n] (plural **remedies**) **1.** a way of dealing with or improving an unpleasant or difficult situation, SYNONYM: **solution**; **2.** a treatment or medicine to cure a disease or to reduce pain that is not very serious; **3.** (*law*) a way of dealing with a problem, using the processes of the law, SYNONYM: **redress**; [v] **remedy something** to correct or improve something.

²⁹⁶**perfect** [a] **1.** having everything that is necessary; complete & without faults or weaknesses; **2.** completely exact or accurate; SYNONYM: **exact**; **3.** as good as it is possible to be; **4.** very good of its kind; **5.** **perfect for somebody/something** exactly right for somebody/something, SYNONYM: **ideal**; **6.** (*grammar*) connected with the form of a verb that in English consists of part of the verb *have* with the past participle of the main verb, used to express actions completed by the present or a particular point in the past or future; **in an ideal/a perfect world** [idiom] used to say that something is what you would like to happen or what should happen, but you know it cannot; [v] **perfect something** to develop something so that it becomes perfect or as good as possible; [n] (**the perfect**) (also **the perfect tense**) [singular] (*grammar*) the form of a verb that expresses actions completed by the present or a particular point in the past or future, formed in English with part of the verb *have* & the past participle of the main verb.

²⁹⁷**ideologue** [n] (also **ideologist**) (*formal, sometimes disapproving*) a person whose actions are influenced by belief in a set of principles (= by an ideology).

²⁹⁸**pretend** [v] **1.** to behave in a particular way, in order to make other people believe something that is not true; **2.** (usually used in negative sentences & questions) to claim to be, do or have something, especially when this is not true.

²⁹⁹**warrior** [n] (*formal*) (especially in the past) a brave or experienced soldier or fighter.

³⁰⁰**hubris** [n] [uncountable] (*literary*) the fact of being too proud. In literature, a character with this quality ignores warnings & laws & this usually results in their downfall & death.

Ideologies are substitutes³⁰¹ for true knowledge, & ideologues are always dangerous when they come to power³⁰², because a simple-minded³⁰³ I-know-it-all approach is no match for the complexity of existence. Furthermore, when their social contraptions³⁰⁴ fail to fly, ideologues blame³⁰⁵ not themselves but all who see through the simplifications³⁰⁶. Another great U of T professor, Lewis Feuer, in his book *Ideology & the Ideologists*, observed that ideologies retool³⁰⁷ the very religious³⁰⁸ stories they purport to have supplanted³⁰⁹, but eliminate³¹⁰ the narrative³¹¹ & psychological richness³¹². Communism borrowed from the story of the Children of Israel in Egypt, with an enslaved³¹³ class, rich persecutors³¹⁴, a leader, like Lenin, who goes abroad, lives among the enslavers, & then leads the enslaved to the promised³¹⁵ land (the utopia; the dictatorship³¹⁶ of the proletariat³¹⁷).

To understand ideology, Jordan read extensively³¹⁸ about not only the Soviet gulag³¹⁹, but also the Holocaust³²⁰ & the rise of Nazism³²¹. I had never before met a person, born Christian & of my generation, who was so utterly³²² tormented³²³ by what happened in Europe to the Jews, & who had worked so hard to understand how it could have occurred. I too had studied this in depth. My own father survived Auschwitz³²⁴. My grandmother was middle-aged when she stood face to face with Dr. Josef Mengele, the Nazi physician who conducted unspeakably³²⁵ cruel³²⁶ experiments on his victims, & she

³⁰¹**substitute** [v] [intransitive, transitive] to take the place of somebody/something else; to use somebody/something instead of somebody/something else; [n] a person or thing that you use or have instead of the usual one.

³⁰²**power** [n] **1.** [uncountable] the ability to control people or things; **2.** [uncountable] political control of a country or an area; **3.** [uncountable] (**powers** plural) (in people) the ability or opportunity to do something or to act in a particular way; **4.** [uncountable, countable, usually plural] the right or authority of a person or group to do something; **5.** [countable] a country with a lot of influence in world affairs; **6.** [uncountable] (in compounds) strength or influence in a particular area of activity; **7.** [uncountable] the influence of a particular thing or group within society; **8.** [uncountable] **power (of something/somebody)** the physical strength of something/somebody; **9.** [uncountable] **power (of something)** the quality of being effective or having a strong effect on people's feelings or thoughts; **10.** [uncountable] energy that can be collected & used to operate a machine, to make electricity, etc.; **11.** [countable, uncountable] **power (of something)** (*mathematics*) the number of times that an amount is to be multiplied by itself.

³⁰³**simple-minded** [a] (*disapproving*) not intelligent; not understanding how complicated things are.

³⁰⁴**contraption** [n] a machine or piece of equipment that looks strange or complicated & possibly does not work well.

³⁰⁵**blame** [v] to think or say that somebody/something is responsible for something bad; **be to blame (for something)** [idiom] to be responsible for something bad; [n] [uncountable] responsibility for doing something badly or wrongly; saying that somebody/something is responsible for something.

³⁰⁶**simplification** [n] **1.** [uncountable] **simplification (of something)** the process of making something less complicated, or easier to do or understand; **2.** [countable] a change that makes a problem, statement, system, etc. less complicated or easier to understand or do.

³⁰⁷**retool** [v] **1.** [transitive, intransitive] **retool (something)** to replace or change the machines or equipment in a factory so that it can produce new or better goods; **2.** [transitive] **retool something** (*North American English, informal*) to organize something in a new or different way.

³⁰⁸**religious** [a] **1.** [only before noun] connected with religion or with a particular religion; **2.** (of a person) believing strongly in the existence of a god or gods.

³⁰⁹**supplant** [v] (*formal*) **supplant somebody/something** to take the place of somebody/something (especially somebody/something older or less modern), SYNONYM: **replace**.

³¹⁰**eliminate** [v] **1.** to remove or get rid of something/somebody; **2.** **eliminate somebody** to kill somebody, especially an enemy or opponent; **3.** **eliminate something** (*mathematics*) to remove a variable from an equation, typically by substituting another which is shown by another equation to have the same value; **4.** **eliminate something** (*chemistry*) to produce a simple substance such as water in addition to a more complex substance as a result of a chemical reaction involving larger organic molecules.

³¹¹**narrative** [n] **1.** [countable] a description of events, especially in a novel, SYNONYM: **story**; **2.** [uncountable] the act, process or skill of telling a story; **3.** [uncountable] the part of a work of literature that is narrated, as opposed to dialogue; **4.** [countable] a way of presenting a particular situation or process so that it makes clear or follows a set of aims or values; [a] [only before noun] connected with the act, process or skill of telling a story.

³¹²**richness** [n] [uncountable] the state of being rich in something, such as a variety of types or interesting qualities.

³¹³**enslave** [v] [usually passive] **1.** **enslave somebody** to make somebody a slave; **2.** **enslave somebody/something (to something)** [usually passive] to make somebody/something completely depending on something so that they cannot manage without it.

³¹⁴**persecutor** [n] a person who treats another person or group of people in a cruel & unfair way.

³¹⁵**promise** [n] **1.** [countable] a statement in which you say that you will definitely do something, or that something will definitely happen; **2.** [uncountable] the quality of being likely to be excellent or successful, SYNONYM: **potential**; **3.** [uncountable, singular] a sign or a reason for hope that something may happen, especially something good; [v] **1.** [intransitive, transitive] to tell somebody that you will definitely do something, or that something will definitely happen; **2.** [transitive] to make something seem likely to happen; to show signs of something.

³¹⁶**dictatorship** [n] **1.** [countable, uncountable] government by a dictator; **2.** [countable] a country that is ruled by a dictator.

³¹⁷**the proletariat** [n] [singular + singular or plural verb] (*specialist*) (used especially when talking about the past) the class of ordinary people who earn money by working, especially those who do not own any property.

³¹⁸**extensively** [adv] **1.** in a way that includes or deals with a wide range of information; **2.** in a way that covers a large area; **3.** to a great extent; in a wide range of ways.

³¹⁹**Gulag** [n] **1. the Gulag** [singular] a system of prison labor camps in the Soviet Union from 1930–1955, where many people died; **2. gulag** [countable] any political labor camp.

³²⁰**holocaust** [n] **1.** [countable] a situation in which many things are destroyed & many people killed, especially because of a war or a fire; **2. the Holocaust** [singular] the killing of millions of Jews by the German Nazi government in the period 1941–5.

³²¹**Nazism** [n] [uncountable] the policies & beliefs of the National Socialist party which controlled Germany from 1933–1945.

³²²**utter** [a] [only before noun] used to emphasize how complete something is, SYNONYM: **total**.

utterly [adv].

³²³**torment** [n] [uncountable, countable] (*formal*) extreme pain, especially mental pain; a person or thing that causes this, SYNONYM: **anguish**.

³²⁴See, e.g., [Wikipedia/Auschwitz concentration camp](#).

³²⁵**unspeakably** [adv] (*literary, usually disapproving*) in a way that cannot be described in words, usually because it is so bad, SYNONYM: **indescribably**.

³²⁶**cruel** [a] (**crueler, cruelest**) **1.** having a desire to cause pain & suffering, OPPOSITE: **kind**; **2.** causing pain or suffering, SYNONYM: **harsh**.

survived Auschwitz by disobeying his order to join the line with the elderly, the grey & the weak, & instead slipping into a line with younger people. She avoided the gas chambers³²⁷ a 2nd time by trading food for hair dye³²⁸ so she wouldn't be murdered for looking too old. My grandfather, her husband, survived the Mauthausen concentration³²⁹ camp³³⁰, but choked³³¹ to death on the 1st piece of solid³³² food he was given, just before liberation³³³ day. I relate³³⁴ this, because years after we became friends, when Jordan would take a classical liberal³³⁵ stand for free speech, he would be accused³³⁶ by left-wing³³⁷ extremists³³⁸ as being a right-wing³³⁹ bigot³⁴⁰.

Let me say, with all the moderation³⁴¹ I can summon³⁴²: *at best*, those accusers³⁴³ have simply not done their due³⁴⁴ diligence³⁴⁵. I have; with a family history such as mine, one develops not only radar³⁴⁶, but underwater³⁴⁷ sonar³⁴⁸ for right-wing bigotry³⁴⁹; but even more important, one learns to recognize the kind of person with the comprehension³⁵⁰, tools, good will & courage³⁵¹ to combat³⁵² it, & JORDAN PETERSON is *that* person.

³²⁷**chamber** [n] **1.** [countable] a space inside the body, a plant, a machine, etc. which is separated from the rest; **2.** [countable] (in compounds) a room used for the particular purpose that is mentioned; **3.** [countable] a large room in a public building that is used for formal meetings; **4.** [countable + singular or plural verb] 1 of the parts of a parliament; the people who belong to that part.

³²⁸**dye** [v] to change the color of something, especially by using a special liquid or substance; [n] [countable, uncountable] a substance that is used to change the color of things such as cloth or hair.

³²⁹**concentration** [n] **1.** [countable, uncountable] the amount of a substance in a liquid or in another substance; **2.** [countable] **concentration (of something)** a lot of something in 1 place; **3.** [uncountable] the process of people directing effort & attention on a particular thing; **4.** [uncountable] the ability to direct all your effort & attention on 1 thing, without thinking of other things.

³³⁰**concentration camp** [n] a type of prison, often consisting of a number of buildings inside a fence, where political prisoners, etc. are kept in extremely bad conditions.

³³¹**choke** [v] **1.** [intransitive, transitive] to be unable to breathe because the passage to your lungs is blocked or you cannot get enough air; to make somebody unable to breathe; **2.** [transitive] **choke somebody** to make somebody stop breathing by pressing their throat, especially with your fingers, SYNONYM: **strangle**; **3.** [intransitive, transitive] to be unable to speak normally especially because of strong emotion; to make somebody feel too emotional to speak normally; **4.** [transitive, usually passive] to block or fill a passage, space, etc. so that movement is difficult; **5.** [intransitive] (*informal*) to fail at something, e.g. because you are nervous.

³³²**solid** [a] [usually before noun] **1.** not in the form of a liquid or gas; **2.** hard or firm, with a surface that does not move when pressed; **3.** having no holes or empty spaces inside; **4.** having a strong basis; reliable; **5.** (*specialist*) having a shape with length; width & height; **6.** [only before noun] made completely of the material mentioned; **7.** (of a line or color) without spaces; [n] **1.** [countable] a substance that is not a liquid or a gas; **2.** [countable] (*geometry*) a shape that has length, width & height; **3.** (**solids**) [plural] food that is not liquid.

³³³**liberation** [n] **1.** [uncountable] the act of freeing a country or a person from the control of somebody else; **2.** [uncountable] the act of freeing somebody from something that limits their ability to do things or enjoy life; freedom from these limits; **3.** [uncountable, singular] **liberation (of something)** (*chemistry, physics*) the release of gas, energy, etc. as a result of a chemical reaction or physical process.

³³⁴**relate** [v] **1.** to show or make a connection between 2 or more things, SYNONYM: **connect**; **2.** to give a spoken or written report of something; to tell a story; **relate to something/somebody** [phrasal verb] **1.** to be connected with somebody/something; to refer to something/somebody; **2.** to be able to understand & have sympathy with somebody/something.

³³⁵**liberal** [a] **1.** willing to understand & respect other people's behavior & opinions, especially when they are different from your own; believing people should be able to choose how they behave; **2.** wanting or allowing a lot of political & economic freedom & supporting gradual social, political or religious change; **3.** (**Liberal**) connected with the British Liberal Party in the past, or of a Liberal Party in another country; **4.** (of education) concerned with increasing somebody's general knowledge & experience rather than particular skills; **5.** not completely accurate or exact; [n] **1.** a person who supports political, social & religious change; **2.** a person who understands & respects other people's opinions & behavior, especially when they are different from their own; **3.** (**Liberal**) a member of the British Liberal Party in the past, or of a Liberal Party in another country.

³³⁶**accuse** [v] **1.** to say formally that somebody has committed a crime so there can be a trial in court; **2.** to claim that somebody has done something wrong.

³³⁷**left-wing** [a] strongly supporting the ideas of socialism.

³³⁸**extremist** [n] (*usually disapproving*) a person whose opinions, especially about religion or politics, are extreme, & who may do things that are violent, illegal, etc. for what they believe; [a] [usually before noun].

³³⁹**right-wing** [a] strongly supporting the capitalist system, OPPOSITE: **left-wing**.

³⁴⁰**bigot** [n] a person who has very strong, unreasonable beliefs or opinions about race, religion or politics & who will not listen to or accept the opinions of anyone who disagrees.

³⁴¹**moderation** [n] [uncountable] the quality of being reasonable & not extreme.

³⁴²**summon** [v] **1.** to order somebody to appear in court; **2.** **summon somebody (to something) (to do something)** to order somebody to come to you; **3.** **summon something** to arrange an official meeting, SYNONYM: **convene**; **4.** **summon something** to call for or try to obtain something; **5.** **summon something (up)** to make an effort to produce a particular quality in yourself, especially when you find it difficult; **summon something up** [phrasal verb] to make a feeling, an idea, a memory, etc. come into your mind, SYNONYM: **evoke**.

³⁴³**accuser** [n] a person who says that somebody has done something wrong or is guilty of something.

³⁴⁴**due** [a] **1.** [not before noun] caused by somebody/something; **2.** [only before noun] suitable or right in the circumstances; **3.** [not before noun] arranged or expected; **4.** [not usually before noun] when a sum of money is due, it must be paid immediately; **5.** [not before noun] **due (to somebody)** owed to somebody as a debt, because it is their right or because they have done something to deserve it; [n] **1.** (**your/somebody's/something's due**) [uncountable] something that should be given to somebody/something by right; **2.** (**dues** [plural] charges, e.g. to be a member of a club.)

³⁴⁵**diligence** [n] [uncountable] (*formal*) careful work or great effort.

³⁴⁶**radar** [n] [uncountable] a system that uses radio waves to find the position & movement of objects, e.g. planes & ships, when they cannot be seen.

³⁴⁷**underwater** [adv] below the surface or water.

³⁴⁸**sonar** [n] [uncountable] equipment or a system of finding objects underwater using sound waves.

³⁴⁹**bigotry** [n] [uncountable] the state of feeling, or the act of expressing, strong, unreasonable beliefs or opinions.

³⁵⁰**comprehension** [n] [uncountable] the ability to understand.

³⁵¹**courage** [n] [uncountable] the ability to do something dangerous, or to face pain or opposition, without showing fear, SYNONYM: **bravery**.

³⁵²**combat** [n] [uncountable, countable] fighting or a fight, especially during a time of war; [v] **combat something** to stop something unpleasant or harmful from happening or from getting worse.

My own dissatisfaction³⁵³ with modern political science's attempts to understand the rise of Nazism, totalitarianism³⁵⁴ & prejudice³⁵⁵ was a major³⁵⁶ factor³⁵⁷ in my decision to supplement³⁵⁸ my studies of political science with the study of the unconscious^{359 360}, projection³⁶¹, psychoanalysis, the regressive³⁶² potential³⁶³ of group psychology, psychiatry³⁶⁴ & the brain. Jordan switched out of political science for similar reasons. With these important parallel³⁶⁵ interests, we didn't always agree on "the answers" (thank God), but we almost always agreed on the questions.

Our friendship wasn't all doom³⁶⁶ & gloom^{367 368}. I have made a habit³⁶⁹ of attending my fellow professors' classes at our university, & so attended his, which were always packed, & I saw what now millions have seen online: a brilliant, often dazzling³⁷⁰ public speaker who was at his best riffing³⁷¹ like a jazz³⁷² artist³⁷³; at times he resembled³⁷⁴ an ardent³⁷⁵ Prairie

³⁵³**dissatisfaction** [n] [uncountable, countable] a feeling that you are not pleased or satisfied, because something is not as good as you expected, OPPOSITE: **satisfaction**.

³⁵⁴**totalitarianism** [n] [uncountable] (*disapproving*) the principles & practices of a political system in which there is only 1 party, which has complete power & control over the people.

³⁵⁵**prejudice** [n] [uncountable, countable] an unreasonable dislike of a person, group, etc. especially when it is based on their race, religion, sex, etc.; **without prejudice (to something)** [idiom] (*law*) without affecting any other legal matter.

³⁵⁶**major** [a] **1.** [usually before noun] large, important or serious, OPPOSITE: **minor**; **2.** [only before noun] greater or more important; main; SYNONYM: **main**; [n] (*North American English*) **1.** the main subject or course of a student at college or university; **2.** a student studying a particular subject as the main part of their course.

³⁵⁷**factor** [n] **1.** 1. of several things that cause or affect something; **2. by a factor of something** the amount by which something increases or decreases. The **factor** is the number you multiply or divide by to show the amount of the increase or decrease; **3.** (*mathematics*) a number that divides into another number exactly; **4.** (also **factor of production** *economics*) any of the resources that are used to produce goods & services. The main factors of production are land, labor & capital; **5.** (*biology*) a substance that has a function in a particular biological process, e.g. growth or blood clotting; [v] **factor something in** | **factor something into something** to include a particular fact or situation when you are thinking about or planning something.

³⁵⁸**supplement** [v] to add something to something in order to improve it or make it more complete; [n] **1.** a thing that is added to something else to improve or complete it; **2. supplement (to something)** a book or a section at the end of a book or online that gives extra information or deals with a special subject.

³⁵⁹**unconscious** [a] **1.** in a state like sleep because of an injury or illness, & not able to use your senses, OPPOSITE: **conscious**; **2.** (of feelings, thoughts, etc.) existing or happening without you realizing or being aware; not deliberate or controlled, OPPOSITE: **conscious**; **3. unconscious somebody/something** not aware of somebody/something; not noticing something; not conscious, OPPOSITE: **conscious**.

³⁶⁰**the unconscious** [n] [singular] (*psychology*) the part of a person's mind with thoughts & feelings that they are not aware of & cannot control but which can sometimes be understood by studying their behavior or dreams.

³⁶¹**projection** [n] **1.** [countable] an estimate or forecast of a future situation based on what is happening now, SYNONYM: **forecast**; **2.** [uncountable, countable] **projection (of something) (on/onto something)** the act of putting an image of something onto a surface; an image that is shown in this way; **3.** [countable] a method for representing a solid shape or object on a flat surface; **4.** [countable] **projection (+ adv./prep.)** something that sticks out from a surface; **5.** [uncountable, countable] **projection (of something)** the act of giving a form & structure to thoughts & feelings; the form & structure given to thoughts & feelings; **6.** [uncountable] the act of imagining that somebody else has the same feelings, thoughts & reactions as you.

³⁶²**regressive** [a] **1.** becoming or making something less advanced; **2.** (of a tax) having less effect on the rich than on the poor.

³⁶³**potential** [a] [only before noun] that can develop into something or be developed in the future, SYNONYM: **possible**; [n] **1.** [uncountable] the possibility of something happening or being developed or used; **2.** [uncountable] qualities that exist & can be developed, SYNONYM: **promise**; **3.** [uncountable, countable] (*physics*) the difference in voltage between 2 points in an electric field or circuit.

³⁶⁴**psychiatry** [n] [uncountable] the study & treatment of mental illness.

³⁶⁵**parallel** [a] **1.** 2 or more lines that are parallel to each other are the same distance apart at every point; **2.** very similar; taking place at the same time; [n] **1.** [countable, uncountable] a person, a situation or an event that is very similar to another, especially one in a different place or time, SYNONYM: **equivalent**; **2.** [countable, usually plural] **parallel between A & B** a comparison between 2 things; **in parallel (with something)** with & at the same time as something else; [v] **1. parallel something** to be similar to something; to happen at the time as something; **2.** to be the same distance apart from something at every point.

³⁶⁶**doom** [n] [uncountable] death or destruction; any terrible event that you cannot avoid; [v] [usually passive] to make somebody/something certain to fail, suffer, die, etc.

³⁶⁷**gloom** [n] **1.** [uncountable, singular] a feeling of being sad & without hope, SYNONYM: **depression**; **2.** [uncountable] (*literary*) almost total darkness.

³⁶⁸**doom & gloom** | **gloom & doom** [idiom] a general feeling of having lost all hope, & of pessimism (= expecting things to go badly).

³⁶⁹**habit** [n] **1.** [countable, uncountable] something that you do often & almost without thinking about it, especially something that is difficult to change or stop; a person's usual behavior; **2.** [countable] a typical way of behaving that something has; the fact that something tends to happen in a particular way.

³⁷⁰**dazzling** [a] **1.** (of light) so bright that you cannot see for a short time, SYNONYM: **blinding**; **2.** impressing somebody very much, SYNONYM: **brilliant**.

³⁷¹**riff** [v] **1.** to play a short repeated pattern of notes in popular music or jazz; **2. riff (on something)** to perform a monologue (= long speech by 1 person) on a particular subject, especially a funny one that you make up as you are speaking; [n] **1.** a short repeated pattern of notes in popular music or jazz; **2. riff (on something)** a monologue (= long speech by 1 person) on a particular subject, especially a funny one that you make up as you are speaking.

³⁷²**jazz** [n] [uncountable] a type of music with strong rhythms, in which the players often improvise (= make up the music as they are playing), originally created by African American musicians at the beginning of the 20th century; [v] **jazz up** [phrasal verb].

³⁷³**artist** [n] **1.** a person who creates works of art, especially paintings or drawings; **2.** a person who performs for a profession, such as a singer, a dancer or an actor.

³⁷⁴**resemble** [v] [no passive] (not used in the progressive tenses) **resemble somebody/something** to look like or be similar to another person or thing.

³⁷⁵**ardent** [a] [usually before noun] very enthusiastic & showing strong feelings about something/somebody, SYNONYM: **passionate**.

preacher³⁷⁶ (not in evangelizing³⁷⁷, but in his passion, in his ability to tell stories that convey³⁷⁸ the life-stakes³⁷⁹ that go with believing or disbelieving³⁸⁰ various ideas). Then he'd just as easily switch to do a breathtakingly³⁸¹ systematic³⁸² summary³⁸³ of a series of scientific³⁸⁴ studies. He was a master at helping students become more reflective³⁸⁵, & take themselves & their futures seriously³⁸⁶. He taught them to respect many of the greatest books ever written. He gave vivid³⁸⁷ examples from clinical³⁸⁸ practice, was (appropriately³⁸⁹) self-revealing³⁹⁰, even of his own vulnerabilities³⁹¹, & made fascinating links between evolution, the brain & religious³⁹² stories. In a world where students are taught to see evolution & religion as simply opposed (by thinkers like Richard Dawkins), Jordan showed his students how evolution, of all things, helps to explain the profound psychological appeal³⁹³ & wisdom³⁹⁴ of many ancient stories, from Gilgamesh to the life of the Buddha, Egyptian mythology & the Bible. He showed, e.g., how stories about journeying voluntarily into the unknown – the hero's quest – mirror³⁹⁵ universal³⁹⁶ tasks for which the brain evolved³⁹⁷. He respected the stories, was not reductionist³⁹⁸, & never claimed

³⁷⁶**preacher** [n] a person, often a member of the clergy, who gives religious talks & often performs religious ceremonies, e.g. in a church.

³⁷⁷**evangelize** [v] (*British English also evangelise*) [transitive, intransitive] **evangelize (somebody/something)** to try to persuade people to become Christians.

³⁷⁸**convey** [v] **1.** to communicate information, a message, an idea or a feeling; **2.** to take, carry or transport somebody/something from 1 place to another; **3.** (*law*) to change the legal owner of a property or piece of land, SYNONYM: **transfer**.

³⁷⁹**stake** [n] **1.** [countable] a share of a business that somebody owns because they have invested money in it, SYNONYM: **holding**; **2.** [singular] **stalk in something** a part in something that is important to you & that you want to be successful; **3.** (**stakes**) [plural] something that you risk losing when you are involved in an activity that can succeed or fail; **4.** [countable] a wooden or metal post that is pointed at 1 end & pushed into the ground in order to support something, mark a particular place, etc.; **5.** (**the stake**) [singular] (in the past) a wooden post that somebody could be tied to before being burnt to death as a punishment; [v] **1. stake something on (doing) something** to risk money or something important on the result of something; **2.** to state your opinion or position on something very clearly.

³⁸⁰**disbelieving** [a] showing that you do not believe that something is true or that somebody is telling the truth.

³⁸¹**breathtakingly** [adv] in a way that is very exciting, impressive or surprising.

³⁸²**systematic** [a] **1.** done according to a system or plan, in a thorough, efficient or determined way; **2.** (of an error) happening in the same way all through a process or set of results; caused by the system that is used.

³⁸³**summary** [n] (plural **summaries**) a short statement that gives only the main points of something, not the details; [a] [only before noun] **1.** giving only the main points of something, not the details; **2.** done immediately, without paying attention to the normal process that should be followed.

³⁸⁴**scientific** [a] [usually before noun] **1.** involving science; connected with science; **2.** done in a careful & organized way, SYNONYM: **methodical**.

³⁸⁵**reflective** [a] **1.** thinking carefully about things, especially about your work or studies; **2. reflective of something** typical of a particular situation or thing; showing the state or nature of something; **3.** reflective surfaces send back light or heat.

³⁸⁶**seriously** [adv] **1.** to a degree that is important & worrying; **2.** carefully & sincerely; **take somebody/something seriously** [idiom] to think that somebody/something is important & deserves attention & respect.

³⁸⁷**vivid** [a] **1.** (of memories, a description, etc.) producing very clear pictures in your mind, SYNONYM: **graphic**; **2.** (of light, colors, etc.) very bright.

³⁸⁸**clinical** [a] [only before noun] connected with the examination & treatment of patients & their illnesses.

³⁸⁹**appropriately** [adv] in a way that is suitable, acceptable or correct for the particular circumstances.

³⁹⁰**revealing** [a] **1.** giving you interesting information that you did not know before; **2.** (of clothes) allowing more of somebody's body to be seen than usual.

³⁹¹**vulnerability** [n] [uncountable] **vulnerability (of somebody/something) (to something)** the fact of being weak & easily hurt physically or emotionally.

³⁹²**religious** [a] **1.** [only before noun] connected with religion or with a particular religion; **2.** (of a person) believing strongly in the existence of a god or gods.

³⁹³**appeal** [n] **1.** [countable, uncountable] a formal request to a court or to somebody in authority for a judgment or a decision to be changed; **2.** [uncountable] a quality that makes somebody/something attractive or interesting; **3.** [countable] **appeal (for something)** an urgent request for money, help or information; [v] **1.** [intransitive] to make a formal request to a court or to somebody in authority for a judgment or a decision to be changed. In North American English, the **appeal (something) (to somebody/something)** is usually used, without a preposition. **2.** [intransitive] **appeal to somebody** to attract or interest somebody; **3.** [intransitive] to make a serious & urgent request; **4.** [intransitive] **appeal to something** to try to persuade somebody to do something by suggesting that it is a fair, reasonable or honest thing to do.

³⁹⁴**wisdom** [n] **1.** [uncountable, singular] the ability to make sensible decisions & give good advice, because of the experience & knowledge that you have; **2.** [uncountable, countable] the knowledge & experience that develops within a particular society or group of people. (**The**) **conventional/received wisdom** is what most people believe to be true. **Common, popular & traditional** are also used in this way. **3.** [singular] **the wisdom of (doing) something** how sensible something is.

³⁹⁵**mirror** [n] **1.** a piece of special glass that reflects images & light; **2.** [usually singular] **mirror of something** a thing that shows what something else is like. To **hold a mirror up to something** is to examine it or show what it is like. [v] to have features that are similar to something else, especially in a way that clearly shows what the other thing is like, SYNONYM: **reflect**.

³⁹⁶**universal** [a] **1.** done by or involving all the people in the world or in a particular group; **2.** true or right at all times & in all places.

³⁹⁷**evolve** [v] **1.** [intransitive, transitive] to develop gradually, especially from a simple to a more complicated form; to develop something in this way; **2.** [intransitive, transitive] (*biology*) (of living things) to develop over time, often many generations, into forms that are better adapted to survive changes in their environment.

³⁹⁸**reductionist** [n] (*formal, often disapproving*) a person who believes that complicated things can be explained by considering them as a combination of simple parts; [a] **reductionist** [a] (*formal, often disapproving*) showing the belief that complicated things can be explained by considering them as a combination of simple parts.

to exhaust³⁹⁹ their wisdom. If he discussed a topic such as prejudice, or its emotional⁴⁰⁰ relatives⁴⁰¹ fear⁴⁰² & disgust⁴⁰³, or the differences between the sexes on average, he was able to show how these traits⁴⁰⁴ evolved & why they survived.

Above all, he alerted⁴⁰⁵ his students to topics rarely⁴⁰⁶ discussed in university, such as the simple fact that all the ancients, from Buddha⁴⁰⁷ to the biblical⁴⁰⁸ authors, knew what every slightly⁴⁰⁹ worn-out⁴¹⁰ adult knows, that life is suffering. If you are suffering, or someone close to you is, that's sad. But alas⁴¹¹, it's not particularly special. We don't suffer only because "politicians⁴¹² are dimwitted⁴¹³," or "the system is corrupt⁴¹⁴," or because you & I, like almost everyone else, can *legitimately*⁴¹⁵ describe ourselves, in some way, as a victim⁴¹⁶ of something or someone. It is because we are born human that we are guaranteed⁴¹⁷ a good dose⁴¹⁸ of suffering⁴¹⁹. & chances are, if you or someone you love is not suffering now, they will be within 5 years, unless you are freakishly⁴²⁰ lucky. Rearing⁴²¹ kids is hard, work is hard, aging, sickness & death are hard, & Jordan emphasized that doing all that totally⁴²² on your own, without the benefit⁴²³ of a loving relationship, or wisdom, or the psychological insights of the greatest psychologists, only makes it harder. He wasn't scaring the students;

³⁹⁹**exhaust** [n] **1.** [uncountable] waste gases that come out of a vehicle, an engine or a machine; **2.** [countable] the system in a vehicle through which exhaust gases come out; [v] **1.** to make somebody feel very tired, SYNONYM: **wear out**; **2. exhaust something** to use all of something so that there is none left; **3. exhaust something** to talk about or study a subject until there is nothing else to say about it.

⁴⁰⁰**emotional** [a] **1.** [usually before noun] connected with people's feelings; **2.** causing people to feel strong emotions, SYNONYM: **emotive**.

⁴⁰¹**relative** [a] **1.** considered & judged by being compared with something else; **2.** [only before noun] existing or having a particular quality only when compared with something else, SYNONYM: **comparative**; **3. (grammar)** referring to an earlier noun, sentence or part of a sentence; **relative to somebody/something** [idiom] **1.** in comparison with somebody/something; **2.** in relation to somebody/something; **3.** about or concerning somebody/something; [n] **1.** a person who is in the same family as somebody else, SYNONYM: **relation**; **2.** a type of animal or plant that belongs to the same group as something else.

⁴⁰²**fear** [n] [uncountable, countable] the bad feeling that you have when you are in danger, when something bad might happen, or when a particular thing frightens you; **for fear of something/of doing something, for fear that** ... [idiom] to avoid the danger of something happening; [v] **1.** to be frightened of somebody/something or frightened of doing something; **2.** to feel that something bad might have happened or might happen in the future; **fear for somebody/something** [phrasal verb] to be worried about somebody/something.

⁴⁰³**disgust** [n] [uncountable] a strong feeling of dislike for somebody/something that you feel is unacceptable, or for something that looks, smells, etc. unpleasant; [v] **disgust somebody** if something disgusts you, it makes you feel shocked & almost sick because it is so unpleasant.

⁴⁰⁴**trait** [n] a particular quality or characteristic, especially in somebody's personality. In biology, a **trait** is a characteristic in a person or animal that depends on the genes passed down from the parents.

⁴⁰⁵**alert** [a] **1. alert to something** aware of something, especially a problem or danger; **2.** able to think quickly; quick to notice things; [v] **1.** to warn somebody about a dangerous or urgent situation; **2. alert somebody to something** to make somebody aware of something.

⁴⁰⁶**rarely** [adv] not often

⁴⁰⁷**Buddha** [n] **1.** (also **the Buddha**) [singular] a title given to Siddhartha Gautama, the person on whose teachings the Buddhist religion is based; **2.** [countable] a statue or picture of the Buddha; **3.** [countable] a person who has achieved enlightenment (= spiritual knowledge) in Buddhism.

⁴⁰⁸**biblical** [a] (also **Biblical**) **1.** connected with the Bible; in the Bible; **2.** very great; on a large scale; **know somebody in the biblical sense** [idiom] (*humorous*) to have had sex with somebody.

⁴⁰⁹**slightly** [adv] a little.

⁴¹⁰**worn out** [a] **1.** (of a thing) badly damaged &/or no longer useful because it has been used a lot; **2.** [not usually before noun] (of a person) looking or feeling very tired, especially as a result of hard work or physical exercise.

⁴¹¹**alas** [exclamation] (*old use or literary*) used to show you are sad or sorry.

⁴¹²**politician** [n] a person whose job is concerned with politics, especially as an elected member of parliament, etc.

⁴¹³**dim-witted** [a] (*informal*) stupid.

⁴¹⁴**corrupt** [a] **1.** (of people) willing to use their power to do dishonest or illegal things in return for money or to get an advantage; **2.** (of behavior) dishonest or immoral; [v] **1. corrupt somebody** to have a bad effect on somebody & make them behave in an immoral or dishonest way; **2.** [often passive] **corrupt something** to change the original form of something, so that it is damaged or spoiled in some way; **3.**

⁴¹⁵**legitimately** [adv] **1.** in a way that can be defended with a fair & acceptable reason; **2.** in a way that is allowed according to the law or rules.

⁴¹⁶**victim** [n] **1.** a person who has been injured or killed as the result of a crime, disease, accident, etc.; **2.** a person, organization, etc. that has suffered because of a difficult situation, or because of the attitudes or actions of other people; **3.** an animal or person that is killed & offered to a god; **fall victim (to something)** [idiom] to be injured, killed, damaged or destroyed by something.

⁴¹⁷**guarantee** [n] **1.** a firm promise that something will be one or that something will happen, SYNONYM: **assurance**; **2.** something that makes something else certain to happen; **3.** a written promise given by a company that something you buy will be replaced or repaired without payment if it goes wrong within a particular period; **4.** a written promise to pay back money that somebody else owes, or do something that somebody else promised to do, if they cannot do it themselves; [v] **1.** to promise to do or keep something; to promise something will happen or exist; **2.** to make something certain to happen; **3.** to agree to be legally responsible for something or for doing something, especially for paying back money that somebody else owes if they cannot pay it back themselves; **be guaranteed to do something** [idiom] to be certain to have a particular result.

⁴¹⁸**dose** [n] **1.** an amount of a medicine or a drug that is taken, or recommended to be taken; **2. dose (of something)** an amount of radiation that is given at 1 time, or over a period of time; [v] **dose somebody/something (with something)** to give a person or animal a medicine or drug.

⁴¹⁹**suffering** [n] **1.** [uncountable] physical or mental pain; **2. (sufferings)** [plural] **suffering (of somebody)** feelings of pain & unhappiness.

⁴²⁰**freakishly** [adv] in a way that is very strange, unusual or unexpected.

⁴²¹**rear** [v] **1. rear somebody/something** [often passive] to care for young children or animals until they are fully grown, SYNONYM: **raise**; **2. rear something** to breed or keep animals or birds, e.g. on a farm; **something rears its head** (of something unpleasant) [idiom] to appear or happen; [n] (usually **the rear**) [singular] the back part of something; [a] at the rear the back of something.

⁴²²**totally** [adv] (used to emphasize the following word or phrase) completely.

⁴²³**benefit** [n] **1.** [countable, uncountable] a helpful & useful effect that something has; an advantage that something provides; **2.** [uncountable, countable] (*British English*) money provided by the government to people who need financial help because they are unemployed, sick, etc.; [v] **1.** [intransitive] to be in a better position because of something; **2.** [transitive] **benefit somebody/something** to be useful or provide an advantage to somebody/something.

in fact, they found this frank talk reassuring⁴²⁴, because in the depths⁴²⁵ of their psyches⁴²⁶, most of them knew what he said was true, even if there was never a forum⁴²⁷ to discuss it – perhaps because the adults in their lives had become so naively⁴²⁸ overprotective⁴³⁰ that they deluded⁴³¹ themselves into thinking that not talking about suffering would in some way magically⁴³² protect⁴³⁴ their children from it.

Here he would relate the myth⁴³⁵ of the hero⁴³⁶, a cross-cultural⁴³⁷ theme explored psychoanalytically⁴³⁸ by OTTO RANK, who noted, following Freud, that hero myths are similar in many cultures⁴³⁹, a theme that was picked up by CARL JUNG, JOSEPH CAMPBELL & ERICH NEUMANN, among others. Where Freud made great contributions⁴⁴⁰ in explaining neuroses⁴⁴¹ by, among other things, focusing on understanding what we might call a failed-hero story (that of Oedipus), Jordan focused on triumphant⁴⁴² heroes. In all these triumph⁴⁴³ stories, the hero has to go into the unknown, into an unexplored territory, & deal with a new great challenge & take great risks. In the process, something of himself has to die, or be given up, so he can be reborn⁴⁴⁴ & meet the challenge. This requires courage⁴⁴⁵, something rarely discussed in a psychology class or textbook⁴⁴⁶. During his recent public stand for free speech & against what I call “forced speech” (because it involves a government forcing citizens to voice political views), the stakes were very high, he had much to lose, & knew it. Nonetheless, I saw him (& Tammy, for that matter) not only display such courage, but also continue to live by many of the rules in this book, some of which can be very demanding⁴⁴⁷.

I saw him grow, from the remarkable⁴⁴⁸ person he was, into someone even more able & assured – through living by these rules. In fact, it was the process of writing this book, & developing these rules, that led him to take the stand he did against

⁴²⁴**reassuring** [a] making you feel less worried or uncertain about something.

⁴²⁵**depth** [n] **1.** [countable, uncountable] the distance from the top or surface to the bottom of something; how deep something is; **2.** [uncountable] **depth (of something)** the fact of having or providing a lot of information or knowledge; **3.** [uncountable] **depth (of something)** the fact of being very important or serious; **4.** [uncountable] the quality in an image that makes it appear not to be flat; **the depths of something** [idiom] **1.** the deepest part of something; **2.** the most serious or extreme part of something; **in depth** [idiom] in a detailed & thorough way.

⁴²⁶**psyche** [n] the mind; your deepest feelings & attitudes.

⁴²⁷**forum** [n] (plural **forums, fora**) **1.** a place where people can exchange opinions & ideas on a particular issue; a meeting organized for this purpose; **2.** an Internet group or website for discussing a particular issue; **3.** (in ancient Rome) a public place where meetings were held.

⁴²⁸**naive** [a] (also **naïve**) **1.** (*disapproving*) lacking experience of life, knowledge or good judgment; **2.** (*approving*) (of people & their behavior) simple & lacking experience in life.

⁴²⁹**naively** [adv] (also **naïvely**) **1.** (*disapproving*) in a way that shows you lack knowledge, good judgment or experience of life & are willing to believe that people always tell you the truth; **2.** (*art*) in a style which is deliberately very simple, often uses bright colors & is similar to that produced by a child.

⁴³⁰**overprotective** [a] (*disapproving*) too anxious to protect somebody from being hurt, in a way that limits their freedom.

⁴³¹**delude** [v] to make somebody believe something that is not true, SYNONYM: **deceive**.

⁴³²**magical** [a] containing magic; used in magic.

⁴³³**magically** [adv] **1.** in a way that cannot easily be explained & seems to involve the use of magic; **2.** in a very beautiful or pleasant way, SYNONYM: **enchantingly**; **3.** by magic; using magic.

⁴³⁴**protect** [v] **1.** [transitive, intransitive] to keep somebody/something safe from harm or injury; **2.** [transitive, usually passive] to introduce laws that make it illegal to kill, harm or damage a particular animal, area of land, building, etc.; **3.** [transitive] to help an industry in your own country by taxing goods from other countries so that there is less competition; **4.** [transitive, intransitive] to provide somebody/something with insurance against fire, injury, damage, etc.

⁴³⁵**myth** [n] [countable, uncountable] **1.** a story from ancient times, especially one that was told to explain natural events or to describe the early history of a people; this type of story, SYNONYM: **legend**; **2.** something that many people believe but that does not exist or is false, SYNONYM: **fallacy**.

⁴³⁶**hero** [n] (plural **heroes**) **1.** the main male character of a story, who usually has good qualities; **2.** a person, especially a man, who is admired by many person for doing something brave or good.

⁴³⁷**cross-cultural** [a] involving 2 or more different countries or cultures.

⁴³⁸**psychoanalytically** [adv] in a way that uses or relates to psychoanalysis (= treatment of mental health problems by encouraging somebody to talk about past experiences & feelings, in order to understand fears & feeling that they were not aware of).

⁴³⁹**culture** [n] **1.** [uncountable] the customs, beliefs, art, way of life or social organization of a particular country or group; **2.** [countable] a country or group with its own customs & beliefs, art, way of life & social organization; **3.** [countable, uncountable] the typical beliefs, attitudes & behavior that people in a particular group or organization share; **4.** [uncountable] **culture (of something)** activities such as literature, music, art & film, thought as a group; **5.** [uncountable] the process of growing cells or bacteria in an artificial substance for medical or scientific study; the substance in which they are grown; **6.** [countable] a group of cells or bacteria grown for medical or scientific study.

⁴⁴⁰**contribution** [n] **1.** [usually singular] the part played by a person or thing in achieving, improving or causing something; **2.** a sum of money that is given to a person or an organization in order to help pay for something, SYNONYM: **donation**; **contribution (to something)** an item that forms part of a book, magazine, broadcast, discussion, etc.; **4.** a sum of money that you pay regularly to your employer or the government in order to pay for benefits such as health insurance or a pension.

⁴⁴¹**neurosis** [n] [countable, uncountable] (plural **neuroses**) **1.** (*psychology*) a mental health condition in which a person has strong feelings of fear or worry; **2.** any strong fear or worry, SYNONYM: **anxiety**.

⁴⁴²**triumphant** [a] very successful; showing great happiness about a victory or success.

⁴⁴³**triumph** [n] **1.** [countable, uncountable] a great success, achievement or victory; **2.** [uncountable] the state of having achieved a great success or victory; the feeling of happiness that you get from this; [v] [intransitive] to defeat somebody/something; to be successful.

⁴⁴⁴**reborn** [v] **be reborn** used only in the passive without *by*, **1.** to become active or popular again; **2.** to be born again; [a] [usually before noun] **1.** having become active again; **2.** having experienced a complete spiritual change.

⁴⁴⁵**courage** [n] [uncountable] the ability to do something dangerous, or to face pain or opposition, without showing fear, SYNONYM: **bravery**.

⁴⁴⁶**textbook** [n] (*North American English also text*) a book that teaches a particular subject & that is used especially in schools & colleges.

⁴⁴⁷**demanding** [a] **1.** (of a task) needing a lot of skill, care or effort; **2.** (of a person) expecting a lot of work or attention from others; not easily satisfied.

⁴⁴⁸**remarkable** [a] unusual or surprising in a way that causes people to take notice, OPPOSITE: **unremarkable**.

forced or compelled⁴⁴⁹ speech. & that is why, during those events, he started posting some of his thoughts about life & these rules on the Internet. Now, over 100 million YouTube hits later, we know they have struck⁴⁵⁰ a chord⁴⁵¹.

Given our distaste⁴⁵² for rules, how do we explain the extraordinary⁴⁵³ response to his lectures⁴⁵⁴, which give rules? In Jordan's case, it was of course his charisma⁴⁵⁵ & a rare willingness⁴⁵⁶ to stand for a principle that got him a wide hearing online initially⁴⁵⁷; views of his 1st YouTube statements quickly numbered in the hundreds of thousands. But people have kept listening because what he is saying meets a deep & unarticulated⁴⁵⁸ need. & that is because alongside⁴⁵⁹ our wish to be free of rules, we all search for structure⁴⁶⁰.

The hunger⁴⁶¹ among many younger people for rules, or at least guidelines⁴⁶², is greater today for good reason. In the West at least, millennials⁴⁶³ are living through a unique historical situation. They are, I believe, the 1st generation to have been so thoroughly⁴⁶⁴ taught 2 seemingly⁴⁶⁵ contradictory⁴⁶⁶ ideas about morality⁴⁶⁷, simultaneously⁴⁶⁸ – at their schools, colleges & universities, by many in my own generation. This contradiction⁴⁶⁹ has left them at times disoriented⁴⁷⁰ & uncertain⁴⁷¹, without guidance⁴⁷² &, more tragically⁴⁷³, deprived⁴⁷⁴ of⁴⁷⁵ riches they don't even know exist.

The 1st idea or teaching is that morality is relative, at best a personal “value judgment.” *Relative* means that there is no absolute right or wrong in anything; instead, morality & the rules associated with it are just a matter of personal opinion or

⁴⁴⁹**compel** [v] **1.** to force somebody to do something; **2.** **compel something** to make something happen through the use of force or pressure; **3.** **compel something** (not used in the progressive tenses) to cause a particular reaction.

⁴⁵⁰**strike** [v] **1.** [transitive] **strike somebody/something** to hit somebody/something hard or with force; **2.** [transitive] **strike somebody/something** to hit somebody/something with your hand or a weapon; **3.** [intransitive, transitive] to attack somebody/something, especially suddenly; **4.** [intransitive, transitive] to happen suddenly & have a harmful or damaging effect on somebody/something; **5.** [intransitive, transitive] (of lighting) to hit & hurt or damage somebody/something on the ground; **6.** [transitive] **strike something** (of light) to fall on a surface; **7.** [transitive, often passive] to cause somebody to notice or be interested; to make a particular impression on somebody; **8.** [intransitive] to refuse to work, because of a disagreement over pay or conditions.

⁴⁵¹**chord** [n] **1.** (*music*) 3 or more notes played together; **2.** (*mathematics*) a straight line that joins 2 points on a curve; **strike/touch a chord (with somebody)** [idiom] to say or do something that makes people feel sympathy or enthusiasm.

⁴⁵²**distaste** [n] [uncountable, singular] a feeling that something is unpleasant or offensive.

⁴⁵³**extraordinary** [a] **1.** unexpected, surprising or strange; **2.** not normal or ordinary; greater or better than usual; **3.** [only before noun] (of a meeting, etc.) arranged for a special purpose & happening in addition to what normally or regularly happens.

⁴⁵⁴**lecture** [n] a talk that is given to a group of people to teach them about a particular subject, often as part of a university or college course; [v] [intransitive] **lecture (in/on something) (to somebody)** to give a talk or a series of talks to a group of people on a particular subject, especially as a way of teaching in a university or college.

⁴⁵⁵**charisma** [n] [uncountable] the powerful personal quality that some people have to attract & impress other people.

⁴⁵⁶**willingness** [n] [uncountable, singular] **willingness (of somebody) to do something** the fact of being willing to do something.

⁴⁵⁷**initially** [adv] at the beginning.

⁴⁵⁸**articulated** [a] (of a vehicle) with 2 or more sections joined together in a way that makes it easier to turn corners.

⁴⁵⁹**alongside** [prep] **1.** next to or at the side of something; **2.** together with something/somebody; at the same time as something/somebody.

⁴⁶⁰**structure** [n] **1.** [uncountable, countable] the way in which the parts of something are connected together, arranged or organized; a particular arrangement of parts; **2.** [countable] a thing that is made of several parts arranged in a particular way, e.g. a building; **3.** [uncountable, countable] the state of being well organized or planned with all the parts linked together; a careful plan; [v] [often passive] to arrange or organize something into a system or pattern.

⁴⁶¹**hunger** [n] **1.** [uncountable] the state of not having enough food to eat, especially when this causes illness or death; **2.** [uncountable] the feeling caused by a need to eat; **3.** [singular] **hunger (for something)** (*formal*) a strong desire for something.

⁴⁶²**guideline** [n] **1.** [usually plural] a rule or instruction that is given by an official organization telling you how to do something; **2.** something that can be used to help you decide or form an opinion about something.

⁴⁶³**millennial** [n] [usually plural] a person who was born between the early 1980s & the late 1990s; a member of Generation Y.

⁴⁶⁴**thoroughly** [adv] **1.** very; very much; completely; **2.** carefully & with great attention to detail.

⁴⁶⁵**seemingly** [adv] in a way that appears to be true but may in fact not be, SYNONYM: **apparently**.

⁴⁶⁶**contradictory** [a] containing or showing a contradiction.

⁴⁶⁷**morality** [n] (plural **moralities**) **1.** [uncountable] principles concerning right & wrong or good & bad behavior; **2.** [uncountable] the degree to which something is right or wrong, or good or bad, according to moral principles; **3.** [uncountable, countable] a system of moral principles followed by a particular group of people.

⁴⁶⁸**simultaneously** [adv] at the same time as something else.

⁴⁶⁹**contradiction** [n] **1.** [countable, uncountable] a lack of agreement between facts, opinions or actions; **2.** [uncountable, countable] the act of saying that something that somebody else has said is wrong or not true; an example of this; **a contradiction in terms** [idiom] a statement containing 2 words or phrases that contradict each other's meaning.

⁴⁷⁰**disorientated** [a] (also **disoriented**) **1.** unable to recognize where you are or where you should go; **2.** feeling confused & unable to think clearly.

⁴⁷¹**uncertain** [a] **1.** [not before noun] feeling doubt about something; not sure, OPPOSITE: **certain**; **2.** likely to change, especially in a negative or unpleasant way; **3.** not definite or decided; not known exactly, SYNONYM: **unclear**; **4.** not confident; **in no uncertain terms** [idiom] clearly & strongly.

⁴⁷²**guidance** [n] [uncountable] **1.** help or advice that is given to somebody, especially by somebody in authority; **2.** the process of controlling the direction or position of something using special equipment.

⁴⁷³**tragically** [adv] in a way that makes you feel very sad, usually because somebody has died or suffered a lot.

⁴⁷⁴**deprived** [a] without enough food, education, & all the things that are necessary for people to live a happy & comfortable life.

⁴⁷⁵**deprive of** [phrasal verb] **deprive somebody/something of something** to prevent somebody from having or doing something, especially something important.

happenstance⁴⁷⁶, “relative to” or “related to” a particular framework⁴⁷⁷, such as one’s ethnicity⁴⁷⁸, one’s upbringing⁴⁷⁹, or the culture or historical⁴⁸⁰ moment one is born into. It’s nothing but an accident⁴⁸¹ of birth. According to this argument⁴⁸² (now a creed⁴⁸³), history teaches that religions, tribes⁴⁸⁴, nations⁴⁸⁵ & ethnic⁴⁸⁶ groups tend to disagree⁴⁸⁷ about fundamental⁴⁸⁸ matters, & always have. Today, the postmodernist^{489 490} left makes the additional claim that 1 group’s morality is *nothing but* its attempt to exercise power over another group. So, the decent⁴⁹¹ thing to do – once it becomes apparent⁴⁹² how arbitrary⁴⁹³ your, & your society’s, “moral values” are – is to show tolerance⁴⁹⁴ for people who think differently⁴⁹⁵, & who come from different (diverse⁴⁹⁶) backgrounds⁴⁹⁷. The emphasis on tolerance is so paramount⁴⁹⁸ that for many people 1 of the worst character flaws⁴⁹⁹ a person can have is to be “judgmental⁵⁰⁰.”^{501 502} & since we don’t know right from wrong, or what is good, just about *the most inappropriate*⁵⁰³ *thing an adult can do is give a young person advice about* how to live.

⁴⁷⁶**happenstance** [n] [uncountable, countable] (*especially North American English*) chance, especially when it results in something good.

⁴⁷⁷**framework** [n] **1.** a set of beliefs, ideas or principles that is used as the basis for examining or understand something; **2.** a system of rules, laws or agreements that controls the way that something works in business, politics or society.

⁴⁷⁸**ethnicity** [n] (plural **ethnicities**) [uncountable, countable] the fact or state of belonging to a social group that has a shared national or cultural tradition.

⁴⁷⁹**upbringing** [n] [singular, uncountable] the way in which a child is cared for & taught how to behave while it is growing up.

⁴⁸⁰**historical** [a] [usually before noun] **1.** connected with the past; **2.** connected with the study of history; **3.** (of a book or film) about people & events in the past.

⁴⁸¹**accident** [n] **1.** [countable] an unpleasant event, especially in a vehicle, that happens unexpected & causes injury or damage; **2.** [countable, uncountable] something that happens by chance; **by accident** [idiom] in a way that is not planned or organized, OPPOSITE: **deliberately, on purpose**.

⁴⁸²**argument** [n] **1.** [countable, uncountable] a reason or set of reasons that somebody uses to show that something is true or correct; **2.** [countable, uncountable] **argument (with somebody)** (about/over something) a discussion in which 2 or more people disagree; **3.** [countable] **argument of a function** (*mathematics*) any of the independent variables that the value of a function depends on; **4.** [countable] (*mathematics*) the angle formed by the line between a complex number & the origin, & the real, positive axis; **for the sake of argument** [idiom] for the purpose of having a discussion.

⁴⁸³**creed** [n] [countable, uncountable] a set of principles or religious beliefs; a statement of these principles or beliefs.

⁴⁸⁴**tribe** **1.** a social group in a traditional society consisting of families or communities with the same culture, language, religion, etc. & usually with a particular leader; **2.** (*biology*) a group of related animals or plants that is larger than a genus & smaller than a family.

⁴⁸⁵**nation** [n] **1.** [countable] a country considered as a group of people with the same language, culture & history, who live in a particular area under 1 government; **2.** [singular] all the people in a country, SYNONYM: **population**.

⁴⁸⁶**ethnic** [a] connected with or belonging to a race or people that shares a cultural tradition.

⁴⁸⁷**disagree** [v] **1.** [intransitive] to have or express a different opinion from somebody else, OPPOSITE: **agree**; **2.** [intransitive] (of 2 results or reports) to give different information about the same thing, SYNONYM: **conflict**, OPPOSITE: **agree**; **disagree with something** [phrasal verb] to disapprove of something.

⁴⁸⁸**fundamental** [a] **1.** serious & very important; affecting the most central & important parts of something, SYNONYM: **basic**; **2.** forming the necessary basis of something, SYNONYM: **essential**.

⁴⁸⁹**postmodernist** [a] [usually before noun] in the style of postmodernism; [n] an artist, architect or writer who works in the style of postmodernism.

⁴⁹⁰**postmodernism** [n] [uncountable] an attitude or approach to something, such as a particular subject, that is a reaction against the accepted modern way of thinking about it. **Postmodernism** has influenced many fields including art, architecture, literature & cultural & social studies. A **postmodernist** aesthetic deliberately mixes features from traditional & modern styles & different artistic media; it tends to show a distrust of general theories & encourage critical engagement with a particular subject.

⁴⁹¹**decent** [a] **1.** of a good enough standard or quality; **2.** (of people or behavior) honest & fair; treating people with respect; **3.** acceptable according to the moral or social rules of a particular group.

⁴⁹²**apparent** [a] **1.** [not usually before noun] easy to see or understand, SYNONYM: **obvious**; **2.** [usually before noun] that seems to be true, but may not be so, SYNONYM: **seeming**.

⁴⁹³**arbitrary** [a] **1.** (of a decision, rule, system, etc.) not seeming to be based on reason, & sometimes seeming unfair; **2.** using power or authority without restriction & without considering other people; **3.** (*mathematics*) (of a quantity) of a value that is not stated.

⁴⁹⁴**tolerance** [n] **1.** [uncountable] willingness to accept or tolerate somebody/something, especially opinions or behavior that you may not agree with, or people who are not like you; **2.** [countable, uncountable] the ability to suffer something, especially pain, difficult conditions, etc. without being harmed; **3.** [countable, uncountable] **tolerance (of something)** (*specialist*) the amount by which the measurements of a manufactured object may be allowed to vary without causing problems.

⁴⁹⁵**differently** [adv] **1.** in various different ways; **2.** in a different way from somebody/something else; **put/stated differently** [idiom] in other words; used to introduced an explanation of something.

⁴⁹⁶**diverse** [a] very different from each other; containing people or things of various kinds.

⁴⁹⁷**background** [n] **1.** [countable, uncountable] the details of a person’s family, education & experience; **2.** [countable, usually singular, uncountable] the present circumstances or past events that help to explain an event or situation; information about these; **3.** [singular] a position in which people are not paying attention to somebody/something or not as much attention as they are paying to somebody/something else; **4.** [countable, usually singular, uncountable] the part of a picture, photograph or view behind the main objects or people.

⁴⁹⁸**paramount** [a] more important than anything else.

⁴⁹⁹**flaw** [n] **1. flaw (in something)** a mistake or weakness in something that means that it is not correct or does not work correctly, SYNONYM: **defect, fault**; **2. flaw (in/of somebody/something)** a weakness in somebody’s character.

⁵⁰⁰**judgmental** [a] (also **judgmental North American English, British English**) **1.** (*disapproving*) judging people & criticizing them too quickly; **2.** connected with the process of judging things.

⁵⁰¹“The yin/yang symbol is the 2nd part of the more comprehensive 5-part *tajitu*, a diagram representing both the original absolute unity & its division into the multiplicity of the observed world. This is discussed in more detail in Rule 2, below, as well as elsewhere in the book.”

⁵⁰²**comprehensive** [a] **1.** including all, or almost all, the items or information that may be concerned, SYNONYM: **complete, full**; **2.** (*British English*) (of education) designed for students of all abilities in the same school.

⁵⁰³**inappropriate** [a] not suitable or appropriate in a particular situation.

& so a generation⁵⁰⁴ has been raised^{505 506} untutored in what was once called, aptly⁵⁰⁷, “practical wisdom,” which guided previous generations. Millennials, often told they have received the finest⁵⁰⁸ education available anywhere, have actually suffered a form of serious intellectual⁵⁰⁹ & more neglect⁵¹⁰. The relativists⁵¹¹ of my generation & Jordan’s, many of whom became their professors, chose to devalue⁵¹² thousands of years of human knowledge about how to acquire⁵¹³ virtue, dismissing⁵¹⁴ it as passé, “not relevant” or even “oppressive⁵¹⁵.” They were so successful at it that the very word “virtue” sounds out of date, & someone using it appears anachronistically⁵¹⁶ moralistic⁵¹⁷ & self-righteous⁵¹⁸.

The study of virtue is not quite the same as the study of morals (right & wrong, good & evil). Aristotle defined the virtues simply as the ways of behaving that are most conducive⁵¹⁹ to happiness⁵²⁰ in life. Vice⁵²¹ was defined as the ways of

⁵⁰⁴**generation** [n] **1.** [countable + singular or plural verb] all the people who were born at about the same time; **2.** [countable] the average time in which children grow up, become adults & have children of their own (usually considered to be about 30 years); **3.** [countable, uncountable] a single stage in the history of a family, a **1st-generation** American, etc. is a person whose family has lived in America, etc. for 1 generation. A **2nd-generation** American, etc. is a person whose family has lived in America, etc. for 2 generations.

⁵⁰⁵**raise** [v] **1. raise something** to mention something for people to discuss or somebody to deal with; **2. raise something** to cause or produce a feeling or reaction; to make a problem appear; **3.** to increase the amount or level of something, OPPOSITE: **lower**; **4. raise something** to collect or bring money or people together; **5.** to care for a child or young animal until it is able to take care of itself; **6. raise something** to breed particular animals; to grow particular crops; **7. raise something** to lift or move something to a higher level, OPPOSITE: **lower**; **8. raise somebody (from something)** to make somebody who has died come to life again; **raise your voice (about/against something)** [idiom] to clearly express your opinion about something; [n] (*North American English*) = **rise**.

⁵⁰⁶**rise** [n] **1.** [countable] an increase in amount, a number or a level. Note that you use a **rise in something** to talk about the thing that rises, & a **rise of something** to talk about how large or small the rise is, OPPOSITE: **fall**; **2.** [singular] **rise (of somebody/something)** the process of becoming more important, successful or powerful; **3.** [countable] (*British English*) (*North American English* **raise**) an increase in the money you are paid for the work you do; **4.** [singular] an upward movement; **give rise to something** [idiom] to cause something to happen or exist; [v] **1.** [intransitive] to increase in amount or number; **2.** [intransitive] to come or go upwards; to reach a higher level or position; **3.** [intransitive] to become more successful, important or powerful; **4.** [intransitive] to begin to fight against a ruler, government or army that controls you; **5.** [intransitive] (of the sun or moon) to appear above the horizon, OPPOSITE: **set**; **6.** [intransitive] + **adv./prep.** (of land or mountains) to slope upwards from or be visible above the surroundings; **rise to the challenge (of something)** [idiom] to be successful in dealing with a new or difficult task or situation; **rise to something** [phrasal verb] to show that you are able to deal with an unexpected situation or problem.

⁵⁰⁷**aptly** [adv] in a way that is suitable or appropriate in the circumstances.

⁵⁰⁸**fine** [a] (**finer, finest**) **1.** [usually before noun] difficult to see or describe, SYNONYM: **subtle**; **2.** very small; **3.** made of very small grains, OPPOSITE: **coarse**; **4.** very thing or narrow; **5.** [usually before noun] of high quality; good; **6.** (*especially British English*) (of weather) bright & not raining; **7.** [usually before noun] pleasing to look at; **8.** [usually before noun] attractive & delicate; **9.** sounding important & impressive but unlikely to have any effect; [n] a sum of money that must be paid as an official punishment for breaking a law or rule; [v] [often passive] to make somebody pay money as an official punishment for breaking a law or rule.

⁵⁰⁹**intellectual** [a] [usually before noun] connected with or using a person’s ability to think in a logical way & understand things, SYNONYM: **mental**; [n] a person who is well educated & enjoys activities in which they have to think seriously about things.

⁵¹⁰**neglect** [v] **1. neglect somebody/something** to fail to take care of somebody/something; **2. neglect something** to not give enough attention to something; **3. neglect something** to ignore something because it is not important, especially in a scientific experiment, SYNONYM: **disregard**; **4. neglect to do something** to fail or forget to do something that you ought to do, SYNONYM: **omit**; [n] [uncountable] the fact of not giving enough care or attention to somebody/something; the state of not receiving enough care or attention.

⁵¹¹**relativist** [n] (*formal*) a person who believes in relativism (= the belief that truth & right & wrong cannot be judged generally, but can be judged only in relation to other things, such as your personal situation); [a] (*formal*) supporting or connected with relativism (= the belief that truth & right & wrong cannot be judged generally, but only in relation to other things, such as your personal situation).

⁵¹²**devalue** [v] **1.** [transitive, intransitive] **devalue (something) (against something)** to reduce the official value of the money of 1 country when it is exchanged for the money of another country; **2.** [transitive] **devalue somebody/something** to give less or not enough value or importance to somebody/something.

⁵¹³**acquire** [v] **1. acquire something** to learn or develop a skill, habit or quality; **2. acquire something** to obtain something by buying or being given it; **3. acquire something** to come to have a particular reputation.

⁵¹⁴**dismiss** [v] **1.** to officially remove somebody from their job, especially because of bad work or bad behavior, SYNONYM: **fire**; **2.** to decide that somebody/something is not important & not worth thinking or talking about; **3. dismiss something** to put thoughts or feelings out of your mind; **4. dismiss something (law)** to say that a trial or legal case should not continue, often because there is not enough evidence.

⁵¹⁵**oppressive** [a] treating people in a cruel & unfair way & not giving them the same freedom, rights, etc. as other people.

⁵¹⁶**anachronistic** [a] **1.** used to describe a person, a custom or an idea that seems old-fashioned & does not belong to the present; **2.** used to describe something that is placed, e.g. in a book or play, in the wrong period of history.

⁵¹⁷**moralistic** [a] (*usually disapproving*) having or showing very fixed ideas about what is right & wrong, especially when this causes you to judge other people’s behavior.

⁵¹⁸**self-righteous** [a] (*disapproving*) feeling or behaving as if what you say or do is always morally right, & other people are wrong, SYNONYM: **sanctimonious**.

⁵¹⁹**conductive** [a] (*physics*) able to conduct electricity, heat, etc.

⁵²⁰**happiness** [n] [uncountable] the quality or state of being happy.

⁵²¹**vice** [n] **1.** [uncountable] criminal activities that involve sex or drugs; **2.** [uncountable, countable] behavior that is evil or immoral; a quality in somebody’s character that is evil or immoral; **3.** (*especially British English*) (*North American English* usually **vice**) [countable] a tool with 2 mental blocks that can be moved together by turning a screw. The vice is used to hold an object in place while work is done on it.

behaving least conducive to happiness. He observed that the virtues always aim⁵²² for balance⁵²³ & avoid the extremes⁵²⁴ of the vices. Aristotle studied the virtues & the vices in his *Nicomachean Ethics*. It was a book based on experience & observation, not conjecture⁵²⁵, about the kind of happiness that was possible for human beings. Cultivating⁵²⁶ judgment about the difference between virtue & vice is the beginning of wisdom, something that can never be out of date.

By contrast, our modern relativism⁵²⁷ begins by asserting⁵²⁸ that making judgments about how to live is impossible, because there is no *real* good, & no *true* virtue (as these too are relative). Thus relativism's closest approximation to "virtue" is "tolerance." Only tolerance will provide social cohesion⁵²⁹ between different groups, & save us from harming each other. On Facebook & other forms of social media, therefore, you signal⁵³⁰ your so-called virtue, telling everyone how tolerant⁵³¹, open & compassionate⁵³² you are, & wait for likes to accumulate⁵³³. (Leave aside that telling people you're virtuous⁵³⁴ isn't a virtue, it's self-promotion⁵³⁵. Virtue signaling is not virtue. Virtue signaling is, quite possibly, our commonest⁵³⁶ vice.)

Intolerance⁵³⁷ of others' views (no matter how ignorant⁵³⁸ or incoherent⁵³⁹ they may be) is not simply wrong; in a world where there is no right or wrong, it is worse: it is a sign you are embarrassingly⁵⁴⁰ unsophisticated⁵⁴¹ or, possibly,

⁵²²**aim** [n] the purpose of doing something; what somebody is trying to achieve; **take aim at somebody/something** to direct your criticism at somebody/something; [v] **1.** [transitive] **be aimed at (doing) something** to have the intention of achieving something; **2.** [intransitive, transitive] to try or plan to achieve something; **3.** [transitive, usually passive] **aim something at somebody** to say or do something that is intended to influence or affect a particular person or group.

⁵²³**balance** [n] **1.** [singular, uncountable] a situation in which all parts exist in equal or appropriate amounts; **2.** [countable, usually singular] the amount of money in a bank account; the amount of a bill that remains after part has been paid; **3.** [uncountable] the ability to keep steady with an equal amount of weight on each side of the body; [v] **1.** [transitive, often passive, intransitive] to be equal in importance or amount to something else that has the opposite effect, SYNONYM: **offset**; **2.** [transitive] **balance A with/& B** to give equal importance to 2 different things or parts of something; **3.** [transitive, often passive] **balance A against B** to compare the importance of 2 different things; **4.** [transitive] **balance something (finance)** to show or make sure that in an account the total money spent is equal to the total money received; **5.** [intransitive, transitive] **balance (something) (on something)** to put your body or something else into a position where it is steady & does not fall.

⁵²⁴**extreme** [a] **1.** not ordinary or usual; serious or severe, SYNONYM: **exceptional**; **2.** [usually before noun] very great in degree; **3.** (of people, political organizations, opinions, etc.) far from what most people consider to be normal, reasonable or acceptable, OPPOSITE: **moderate**; **4.** [only before noun] as far as possible from the center, the beginning or in the direction mentioned, SYNONYM: **far**; [n] **1.** a feeling, situation, way of behaving, etc. that is as different as possible from another or is opposite to it; **2.** the greatest or highest degree of something.

⁵²⁵**conjecture** [n] (*formal*) **1.** [countable] an opinion or idea that is not based on definite knowledge & is formed by guessing, SYNONYM: **guess**; **2.** [uncountable] the act of forming an opinion or idea that is not based on definite knowledge; [v] [intransitive, transitive] (*formal*) to form an opinion about something even though you do not have much information on it, SYNONYM: **guess**.

⁵²⁶**cultivate** [v] **1.** **cultivate something** to prepare & use land for growing plants or crops; **2.** **cultivate something** to grow plants or crops, SYNONYM: **grow**; **3.** **cultivate something (biology)** to grow or keep living cells, etc. in grow; **4.** **cultivate somebody/something (sometimes disapproving)** to try to get somebody's friendship or support, often because you want something in return; **5.** **cultivate something** to develop an attitude, a way of talking or behaving, etc.

⁵²⁷**relativism** [n] [uncountable] the belief that truth is not always & generally valid, but can be judged only in relation to other things, such as your personal situation.

⁵²⁸**assert** [v] **1.** to state clearly & firmly that something is true; **2.** to make other people recognize your right or authority to do something, by behaving firmly & confidently; **3.** **assert yourself (as something)** to behave in a confident & determined way so that other people pay attention to your opinions; **4.** **assert itself** to start to have an effect.

⁵²⁹**cohesion** [n] [uncountable] **1.** the act of state of keeping together, SYNONYM: **unity**; **2.** (*physics, chemistry*) the force causing molecules of the same substance to stick together.

⁵³⁰**signal** [n] **1.** a series of electrical waves that carry sounds, pictures or messages, e.g. to a radio, television or mobile phone; **2.** an event, action or fact that shows that something exists or is likely to happen, SYNONYM: **indication**; **3.** a movement or sound that you make to give somebody information, instructions or a warning, SYNONYM: **sign**; **4.** a piece of equipment that uses different colored lights to tell drivers to go slower, stop, etc., used especially on railways & roads; [v] **1.** [transitive] to be a sign that something exists or is likely to happen, SYNONYM: **indicate**; **2.** [transitive] to show something such as a feeling or opinion through your actions or attitude; **3.** [intransitive, transitive] to make a movement or sound to give somebody a message, an instruction or a warning.

⁵³¹**tolerant** [a] **1.** able to accept what other people say or do even if you do not agree with it; **2.** (of plants, animals, machines or systems) able to survive or operate in difficult conditions.

⁵³²**compassionate** [a] feeling or showing sympathy for people or animals who are suffering.

⁵³³**accumulate** [v] **1.** [transitive] **accumulate something** to gradually get more & more of something over a period of time; **2.** [intransitive] to gradually increase in number or quantity over a period of time, SYNONYM: **build up**.

⁵³⁴**virtuous** [a] behaving in a very good & moral way.

⁵³⁵**self-promotion** [n] [uncountable] (*disapproving*) the activity of making people notice you & your abilities, especially in a way that annoys other people.

⁵³⁶**common** [a] (**commoner, commonest**) (**more common & most common** are more frequent) **1.** happening often; existing in large numbers or in many places, OPPOSITE: **rare, uncommon**; **2.** [usually before noun] shared by or belonging to 2 or more people, groups of things, or by the people or things in a group; **3.** [only before noun] not unusual or special, SYNONYM: **ordinary**; [n].

⁵³⁷**intolerance** [n] [uncountable, countable] **1.** (*disapproving*) the fact of not being willing to accept ideas or ways of behaving that are different from your own; **2.** (*specialist*) the fact of not being able to eat particular foods, use particular medicines, etc. without becoming ill, OPPOSITE: **tolerance**.

⁵³⁸**ignorant** [a] lacking knowledge or information about something; not educated.

⁵³⁹**incoherent** [a] **1.** not logical or well organized, OPPOSITE: **coherent**; **2.** (of spoken or written language) not clear & hard to understand; OPPOSITE: **coherent**; **3.** (*physics*) (of waves) not in phase with each other, OPPOSITE: **coherent**.

⁵⁴⁰**embarrassingly** [adv] **1.** in a way that makes you feel shy, uncomfortable or ashamed; **2.** in a way that makes somebody/something look bad, stupid, dishonest, etc.

⁵⁴¹**unsophisticated** [a] **1.** not having or showing much experience of the world & social situations; **2.** simple & basic; not complicated, SYNONYM: **crude**, OPPOSITE: **sophisticated**.

dangerous⁵⁴².

But it turns out that many people cannot tolerate the vacuum⁵⁴³ – the chaos – which is inherent⁵⁴⁴ in life, but made worse by this moral relativism; they cannot live without a moral compass, without an ideal at which to aim in their lives. (For relativists, ideals⁵⁴⁵ are values too, & like all values, they are merely⁵⁴⁶ “relative” & hardly⁵⁴⁷ worth sacrificing for.) So, right alongside⁵⁴⁸ relativism, we find the spread⁵⁴⁹ of nihilism⁵⁵⁰ & despair⁵⁵¹, & also the opposite of moral relativism: the blind⁵⁵² certainty⁵⁵³ offered by ideologies that claim to have an answer for everything.

& so we arrive at the 2nd teaching that millennials have been bombarded⁵⁵⁴ with. They sign up for a humanities⁵⁵⁵ course, to study greatest books ever written. But they’re not assigned the books; instead they are given ideological⁵⁵⁶ attacks on them, based on some appalling⁵⁵⁷ simplification⁵⁵⁸. Where the relativist is filled with uncertainty, the ideologue is the very opposite. He or she is hyper-judgmental⁵⁵⁹ & censorious⁵⁶⁰, always know what’s wrong about others, & what to do about it. Sometimes it seems the only people willing to give advice in a relativistic society are those with the least to offer.

Modern moral relativism has many sources. As we in the West learned more history, we understood that different

⁵⁴²**dangerous** [a] likely to injure, harm or kill somebody, or to damage or destroy something.

⁵⁴³**vacuum** [n] **1.** a space that is completely empty of all substances, including all air or other gas; **2.** [usually singular] a situation in which somebody/something is missing or lacking; **in a vacuum** [idiom] existing separately from other people, events, etc. when there should be a connection.

⁵⁴⁴**inherent** [a] that is a permanent, basic or typical feature somebody/something, SYNONYM: **intrinsic**.

⁵⁴⁵**ideal** [a] **1.** perfect; most suitable; **2.** [only before noun] the best that can be imagined, but not likely to become real; **in an ideal/a perfect world** [idiom] used to say that something is what you would like to happen or what should happen, but you know it cannot; [n] **1. ideal (of somebody/something)** an idea or a standard that seems perfect & worth trying to achieve; **2.** [usually singular] **ideal (of something)** a person or thing considered as perfect.

⁵⁴⁶**merely** [adv] used meaning ‘only’ or ‘simply’ to emphasize a fact or something that you are saying.

⁵⁴⁷**hardly** [adv] **1.** used to suggest that something is not likely or not reasonable; **2.** almost no; almost not; almost none; **3.** used especially after ‘can’ or ‘could’ & before the main verb, to emphasize that it is difficult to do something.

⁵⁴⁸**alongside** [prep] **1.** next to or at the side of something; **2.** together with something/somebody; at the same time as something/somebody.

⁵⁴⁹**spread** [v] **1.** [intransitive, transitive] to affect or be known or used by more & more people; to make something do this; **2.** [intransitive, transitive] to be in a number of different places; to cause something to be in a number of different places; **3.** [intransitive, transitive] to cover a larger & larger area; to make something cover a larger & larger area; **4.** [transitive] to separate something into parts & divide them between different times or different people; **5.** [transitive] to distribute something in a particular way; **6.** [transitive] **spread something (out)** to open something that has been folded so that it covers a larger area than before; **7.** [transitive] to put a layer of a substance onto the surface of something; [n] **1.** [uncountable] **spread (of something)** an increase in the amount or number of something that there is, or in the area that is affected by something; **2.** [countable, usually singular] a range or variety of people or things; **3.** [uncountable] **spread (of something)** the area that something exists in or happens in; **4.** [countable] **spread (between A & B) (finance)** the difference between 2 rates or prices.

⁵⁵⁰**nihilism** [n] [uncountable] (*philosophy*) the belief that life has no meaning or purpose & that religious & moral principles have no value.

⁵⁵¹**despair** [n] [uncountable] the feeling of having lost all hope; [v] [intransitive] to stop having any hope that a situation will change or improve.

⁵⁵²**blind** [a] (**blinder, blindest**) **1.** not able to see; **2. (the blind)** [n] [plural] people who are blind; **3. blind to something** not noticing or realizing something; **4.** [usually before noun] (of strong feelings) seeming to be unreasonable, & accepted without question; **5.** [usually before noun] (of a situation or an event) that cannot be controlled by reason; **6.** (of a test or experiment) in which the people taking the test do not know, e.g., which drug, substance, etc., they have been given. A **double-blind** test is one in which neither the participants nor the researchers know which drug, substance, etc. each participant has been given; [v] **1.** [often passive] **blind somebody** to make somebody unable to see, permanently or for a short time; **2.** to make somebody no longer able to think clearly or behave in a sensible way; **3. blind somebody/something** to make somebody who is taking part in an experiment or interview unaware of what is being tested or measured.

⁵⁵³**certainty** [n] (plural **certainties**) **1.** [uncountable] the strong belief that something is true; **2.** [countable] something that you know is completely true or reliable; an event that is definitely going to happen; **3.** [uncountable] the quality of being definitely true or reliable.

⁵⁵⁴**bombard** [v] **1. bombard somebody/something (with something)** to attack a place by firing large guns at it or dropping bombs on it continuously; **2. bombard somebody/something (with something)** to attack somebody with a lot of questions, criticisms, etc. or by giving them too much information.

⁵⁵⁵**humanity** [n] **1.** [uncountable] people in general; **2.** [uncountable] **humanity (of somebody)** the state of being a person rather than a god, an animal or a machine; **3.** [uncountable] the quality of being kind to people & animals by making sure that they do not suffer more than is necessary; the quality of being humane; **4. ((the) humanities)** [plural] the subject of study that are connected with human culture, especially literature, history, art, music & philosophy.

⁵⁵⁶**ideological** [a] (*sometimes disapproving*) connected with an ideology.

⁵⁵⁷**appalling** [a] **1.** (*North American English, formal or British English*) extremely bad, especially from a moral point of view, SYNONYM: **shocking**; **2. (informal)** very bad; of very poor quality.

⁵⁵⁸**simplification** [n] **1.** [uncountable] **simplification (of something)** the process of making something less complicated, or easier to do or understand; **2.** [countable] a change that makes a problem, statement, system, etc. less complicated or easier to understand or do

⁵⁵⁹**judgemental** [a] (*especially British English*) (also **judgmental especially in North American English) **1.** (*disapproving*) judging people & criticizing them too quickly; **2. (formal)** connected with the process of judging things.**

⁵⁶⁰**censorious** [a] (*formal*) tending to criticize people or things a lot, SYNONYM: **critical**.

epochs⁵⁶¹ had different moral⁵⁶² codes⁵⁶³. As we traveled the seas & explored the globe⁵⁶⁴, we learned of far-flung⁵⁶⁵ tribes⁵⁶⁶ on different continents⁵⁶⁷ whose different moral codes made sense relative to, or within the framework of, their societies⁵⁶⁸. Science played a role, too, by attacking the religious view of the world, & thus undermining the religious grounds for ethics⁵⁶⁹ & rules. Materialist⁵⁷⁰ social science implied that we could divide the world into facts (which were subjective⁵⁷¹ & personal⁵⁷²). Then we could agree on the facts, & maybe, 1 day, develop a scientific code of ethics (which has yet to arrive). Moreover, by implying that values had a lesser reality⁵⁷³ than facts, science contributed in yet another way to moral relativism, for it treated “value” as secondary⁵⁷⁴. (But the idea that we can easily separate facts & values was & remains naive; to some extent, one’s values determine what one will pay attention to, & what will count as a fact.)

The idea that different societies had different rules & morals was known to the ancient world too, & it is interesting to compare its response to this realization⁵⁷⁵ with the modern response (relativism, nihilism & ideology). When the ancient Greeks sailed to India & elsewhere, they too discovered that rules, morals & customs⁵⁷⁶ differed from place to place, & saw that the explanation for what was right & wrong was often rooted⁵⁷⁷ in some ancestral⁵⁷⁸ authority⁵⁷⁹. The Greek response

⁵⁶¹**epoch** [n] **1.** a period of time in history, especially one during which important events or changes happen, SYNONYM: **era**; **2.** (*earth sciences*) a length of time that is a division of a period.

⁵⁶²**moral** [a] **1.** [only before noun] concerned with principles of right & wrong behavior; **2.** [only before noun] based on a sense of what is right & fair, not on legal rights or duties, SYNONYM: **ethical**; **3.** following the standards of behavior considered acceptable & right by most people, SYNONYM: **good, honorable**; **4.** [only before noun] able to understand the difference between right & wrong; [n] **1.** (**morals**) [plural] standards or principles of good behavior, especially in matters of sexual relationships; **2.** [countable] **moral of something** a practical lesson that a story, an event or an experience teaches you.

⁵⁶³**code** [n] **1.** [countable] a series of letters, numbers or symbols that are used to identify, sort or represent something; **2.** [countable, uncountable] (often in compounds) a system of words, letters, numbers or symbols that represent a message or record information secretly; **3.** [uncountable] a word, phrase or symbol that is used to represent an idea in an indirect way; **4.** [uncountable] (*computing*) a system of computer programming instructions; **5.** [countable] a set of moral principles or rules of behavior that are generally accepted by society or a social group; **6.** [countable] a system of laws or rules that state how people in an institution or a country should behave; **7.** [countable] (*biology*) = genetic code; [v] **1.** [transitive, often passive] **code something** to write or print words, letters, numbers, etc. on something so that you know what it is, what group it belongs to, etc.; **2.** [transitive, often passive] **code something** to put a message into code so that it can be understood by only a few people; **3.** [transitive, often passive] **code something (as something)** *9computing* to write a computer program by putting 1 system of numbers, words & symbols into another system, SYNONYM: **encode**; **4.** [transitive, usually passive] **be coded (into somebody/something)** (*biology*) to be contained in a person’s genetic code; **5.** [intransitive] **code for something** (*biology*) to be the genetic code for something.

⁵⁶⁴**globe** [n] **1.** (**the globe**) [singular] the world (used especially to emphasize its size); **2.** [countable] an object shaped like a ball with a map of the world on its surface.

⁵⁶⁵**far-flung** [a] [usually before noun] (*literary*) **1.** a long distance away; **2.** spread over a wide area.

⁵⁶⁶**tribe** [n] **1.** a social group in a traditional society consisting of families or communities with the same culture, language, religion, etc. & usually with a particular leader; **2.** (*biology*) a group of related animals or plants that is larger than a genus & smaller than a family.

⁵⁶⁷**continent** [n] **1.** [countable] 1 of the 7 main continuous land masses of the earth (Africa, Asia, Australia, Antarctica, Europe & North & South America); **3.** (**the Continent**) [singular] (*British English*) the main part of the continent of Europe, not including Britain or Ireland.

⁵⁶⁸**society** [n] (plural **societies**) **1.** [uncountable, countable] people in general, living together in communities; a particular community of people who share the same customs, laws, etc.; **2.** [countable] a group of people who join together for a particular purpose. The written abbreviation **Soc.** is used in the names of particular societies. **3.** [uncountable] **society (of somebody)** the state of being with other people, SYNONYM: **company**.

⁵⁶⁹**ethic** [n] **1.** (**ethics**) [plural] moral principles that control or influence a person’s behavior; **2.** [singular] a system of moral principles or rules of behavior; **3.** (**ethics**) [uncountable] the branch of philosophy that deals with moral principles.

⁵⁷⁰**materialist** [n] **1.** a person who believes that money, possessions & physical comforts are more important than spiritual values in life; **2.** a person who believes in the philosophy of materialism.

⁵⁷¹**subjective** [a] **1.** based on a particular person’s beliefs or opinions, rather than on facts or evidence that everyone can recognize, OPPOSITE: **objective**; **2.** [usually before noun] (of ideas, feelings or experiences) existing in somebody’s mind rather than in the real world, OPPOSITE: **objective**.

⁵⁷²**personal** [a] **1.** [only before noun] your own; not belonging to or connected with anyone else; **2.** [only before noun] connected with individual people, especially their feelings, characters & relationships; **3.** not connected with a person’s job or official position; **4.** [only before noun] done by a particular person rather than by somebody who is acting for them; **5.** [only before noun] made or done for a particular person rather than for a large group of people or people in general; **6.** [only before noun] connected with a person’s body; **7.** connected with a particular person’s character, appearance or private life in a way that is offensive.

⁵⁷³**reality** [n] (plural **realities**) **1.** [uncountable] the true situation & the problems that actually exist in the world, especially in contrast to how people would like it to be; **2.** [countable] a thing that is actually experienced or seen, in contrast to what people might imagine; **3.** [uncountable] **reality television/TV/shows/series/contestants** television/shows, etc. that use real people (not actors) in real situations, presented as entertainment; **in reality** [idiom] used to say that a situation is different from what has just been said or from what people believe.

⁵⁷⁴**secondary** [a] **1.** less important than something else; **2.** happening as a result of something else; **3.** [only before noun] (of writing) based on other books, etc, not on direct research or observation; **4.** [only before noun] connected with the education of children aged around 11–18; **5.** (*chemistry*) (of an organic compound) having its functional group located on a carbon atom which is bonded to 2 other carbon atoms; containing a nitrogen atom bonded to 2 carbon atoms.

⁵⁷⁵**realization** [n] (*British English also realisation*) **1.** [uncountable, singular] **realization (that)** ... the process of becoming aware of something, SYNONYM: **awareness**; **2.** [uncountable] **realization (of something)** the process of achieving a particular aim, etc., SYNONYM: **achievement**; **3.** [uncountable, countable] **realization (of something)** (*formal*) the act of producing something in an actual or physical form; the thing that is produced.

⁵⁷⁶**customs** [n] [plural] **1.** (**Customs**) the government department that collects taxes on goods bought & sold & on goods brought into the country, & that checks what is brought in. American English uses a singular verb with **customs** in this meaning. **2.** the taxes that must be paid to the government when goods are brought in from other countries; **3.** the place at a port or an airport where your bags are checked as you come into a country.

⁵⁷⁷**rooted** [a] **1.** **rooted in something** developing from or being strongly influenced by something; **2.** **rooted in something** fixed in 1 place; not moving or changing.

⁵⁷⁸**ancestral** [a] connected with or belonging to earlier members of a family, race of people or species.

⁵⁷⁹**authority** [n] (plural **authorities**) **1.** [uncountable] the power to give orders to people or to say how things should be done; **2.** [uncountable]

was not despair, but a new invention⁵⁸⁰: philosophy.

Socrates, reacting to the uncertainty bred⁵⁸¹ by awareness of these conflicting moral codes, decided that instead of becoming a nihilist⁵⁸², a relativist or an ideologue⁵⁸³, he would devote his life to the search for wisdom that could reason about these differences, i.e., he helped invent philosophy. He spent his life asking perplexing⁵⁸⁴, foundational questions, such as “What is virtue?” & “How can one live the good life?” & “What is justice?” & he looked at different approaches⁵⁸⁵, asking which seemed most coherent⁵⁸⁶ & most in accord⁵⁸⁷ with human nature. These are the kinds of questions that I believe animate⁵⁸⁸ this book.

For the ancients, the discovery⁵⁸⁹ that different people have different ideas about how, practically⁵⁹⁰, to live, did not paralyze⁵⁹¹ them; it deepened⁵⁹² their understanding⁵⁹³ of humanity & led to some of the most satisfying conversations human beings have ever had, about how life might be lived.

Likewise⁵⁹⁴, Aristotle. Instead of despairing about the differences in moral codes, Aristotle argued that though specific rules, laws & customs differed from place to place, what does not differ is that in all places human beings, by their nature, have a proclivity⁵⁹⁵ to make rules, laws & customs. To put this in modern terms, it seems that all human beings are, by some kind of biological⁵⁹⁶ endowment⁵⁹⁷, so ineradicably⁵⁹⁸ concerned with morality that we create a structure of laws &

official permission or the right to do something; **3.** [countable] an organization that has the power to make decisions or that has a particular area of responsibility in a country or region; **4.** [uncountable] the power to influence people because they respect your knowledge or official position; **5.** [countable] **authority (on something)** a person with special knowledge, SYNONYM: **specialist**.

⁵⁸⁰**invention** [n] **1.** [countable] something that has been created or designed that has not existed before; **2.** [uncountable] **invention of something** the act of creating or designing something that has not existed before; **3.** [countable, uncountable] the act of saying or describing something, & pretending that is true, especially in order to deceive people; something that is said or described in this way; **4.** [uncountable] the ability to have new & interesting ideas.

⁵⁸¹**breed** [v] **1.** [intransitive] (of animals) to have sex & produce young; **2.** [transitive] to keep animals or plants in order to produce young ones in a controlled way; **3.** [transitive] **breed something** to be the cause of something; [n] **1.** a type of animal with a particular appearance that makes it different from others of the same species & that is the result of having been developed in a controlled way; **2.** [usually singular] a type of person.

⁵⁸²**nihilist** [n] a person who believes in nihilism.

⁵⁸³**ideologue** [n] (also **ideologist**) (*formal, sometimes disapproving*) a person whose actions are influenced by belief in a set of principles (= by an ideology).

⁵⁸⁴**perplexing** [a] making you confused or worried because you do not understand something, SYNONYM: **puzzling**.

⁵⁸⁵**approach** [n] **1.** [countable] a way of doing or thinking about something such as a problem or task; **2.** [singular] movement nearer to somebody/something in distance or time; **3.** [countable] **approach (to somebody/something)** the act of speaking to somebody about something, especially when making an offer or a request; **4.** [countable] a path, sea passage, etc. that leads to a particular place; **5.** [singular] **approach to something** a thing that is like something else that is mentioned; [v] **1.** [transitive] to start dealing with a problem or task or considering a topic or situation in a particular way; **2.** [transitive] **approach something** to come close to something in quantity or quality; **3.** [intransitive, transitive] to move near to somebody/something in distance or time; **4.** [transitive] to speak to somebody about something, especially to offer to do something or to ask them for something.

⁵⁸⁶**coherent** [a] **1.** (of an argument, theory, statement or policy) logical & well organized; easy to understand & clear, OPPOSITE: **incoherent**; **2.** (of a person) able to talk & express yourself clearly; showing this, OPPOSITE: **incoherent**; **3.** made up of different parts that fit or work well together; **4.** (*physics*) (of waves) in phase with each other, OPPOSITE: **incoherent**.

⁵⁸⁷**accord** [v] (*formal*) to give somebody/something authority, status or a particular type of treatment, SYNONYM: **grant**; **accord with something** [phrasal verb] to agree with or match something; [n] a formal agreement between 2 or more organizations or countries; **in accord (with something/somebody)** in agreement with; **of your own accord** without being asked, forced or helped.

⁵⁸⁸**animate** [v] **1.** **animate something** to make something more lively or full of energy; **2.** [usually passive] to make models, toys, images, etc. seem to move in a film, either by rapidly showing slightly different pictures of them in a series, one after another, or by using computer techniques to create moving images; [a] (*formal*) living; having life, OPPOSITE: **inanimate**.

⁵⁸⁹**discovery** [n] (plural **discoveries**) **1.** [countable, uncountable] an act or the process of finding somebody/something, or learning about something that was not known about before; **2.** [countable] a thing, fact or person that is found or learned about for the 1st time.

⁵⁹⁰**practically** [adv] **1.** almost; very nearly, SYNONYM: **virtually**; **2.** in a realistic or sensible way; in real situations.

⁵⁹¹**paralyze** [v] (*British English*) (*North American English* **paralyze**) [often passive] **1.** **paralyze somebody** to make somebody unable to feel or move all part of their body; **2.** **paralyze something** to prevent something from functioning normally.

⁵⁹²**deepen** [v] **1.** [intransitive, transitive] (of a feeling or connection) to become stronger; to make a feeling or connection stronger; **2.** [intransitive, transitive] to become worse; to make something worse; **3.** [intransitive, transitive] to become greater in size; to make something greater in size; **4.** [transitive] **deepen something** to improve your knowledge or understanding of something; **5.** [intransitive, transitive] to become deeper; to make something deeper.

⁵⁹³**understanding** [n] **1.** [uncountable, countable, usually singular] the fact or state of knowing or realizing something, e.g. what somebody/something is like, how or why people do things, how something happens or why something is important; **2.** [uncountable] kindness & sympathy, often towards somebody who has different views or who has behaved badly; **3.** [countable, usually singular] an agreement, often not written in a contract, that people will help each other or that something will happen in a particular way; **4.** [uncountable, countable] **understanding (of something) (is that ...)** the particular way in which somebody understands something.

⁵⁹⁴**likewise** [adv] **1.** the same; in a similar way; **2.** also.

⁵⁹⁵**proclivity** [n] (*formal*) (plural **proclivities**) **proclivity (for something/for doing something)** a natural desire or need that makes you tend to do something, often something bad, SYNONYM: **propensity**.

⁵⁹⁶**biological** [a] **1.** connected with the processes that take place within living things; **2.** connected with the science of biology; **3.** a child's biological parents are their natural parents, not the people who adopted him/her.

⁵⁹⁷**endowment** [n] (*formal*) **1.** [countable, uncountable] **endowment (of something)** money that is given to a school, a college or another institution to provide it with an income; the act of giving this money; **2.** [countable, usually plural] a quality or an ability that somebody is born with; **3.** [uncountable, countable] the resources that a country or an area has.

⁵⁹⁸**ineradicable** [a] (*formal*) (of a quality or situation) that cannot be removed or changed.

rules wherever we are. The idea that human life can be free of moral concerns is a fantasy⁵⁹⁹.

We are rule generators⁶⁰⁰. & given that we are moral animals, what must be the effect of our simplistic⁶⁰¹ modern relativism upon us? It means we are hobbling⁶⁰² ourselves by pretending to be something we are not. It is a mask, but a strange one, for it mostly deceives⁶⁰³ the one who wears it. *Sccccratccch* the most clever postmodern-relativist professor's Mercedes with a key, & you will see how fast the mask of relativism (with its pretense⁶⁰⁴ that there can neither right nor wrong) & the cloak⁶⁰⁵ of radial⁶⁰⁶ tolerance come off.

Because we do not yet have an ethics based on modern science, Jordan is not trying to develop his rules by wiping⁶⁰⁷ the slate⁶⁰⁸ clean – by dismissing⁶⁰⁹ thousands of years of wisdom as mere⁶¹⁰ superstition⁶¹¹ & ignoring our greatest moral achievements⁶¹². Far better to integrate⁶¹³ the best of what we are now learning with the books human beings saw fit to preserve⁶¹⁴ over millennia⁶¹⁵, & with the stories that have survived, against all odds, time's tendency⁶¹⁶ to obliterate⁶¹⁷.

He is doing what reasonable guides have always done: he makes no claim that human wisdom begins with himself, but, rather, turns 1st to his own guides. & although the topics in this book are serious, Jordan often has great fun addressing them with a light touch, as the chapter headings convey. He makes no claim to be exhaustive⁶¹⁸, & sometimes the chapters consist of wide-ranging⁶¹⁹ discussions of our psychology as he understands it.

⁵⁹⁹**fantasy** [n] (plural **fantasies**) **1.** [countable] an idea, image or situation that a person imagines, but that is not real or is not likely to happen; **2.** [uncountable] the act of imagining things; a person's imagination.

⁶⁰⁰**generator** [n] **1.** a machine for producing electricity; **2.** (*British English*) a company that produces electricity to sell to the public; **3.** a machine, an organization, etc. that produces something.

⁶⁰¹**simplistic** [a] (*disapproving*) treating complicated issues & problems as if they were much simpler than they really are.

⁶⁰²**hobble** [v] **1.** [intransitive] (+ **adv./prep.**) to walk with difficulty, especially because your feet or legs hurt, SYNONYM: **limp**; **2.** [transitive] **hobble something** to tie together 2 legs of a horse or other animal in order to stop it from running away; **3.** [transitive] **hobble something** to make it more difficult for somebody to do something or for something to happen.

⁶⁰³**deceive** [v] [transitive] **1.** **deceive somebody** to deliberately make somebody believe something that is not true; **2.** **deceive somebody/something** (of a thing) to make somebody have a false idea about somebody/something.

⁶⁰⁴**pretence** [n] (*British English*) (*North American English* **pretense**) **1.** [uncountable, countable, usually singular] (*formal*) a claim that you have a particular quality or skill; **2.** [uncountable, singular] **pretence (of something)** the act of behaving in a particular way, in order to make other people believe something that is not true.

⁶⁰⁵**cloak** [n] **1.** [countable] a type of coat that has no arms, fastens at the neck & hangs loosely from the shoulders, worn especially in the past; **2.** [singular] (*literary*) a thing that hides or covers somebody/something; [v] [often passive] (*literary*) to cover or hide something.

⁶⁰⁶**radial** [a] having a pattern of lines that go out from a central points towards the edge of a circle.

⁶⁰⁷**wipe** [v] **1.** to rub something against a surface, in order to remove dirt or liquid from it; to rub a surface with a cloth, etc. in order to clean it; **2.** to remove dirt, liquid, etc. from something by using a cloth, your hand, etc.; **3.** to remove information, sound, images, etc. from a computer, video, etc., SYNONYM: **erase**; **4.** to deliberately forget an experience because it was unpleasant or embarrassing, SYNONYM: **erase**.

⁶⁰⁸**slate** [n] **1.** [uncountable] a type of dark grey stone that splits easily into thin flat layers; **2.** [countable] a small thin piece of slate, used for covering roofs; **3.** [countable] (*North American English*) a list of the candidates in an election; **4.** [countable] a small sheet of slate in a wooden frame, used in the past in schools for children to write on; **a clean slate/sheet** [idiom] a record of your work or behavior that does not show any mistakes or bad things that you have done; **wipe the slate clean** [idiom] to agree to forget about past mistakes or arguments & start again with a relationship; [v] **slate somebody/something (for something)** (*British English*) to criticize somebody/something, especially in a newspaper; **2.** [usually passive] to plan that something will happen at a particular time in the future; **3.** [usually passive] (*especially North American English, informal*) to suggest or choose somebody for a job, position, etc.

⁶⁰⁹**dismiss** [v] **1.** to officially remove somebody from their job, especially because of bad work or bad behavior, SYNONYM: **fire**; **2.** to decide that somebody/something is not important & not worth thinking or talking about; **3.** **dismiss something** to put thoughts or feelings out of your mind; **4.** **dismiss something** (*law*) to say that a trial or legal case should not continue, often because there is not enough evidence.

⁶¹⁰**mere** [a] [only before noun] **1.** used to say that the fact that a particular thing is present in a situation is enough to have an influence on that situation; **2.** used when you want to emphasize how small or unimportant somebody/something is.

⁶¹¹**superstition** [n] [uncountable, countable] the belief that particular events happen in a way that cannot be explained by reason or science; the belief that particular events bring good or bad luck.

⁶¹²**achievement** [n] **1.** [countable] a thing that somebody has done successfully, especially using their own effort & skill; **2.** [uncountable] the fact or process of achieving something; **3.** [uncountable] a child's or student's progress in a course of learning, especially as measured by standard tests.

⁶¹³**integrate** [v] **1.** [transitive] to combine 2 or more things so that they work together; **2.** [intransitive, transitive] to become or make somebody become accepted as a member of a social group, especially when they come from a different culture; **3.** [transitive] **integrate something** (*mathematics*) to find the integral of something.

⁶¹⁴**preserve** [v] **1.** **preserve something** to keep a particular quality or feature; **2.** to keep something safe from harm, in good condition or in its original state; **3.** to prevent something from decaying, by treating it in a particular way; [n] [singular] an activity, job or interest that is thought to be suitable for 1 particular person or group of people.

⁶¹⁵**millennium** [n] (plural **millennia** or **millenniums**) **1.** a period of 1000 years, especially as calculated before or after the birth of Christ; **2.** (**the millennium**) the time when 1 period of 1000 years ends & another begins.

⁶¹⁶**tendency** [n] (plural **tendencies**) **1.** [countable] if somebody/something has a particular tendency, they are likely to behave or act in a particular way; **2.** [countable] a new custom that is starting to develop, SYNONYM: **trend**; **3.** [countable + singular or plural verb] (*British English*) a group within a larger political group, whose views are more extreme than those of the rest of the group.

⁶¹⁷**obliterate** [v] [often passive] **obliterate something** to remove all signs of something, either by destroying or covering it completely.

⁶¹⁸**exhaustive** [a] including everything possible; very thorough or complete.

⁶¹⁹**wide-ranging** [a] including or dealing with a large number of different subjects or areas.

So why not call this book of “guidelines,” a far more relaxed⁶²⁰, user-friendly⁶²¹ & less rigid⁶²² sounding⁶²³ term than “rules”?

Because these really are rules. & the foremost⁶²⁴ rule is that you must take responsibility for your own life. Period⁶²⁵.

One might think that a generation that has heard endlessly⁶²⁶, from their more ideological teachers, about the rights, rights, rights that belong to them, would object to being told that they would do better to focus instead on taking responsibility. Yet this generation, many of whom were raised in small families by hyper-protective⁶²⁷ parents, on soft-surface playgrounds, & then taught in universities with “safe spaces” where they don’t have to hear things they don’t want to – schooled to be risk-averse⁶²⁸ – has among it, now, millions who feel stultified⁶²⁹ by this underestimation⁶³⁰ of their potential resilience⁶³¹ & who have embraced Jordan’s message that each individual has ultimate⁶³² responsibility to bear⁶³³; that if one wants to live a full life, one 1st sets one’s own house in order; & only then can one sensibly⁶³⁴ aim to take on bigger responsibilities⁶³⁶. The extent of this reaction⁶³⁷ has often moved both of us to the brink⁶³⁸ of tears⁶³⁹.

⁶²⁰**relaxed** [a] **1.** (of a person) calm & not anxious or worried; **2.** **relaxed (about something)** not caring too much about making people follow rules; **3.** (of a place or situation) calm & informal.

⁶²¹**user-friendly** [a] easy for people who are not experts to use or understand.

⁶²²**rigid** [a] **1.** (of an object or substance) stiff & difficult to move or bend; **2.** (of rules, methods, etc.) very strict & difficult to change or adapt, SYNONYM: **inflexible**; **3. rigid (about something/doing something)** (of a person or organization) not willing to change or adapt ideas or behavior, SYNONYM: **inflexible**.

⁶²³**sound** [n] **1.** [countable] something that can be heard; **2.** [uncountable] continuous movements (called vibrations) that travel through air or water & can be heard when they reach a person’s or an animal’s ear; **3.** [uncountable] what you can hear coming from a television, radio, etc., or as part of a film; [v] (not usually used in the progressive tenses) **1. linking verb** to give a particular impression when heard or read about. In spoken English, people often use **like** instead of **as if** or **as though** in this meaning. This is not correct in academic English. **Like** can be used before a noun phrase (*an approaching vehicle*) but not before a clause. **2. (-sounding)** (in adjectives) giving the impression of being something; **3.** [intransitive, transitive] to give a signal such as warning by making a sound; **4.** [transitive] to express a particular opinion about a situation or idea; [a] (**sounder, soundest**) **1.** sensible; that can be relied on & that will probably give good results; **2.** in good condition; not damaged or hurt; **3.** [only before noun] good & thorough.

⁶²⁴**foremost** [a] the most important or famous; in a position at the front; [adv] more than anything else.

⁶²⁵**period** [n] **1.** a particular length of time; **2.** a length of time in the life of a particular person, the history of a particular country, etc.; **3.** (*earth sciences*) a length of time that is a division of an era. A period is divided into epochs. **4. period (of something)** (*physics*) the length of time it takes to reach the same point in a cycle each time; **5. period (of something)** any of the parts that a day is divided into at a school or college for a lesson or other activity; **6. (chemistry)** a set of elements that occupy a horizontal row in the periodic table; **7.** the flow of blood each month from the body of a woman who is not pregnant; **8.** (*North American English*) = **full stop**.

⁶²⁶**endlessly** [adv] in a way that continues for a long time & seems to have no end.

⁶²⁷**protective** [a] **1.** [only before noun] providing or intended to provide protection; **2. protective (of somebody/something)** having or showing a wish to protect somebody/something; **3.** intended to give an advantage to your own country’s industry.

⁶²⁸**risk-averse** [a] not willing to do something if it is possible that something bad could happen as a result.

⁶²⁹**stultify** [v] (*formal*) **stultify somebody/something** to make somebody feel very bored & unable to think of new ideas.

⁶³⁰**underestimate** [v] **1.** to think or guess that the amount, cost, size or importance of something is smaller or less than it really is, OPPOSITE: **overestimate**; **2. underestimate somebody/something** to not realize how good, strong, determined, etc., OPPOSITE: **overestimate**; **underestimate** [n]; **underestimation** [n] **underestimation (of something)**.

⁶³¹**resilience** [n] (also *less frequent resiliency*) [uncountable] **1.** the ability of people or things to recover quickly after something unpleasant, such as shock or an injury; **2.** the ability of a substance to return to its original shape after it has been bent, stretched or pressed.

⁶³²**ultimate** [a] [only before noun] **1.** happening at the end of a process, SYNONYM: **final**; **2.** most extreme; best; worst, greatest, most important, etc.; **3.** from which something originally comes, SYNONYM: **fundamental**.

⁶³³**bear** [v] **1. bear something** to have something as a characteristic or feature; to be connected with something; **2. bear something** to have a particular mark, word or symbol that can be seen; **3. bear something** to have a particular name; **4. bear something** to take responsibility for something difficult; to be affected by or deal with something unpleasant. If somebody **cannot bear** something, they feel unable to deal with it or accept it. The short form ‘can’t/couldn’t bear’ is not suitable in academic writing, unless you are quoting. **5.** to have a feeling, especially a negative feeling; **6. bear (doing) something** to be suitable for something; to be worth doing. If something **does not bear close inspection**, it will be found to be unacceptable when carefully examined. If something **does not bear comparison** with something else, it is not nearly as good. **7. bear somebody/something (formal)** to carry or hold somebody; **8. (formal)** to give birth to a child; **9. bear something (formal)** to produce flowers or fruit.

⁶³⁴**sensible** [a] **1.** (of actions, plans, decisions, etc.) done or chosen with good judgment based on reason & experience rather than emotion; practical; **2.** (of people) able to make good judgments based on reason & experience rather than emotion.

⁶³⁵**sensibly** [adv] **1.** in a way that shows the ability to make good judgments based on reason & experience rather than emotion; **2.** in clothes that are useful rather than fashionable.

⁶³⁶**responsibility** [n] (plural **responsibilities**) **1.** [uncountable, countable] a duty to deal with or take care of somebody/something, so that you may be blamed if something goes wrong; **2.** [uncountable] **responsibility (for something)** blame for something bad that has happened; **3.** [countable, uncountable] a moral duty to behave well with regard to somebody/something; **on your own responsibility** [idiom] without official permission & being willing to take the blame if something goes wrong.

⁶³⁷**reaction** [n] **1.** [countable, uncountable] what you do, say or think as a result of something that has happened; **2.** [countable] (*chemistry*) a chemical change produced by 2 or more substances acting on each other; **3.** [countable, uncountable] (*medical*) a response by the body, usually a bad one, to something such as a drug or a chemical substance; **4.** [uncountable, countable] (*physics*) a force shown by something in response to another force, which is of equal strength & acts in the opposite direction; **5.** [countable, usually singular] **reaction (against something)** a change in people’s attitudes or behavior caused by strong disapproval of other very different attitudes; **6.** [uncountable] opposition to social or political progress or change; **7. (reactions)** [plural] the ability to move quickly in response to something, especially if in danger.

⁶³⁸**brink** [n] [singular] **1. the brink (of something)** if you are on the brink of something, you are almost in a very new, dangerous or exciting situation; **2. (literary)** the extreme edge of land, e.g. at the top of a cliff or by a river.

⁶³⁹**tear** [v] **1.** [transitive, intransitive] to damage something by pulling it apart or into pieces or by cutting it on something sharp; to become damaged in this way; **2.** [transitive] **tear something + adv./prep.** to remove something from something else by pulling it violently; **3. (-torn)** (in adjectives) very badly affected or damaged by something; **tear somebody/something apart, to pieces, etc.** [idiom] to destroy or defeat

Sometimes these rules are demanding. They require you to undertake an incremental⁶⁴⁰ process that over time will stretch you to a new limit. That requires, as I've said, venturing⁶⁴¹ into the unknown. Stretching yourself beyond the boundaries of your current self requires carefully choosing & then pursuing ideals: ideals that are up there, above you, superior to you – & that you can't always be sure you will reach.

But if it's uncertain that our ideals are attainable⁶⁴², why do we bother⁶⁴³ reaching in the 1st place? Because if you don't reach for them, it is certain you will never feel that you life has meaning.

& perhaps because, as unfamiliar⁶⁴⁴ & strange⁶⁴⁵ as it sounds, in the deepest part of our psyche, we all want to be judged.” – Peterson, 2018, Foreword by Dr. NORMAN DOIDGE, MD, is the author of *The Brain That Changes Itself*, pp. 5–19

Overture

⁶⁴⁶ “This book has a short history & a long history. We'll begin with the short history.

In 2012, I started contributing to a website called Quora. On Quora, anyone can ask a question, of any sort – & anyone can answer. Readers upvote⁶⁴⁷ those answers they like, & downvote⁶⁴⁸ those they don't. In this manner, the most useful answers rise to the top, while the others sink⁶⁴⁹ into oblivion⁶⁵⁰. I was curious about the site. I liked its free-for-all nature. The discussion was often compelling⁶⁵¹, & it was interesting to see the diverse⁶⁵² range of opinions⁶⁵³ generated⁶⁵⁴ by the same question.

When I was taking a break (or avoiding work), I often turned to Quora, looking for questions to engage⁶⁵⁵ with. I considered, & eventually answered, such questions as “What's the difference between being happy & being content⁶⁵⁶?”,

somebody/something completely; [n] **tear (in something)** damage or a hole in something made by tearing; [n] [usually plural] a drop of liquid that comes out of your eye when you cry.

⁶⁴⁰**incremental** [a] 1. happening in regular stages; 2. increasing by regular amounts.

⁶⁴¹**venture** [n] a business project or activity, especially one that involving taking risks, SYNONYM: **undertaking**; [v] 1. [intransitive] + **adv./prep.** to go somewhere or do something even though it involves risks; 2. [transitive, intransitive] (*formal*) to say or do something in a careful way, especially because it might upset or offend somebody.

⁶⁴²**attainable** [a] that you can achieve, SYNONYM: **achievable**.

⁶⁴³**bother** [v] 1. [intransitive, transitive] (often used in negative sentences & questions) to spend time &/or energy doing something; 2. [transitive] to annoy, worry or upset somebody; to cause somebody trouble or pain; 3. [transitive] to interrupt somebody; to talk to somebody when they do not want to talk to you; [n] 1. [uncountable] trouble or difficult; 2. **a bother** [singular] an annoying situation, thing or person, SYNONYM: **nuisance**; [exclamation] (*British English, informal*) used to express the fact that you are annoyed about something/somebody.

⁶⁴⁴**unfamiliar** [a] 1. that you do not know or recognize, OPPOSITE: **familiar**; 2. **unfamiliar with something** not having any knowledge or experience of something, OPPOSITE: **familiar**.

⁶⁴⁵**strange** [a] **stranger, strangest** 1. unusual or surprising, especially in a way that is difficult to understand or explain; 2. not familiar because you have not visited, seen or experienced it before.

⁶⁴⁶**overture** [n] 1. a piece of music written as an introduction to an opera or a ballet; 2. [usually plural] **overture (to somebody)** a suggestion or an action by which somebody tries to make friends, start a business relationship, have discussions, etc. with somebody else.

⁶⁴⁷**upvote** [v] **upvote (something)** to show that you agree with an online article or comment by using a particular icon, OPPOSITE: **downvote**; [n] an act of showing that you agree with an online article or comment by using a particular icon, OPPOSITE: **downvote**.

⁶⁴⁸**downvote** [v] [transitive, intransitive] **downvote (something)** to show that you disagree with an online article or comment by using a particular icon, OPPOSITE: **upvote**; [n] an act of showing that you disagree with an online article or comment by using a particular icon, OPPOSITE: **upvote**.

⁶⁴⁹**sink** [v] 1. [intransitive] to go down below the surface or towards the bottom of a liquid or soft substance; 2. [transitive] **sink something** to damage a boat or ship so that it goes below the surface of the sea, etc.; 3. [intransitive] (of an object) to move slowly downwards; 4. [intransitive] **sink (to something)** to decrease in amount, volume, strength, etc.; **sink in** | **sink into something** [phrasal verb] to go down into another substance through the surface; **sink into something** [phrasal verb] to go gradually into a less active, happy or pleasant state; **sink something into something** [idiom] to spend a lot of money on a business or an activity, e.g. in order to make money from it in the future; [n] 1. a large open container that has taps to supply water & that you use for washing dishes in; 2. (*specialist*) a body or process which acts to absorb or remove energy or a particular component from a system, OPPOSITE: **source**.

⁶⁵⁰**oblivion** [n] [uncountable] 1. a state in which you are not aware of what is happening around you, usually because you are unconscious or asleep; 2. the state in which somebody/something has been forgotten & is no longer famous or important, SYNONYM: **obscurity**; 3. a state in which something has been completely destroyed.

⁶⁵¹**compelling** [a] 1. that makes you think it is true or valid; 2. making you pay attention through being so interesting & exciting; 3. that cannot be resisted.

⁶⁵²**diverse** [a] very different from each other; containing people or things of various kinds.

⁶⁵³**opinion** [n] 1. [countable] someone's feelings or thoughts about somebody/something, rather than a fact, SYNONYM: **view**; 2. [uncountable] the beliefs or views of a group of people; 3. [countable] advice from a professional person.

⁶⁵⁴**generate** [v] 1. **generate something** to create feelings, opinions or situations; 2. **generate something** to produce a physical effect; 3. **generate something** to produce something by performing a particular operation, e.g. using a computer; 4. **generate something** to make money or create work; to increase business; 5. **generate something** to produce energy, especially electricity.

⁶⁵⁵**engage** [v] 1. **engage somebody/something** to succeed in attracting & keeping somebody's attention & interest; 2. to employ somebody to do a particular job; **engage in something** | **be engaged in something** [phrasal verb] to take part in an activity; **engage with something/somebody** [phrasal verb] to become involved with & try to understand something/somebody.

⁶⁵⁶**content** [n] 1. (**contents**) [plural] **content (of something)** the things that are contained in something; 2. (**contents**) [plural] the different sections that are contained in a book, magazine, journal or website; a list of these sections; 3. [singular] the subject matter of a book, speech, programme, etc.; 4. [singular] (following a noun or an adjective) the amount of a substance that is contained in something else; 5. [uncountable] the information or other material contained on a website, CD-ROM, etc.; [a] [not before noun] satisfied & happy with what you have; willing to do or accept something; [v] **content yourself with something** to accept & be satisfied with something & not try to have or do something better.

“What things get better as you age?” & “What makes life more meaningful⁶⁵⁷?”

Quora tells you how many people have viewed your answer & how many upvotes you received. Thus, you can determine your reach, & see what people think of your ideas. Only a small minority of those who view an answer upvote it. As of Jul 2017, as I write this – & 5 years after I addressed “What makes life more meaningful?”⁶⁵⁸ – my answer to that question has received a relatively small audience (14,000 views, & 133 upvotes), while my response to the question about aging has been viewed by 7,200 people & received 36 upvotes. Not exactly home runs⁶⁵⁹. However, it’s to be expected. On such sites, most answers receive⁶⁶⁰ very little attention, while a tiny⁶⁶¹ minority⁶⁶² become disproportionately^{663 664} popular⁶⁶⁵.

Soon after, I answered another question: “What are the most valuable things everyone should know?” I wrote a list of rules, or maxims⁶⁶⁶; some dead serious, some tongue-in-cheek⁶⁶⁷ – “Be grateful in spite of your suffering,” “Do not do things that you hate,” “Do not hide things in the fog⁶⁶⁸,” & so on. The Quora readers appeared pleased with this list. They commented on & shared it. They said such things as “I’m definitely printing this list out & keeping it as a reference. Simply phenomenal⁶⁶⁹,” & “You win Quora. We can just close the site now.” Students at the University of Toronto, where I teach, came up to me & told me how much they liked it. To date, my answer to “What are the most valuable things ...”⁶⁷⁰ has been viewed by a hundred & 20,000 people & been upvoted 2300 times. Only a few hundred of the roughly 600,000 questions on Quora have cracked⁶⁷¹ the 2000-upvote barrier⁶⁷². My procrastination-induced⁶⁷³ musings⁶⁷⁴ hit⁶⁷⁵ a nerve⁶⁷⁶. I had written 99.9 percentile⁶⁷⁷ answer.

⁶⁵⁷**meaningful** [a] **1.** serious, useful or important; **2.** clearly showing the information that is required.

⁶⁵⁸See [Quora/What makes life more meaningful?](#).

⁶⁵⁹**home run** [n] (*also North American English, informal homer*) (in baseball) a hit that allows the person hitting the ball to run around all the bases without stopping.

⁶⁶⁰**receive** [v] **1.** to get or accept something that is sent or given to you; **2.** to experience, suffer or be given a particular type of attention or treatment; **3.** [usually passive] to react to something new, in a particular way; **4.** to change broadcast signals into sounds or pictures on a television or other equipment; **5. receive somebody** to welcome or entertain a visitor; **6. receive somebody (into something)** (*formal*) to officially recognize & accept somebody as a member of a group.

⁶⁶¹**tiny** [a] (**tinier, tiniest**) very small in size or amount.

⁶⁶²**minority** [n] (plural **minorities**) **1.** [singular + singular or plural verb] the smaller part of a group; less than half of the people or things in a large group, **OPPOSITE: majority**; **2.** [countable] a group within a community or country that is different because of race, religion, culture or language; **3.** [singular] (in a parliament, committee, etc.) the people who did not win enough votes to have a clear victory; the votes of these people, **OPPOSITE: majority**; **4.** [uncountable] (*law*) the state of being under the age at which somebody is legally an adult; **be in a/the minority** [idiom] to form less than half of a large group, **OPPOSITE: be in the/a majority**.

⁶⁶³**disproportionate** [a] too large or too small when compared with something else.

⁶⁶⁴**disproportionately** [adv] in a way that is too large or too small when compared with something else.

⁶⁶⁵**popular** [a] **1.** liked or admired by many people or by a particular person or group, **OPPOSITE: unpopular**; **2.** [only before noun] (*sometimes disapproving*) made for the tastes & knowledge of ordinary people; **3.** [only before noun] (of an idea, belief or opinion) shared by most or many people; **4.** [only before noun] (of political activity) done by the ordinary people of a country rather than limited to politicians or political parties; **contrary to popular belief** [idiom] opposite to what most people believe.

⁶⁶⁶**maxim** [n] a well-known phrase that expresses something that is usually true or that people think is a rule for sensible behavior.

⁶⁶⁷**tongue-in-cheek** [a] not intended seriously; done or said as a joke; [adv] not seriously; as a joke.

⁶⁶⁸**fog** [n] [uncountable, countable] **1.** a thick cloud of very small drops of water in the air close to the land or sea, that is very difficult to see through it; **2.** a state in which things are not clear & seem difficult to understand; [v] **1.** [intransitive, transitive] **fog (something) (up)** if a glass surface **fogs** or **is fogged up**, it becomes covered in steam or small drops of water so that you cannot see through; **2.** [transitive] **fog something** to make somebody/something confused or less clear.

⁶⁶⁹**phenomenal** [a] **1.** very great or impressive, **SYNONYM: extraordinary**; **2.** that can be felt through the senses or through immediate experience.

⁶⁷⁰See [Quora/What are the most valuable things everyone should know?](#).

⁶⁷¹**crack** [n] a line on the surface of something where it has broken but not split into separate parts; [v] **1.** [intransitive, transitive] to break without dividing into separate parts; to break something in this way; **2.** [intransitive] to no longer be able to function normally because of pressure; **3.** [transitive] **crack something** to find the solution to a problem, etc.; **crack down on somebody/something** [phrasal verb] to try harder to prevent an illegal activity & deal more severely with those who are caught doing it.

⁶⁷²**barrier** [n] **1.** a problem, rule or situation that prevents somebody from doing something, or that makes something impossible; **2.** something that exists between 1 thing or person & another & keeps them separate.

⁶⁷³**procrastination** [n] [uncountable] (*formal, disapproving*) the act of delaying something that you should do, usually because you do not want to do it.

⁶⁷⁴**musings** [n] [uncountable, countable, usually plural] a period of thinking carefully about something or telling people your thoughts about it.

⁶⁷⁵**hit** [v] **1.** to bring your hand, or an object you are holding, against somebody/something quickly & with force; **2. hit something/somebody** to come against something/somebody with force, especially causing damage or injury; **3. hit something (on/against something)** to come against something with force with a part of your body; **4.** [often passive] **hit somebody/something** (of a bullet, bomb, etc. or a person using them) to reach & touch a person or thing suddenly & with force; **5. hit somebody/something** to have a bad effect on somebody/something; **6. hit somebody** to reach a particular level; **7. hit something (rather informal)** to experience something difficult or unpleasant; **hit/touch a (raw/sensitive) nerve** [idiom] to mention a subject that makes somebody feel angry, upset or embarrassed; **hit on/upon something** [phrasal verb] [no passive] (*rather informal*) to think of a good idea suddenly or by chance; [n] **1.** a person or thing that is very popular; **2.** a visit by somebody to a particular website; a result of a search on a computer; e.g. on the Internet; **3.** an occasion when something is damaged by something, especially by something that has been thrown or fired at it.

⁶⁷⁶**nerve** [n] **1.** [countable] any of the long threads that carry messages between the brain & parts of the body, enabling you to move, feel pain, etc.; **2.** (nerves) [plural] feelings of anxiety, **SYNONYM: anxiety**; **3.** [uncountable] the courage to do something difficult or dangerous.

⁶⁷⁷**percentile** [n] **percentile (of something)** (*statistics*) 1 of the 100 equal groups that a larger population can be divided into, according to their place on a scale measuring a particular value.

It was not obvious⁶⁷⁸ to me when I wrote the list of rules for living that it was going to perform⁶⁷⁹ so well. I had put a fair bit of care into all the 60 or so answers I submitted⁶⁸⁰ in the few months surrounding⁶⁸¹ that post⁶⁸². Nonetheless⁶⁸³, Quora provides market research at its finest⁶⁸⁴. The respondents⁶⁸⁴ are anonymous⁶⁸⁵. They're disinterested⁶⁸⁶, in the best sense. Their opinions are spontaneous⁶⁸⁷ & unbiased⁶⁸⁸. So, I paid attention to the results, & thought about the reasons for that answer's disproportionate success. Perhaps I struck the right balance⁶⁸⁹ between the familiar⁶⁹⁰ & the unfamiliar while formulating the rules. Perhaps people were drawn to the structure that such rules apply. [Perhaps people just like lists.]

A few months earlier, in March of 2012, I had received an email from a literary agent. She had heard me speak on CBC radio during a show entitled *Just Say No to Happiness*, where I had criticized the idea that happiness was the proper goal for life. Over the previous decades I had read more than my share of dark books about the 20th century, focusing particularly on Nazi Germany & the Soviet Union. Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, the great documenter of the slave-labor-camp horrors of the latter, once wrote that the "pitiful⁶⁹¹ ideology" holding that "human beings are created for happiness" was an ideology "done in by the 1st blow⁶⁹² of the work assigner's⁶⁹³ cudgel⁶⁹⁴." ⁶⁹⁵ In a crisis⁶⁹⁶, the inevitable suffering that life entails⁶⁹⁷

⁶⁷⁸**obvious** [a] **1.** easy to see or understand, SYNONYM: **clear**; **2.** that most people would think of or agree to.

⁶⁷⁹**perform** [v] **1.** [transitive] **perform something** to do something, such as a piece of work, task or duty, SYNONYM: **carry something out**; **2.** [intransitive] + **adv./prep.** to work or function well or badly; **3.** [transitive, intransitive] **perform (something)** to entertain an audience by playing a piece of music, acting in a play, etc.

⁶⁸⁰**submit** [v] **1.** [transitive] to give a proposal, application or other document to somebody in authority so that they can consider or judge it; **2.** [intransitive, transitive] to accept the authority, control or greater strength of somebody/something; to agree to something because of this, SYNONYM: **give it to something/somebody, yield**; **3.** [transitive] **submit that ... (law or formal)** to say or suggest something.

⁶⁸¹**surrounding** [a] [only before noun] **1.** that is near or around something; **2.** that is closely connected with something/somebody.

⁶⁸²**post** [n] **1.** [countable] a job, especially an important one in a large organization, SYNONYM: **position**; **2.** (*especially North American English*) = **posting**; **3.** (British English) (also **mail North American English, British English**) [uncountable] the official system used for sending & delivering letters & packages; letters & packages that are sent & delivered; **4.** (also **posting**) [countable] a piece of writing that forms part of a blog; a message sent to a discussion group on the Internet; [v] **1.** [transitive, intransitive] to put information or pictures on a website; **2.** (*British English*) (*North American English mail*) [transitive] **post something (to somebody)** to send a letter, etc. to somebody by post; **3.** [transitive] **post something + adv./prep.** to put a notice, etc. in a public place so that people can see it, SYNONYM: **display**; **4.** [transitive, usually passive] to send somebody to a place for a period of time as part of their job; **5.** [transitive] **post somebody + adv./prep.** to put somebody, especially a soldier, in a particular place so that they can guard a building or area; [prep] after.

⁶⁸³**nonetheless** [adv] despite this fact, SYNONYM: **nevertheless**.

⁶⁸⁴**respondent** [n] **1. respondent (to something)** a person who answers questions, especially in a survey; **2. (law)** a person who is accused of something.

⁶⁸⁵**anonymous** [a] **1.** (of a person) with a name that is not known or that is not made public; **2.** written, given, made, etc. by somebody who does not want their name to be known or made public.

⁶⁸⁶**disinterested** [a] not influenced by personal feelings or by the chance of getting some advantage for yourself, SYNONYM: **impartial, objective, unbiased**.

⁶⁸⁷**spontaneous** [a] **1.** happening naturally, without being made to happen; **2.** not planned but done because you suddenly want to do it.

⁶⁸⁸**unbiased** [a] fair & not influenced by your own or somebody else's opinions or wishes, SYNONYM: **impartial**, OPPOSITE: **biased**.

⁶⁸⁹**balance** [n] **1.** [singular, uncountable] a situation in which all parts exist in equal or appropriate amounts; **2.** [countable, usually singular] the amount of money in a bank account; the amount of a bill that remains after parts has been paid; **3.** [uncountable] the ability to keep steady with an equal amount of weight on each side of the body; [v] **1.** [transitive, often passive, intransitive] to be equal in importance or amount to something else that has been opposite effect, SYNONYM: **offset**; **2.** [transitive] **balance A with/& B** to give equal importance to 2 different things or parts of something; **3.** [transitive, often passive] **balance A against B** to compare the importance of 2 different things; **4.** [transitive] **balance something (finance)** to show or make sure that in an account the total money spent is equal to the total money received; **5.** [intransitive, transitive] **balance (something) (on something)** to put your body or something else into a position where it is steady & does not fall.

⁶⁹⁰**familiar** [a] **1. familiar with something** knowing something well, OPPOSITE: **unfamiliar**; **2.** well known to you; often seen or heard & therefore easy to recognize, OPPOSITE: **unfamiliar**.

⁶⁹¹**pitiful** [a] **1.** deserving pity or causing you to feel pity, SYNONYM: **pathetic**; **2.** not deserving respect, SYNONYM: **poor**.

⁶⁹²**blow** [v] **1.** [intransitive, transitive] to send our air from the mouth; **2.** [intransitive] when the wind or a current of air blows, it is moving; **3.** [intransitive, transitive] to be moved by the wind, somebody's breath, etc.; to move something in this way; **blow up** [phrasal verb] to explode; to be destroyed by an explosion; **blow something up** [phrasal verb] **1.** to destroy something by an explosion; **2.** to fill something with air or gas so that it becomes firm; **3.** to make a photograph bigger, SYNONYM: **enlarge**; [n] **1.** a sudden event that has damaging effects on somebody/something, causing sadness or disappointment; **2. blow (to something)** a hard hit with the hand, a weapon, etc.

⁶⁹³**assign** [v] **1.** to give somebody something that they can use, or some work or a duty, SYNONYM: **allocate**; **2.** to say that somebody/something is responsible for something; **3.** to say that something has a particular value or function, or happens at a particular time or place; **4.** to choose somebody for a particular task, position or purpose; **5.** [usually passive] **assign somebody to somebody/something** to send a person to work or live under the authority of somebody or in a particular group or place; **6. assign something to somebody (law)** to say that your property or rights now belong to somebody else.

⁶⁹⁴**cudgel** [n] a short thick stick that is used as a weapon; [v] **cudgel somebody** to hit somebody with a cudgel.

⁶⁹⁵Solzhenitsyn, A.I. (1975). *The Gulag Archipelago 1918–1956: An experiment in literary investigation* (Vol. 2). (T.P. Whitney, Trans.). New York: Harper & Row, p. 626.

⁶⁹⁶**crisis** [n] (plural **crises**) [countable, uncountable] a time of great danger, difficulty or confusion when problems must be solved or important decisions must be made.

⁶⁹⁷**entail** [v] **1.** to have something as a necessary part of a process or plan, SYNONYM: **involve**; **2.** to have something as a necessary result, according to the laws of logic.

can rapidly⁶⁹⁸ make a mockery⁶⁹⁹ of the idea that happiness is the proper pursuit⁷⁰⁰ of the individual⁷⁰¹. On the radio show, I suggested, instead, that a deeper meaning was required. I noted that the nature of such meaning was constantly re-presented⁷⁰² in the great stories of the past, & that it had more to do with developing character in the face of suffering than with happiness. This is part of the long history of the present work.

From 1985 until 1999 I worked for about 3 hours a day on the only other book I have ever published: *Map of Meaning: The Architecture*⁷⁰³ of *Belief*⁷⁰⁴. During that time, & in the years since, I also taught a course on the material in that book, 1st at Harvard, & now at the University of Toronto. In 2013, observing the rise of YouTube, & because of the popularity of some work I had done with TVO, a Canadian public TV station, I decided to film my university & public lectures & place them online. They attracted an increasingly large audience⁷⁰⁵ – more than a million views by Apr 2016. The number of views has risen very dramatically since then (up to 18 million as I write this), but that is in part because I became embroiled⁷⁰⁶ in a political controversy⁷⁰⁷ that drew an inordinate⁷⁰⁸ amount of attention.

That's another story. Maybe even another book.

I proposed⁷⁰⁹ in *Maps of Meaning* that the great myths & religious stories of the past, particularly those derived from an earlier, oral⁷¹⁰ tradition, were *moral* in their intent⁷¹¹, rather than descriptive⁷¹². Thus, they did not concern themselves with what the world was, as a scientist⁷¹³ might have it, but with now a human being should act. I suggested that our ancestors⁷¹⁴ portrayed⁷¹⁵ the world as a stage⁷¹⁶ – a drama⁷¹⁷ – instead of a place of objects. I described how I had come

⁶⁹⁸**rapidly** [adv] in a short period of time or at a fast rate.

⁶⁹⁹**mockery** [n] (plural **mockeries**) **1.** [uncountable, countable] comments or actions that are intended to make somebody/something seem silly, SYNONYM: **ridicule, scorn**; **2.** [countable, usually singular] (*disapproving*) an action, a decision, etc. that is a failure & that is not as it is supposed to be, SYNONYM: **travesty**; **made a mockery of something** [idiom] to make something seem silly or without effect.

⁷⁰⁰**pursuit** [n] **1.** [uncountable] the act of trying to find, obtain or achieve something; **2.** [countable] an activity, especially one that you do because you enjoy it; **3.** [uncountable] the act of following or trying to catch somebody.

⁷⁰¹**individual** [n] **1.** a person considered separately rather than as part of a group; **2.** a single member of a group or class; **3.** a person who is very different from others & has lots of new & interesting ideas; [a] **1.** [only before noun] considered separately rather than as part of a group; **2.** [only before noun] of or for a particular person; **3.** [only before noun] designed for use by 1 person; **4.** characteristic of a particular person or thing; **5.** (*usually approving*) having an unusual character, SYNONYM: **distinctive, original**.

⁷⁰²**re-present** [v] **re-present something** to give, show or send something again, especially a cheque, bill, etc. that has not been paid.

⁷⁰³**architecture** [n] **1.** [uncountable] the design or style of a building or buildings; the art & study of designing buildings; **2.** [uncountable, countable] **architecture (of something)** the structure or design of something; **3.** [uncountable, countable] (*computing*) the structure & logical organization of a computer system.

⁷⁰⁴**belief** [n] **1.** [uncountable] a strong feeling that something/somebody exists or is true; confidence that something/somebody is good or right; **2.** [countable, usually plural] something that you believe, often as part of your religion; **3.** [singular, uncountable] an opinion about something; something that you think is true; **contrary to popular belief** [idiom] opposite to popular belief.

⁷⁰⁵**audience** [n] **1.** [countable + singular or plural verb] the people who are watching or listening to a play, concert, somebody speaking, etc.; **2.** [countable] a number of people or a particular group of people who watch, read or listen to the same thing; **3.** [countable] **audience with somebody** a formal meeting with an important person.

⁷⁰⁶**embroil** [v] [often passive] (*formal*) to involve somebody/yourself in an argument or a difficult situation.

⁷⁰⁷**controversy** [n] (plural **controversies**) [uncountable, countable] public discussion & argument about something that many people strongly disagree about, disapprove of, or are shocked by.

⁷⁰⁸**inordinate** [a] (*formal*) far more than is usual or expected, SYNONYM: **excessive**.

⁷⁰⁹**propose** [v] **1.** to suggest a plan or an idea for people to consider & decide on; **2.** to suggest an explanation of something for people to consider.

⁷¹⁰**oral** [a] **1.** [usually before noun] spoken rather than written, OPPOSITE: **written**; **2.** [only before noun] connected with the mouth.

⁷¹¹**intent** [n] [uncountable] (*formal or law*) what you intend to do, SYNONYM: **intention**; **to all intents & purposes** [idiom] (*British English*) (*North American English for all intents & purposes*) in the effects that something has, if not officially; almost completely.

⁷¹²**descriptive** [a] **1.** describing what something is like, rather than saying what it should be like or what category it belongs to; **2.** saying or showing clearly what something is like; giving a clear account of something.

⁷¹³**scientist** [n] a person who studies 1 or more of the natural sciences.

⁷¹⁴**ancestor** [n] **1. ancestor (of somebody)** a person in your family who lived a long time ago; **2. ancestor (of something)** an animal or plant that lived or grew in the past which a modern animal or plant has developed from; **3. ancestor (of something)** an early form of something which later became more developed.

⁷¹⁵**portray** [v] **1.** to show somebody/something in a picture or film; to describe somebody/something in a piece of writing, SYNONYM: **depict**; **2.** to describe or show somebody/something in a particular way, especially when this does not give a complete or accurate impression of what they are like, SYNONYM: **represent**; **3. portray somebody/something** to act a particular role in a film or play, SYNONYM: **play**.

⁷¹⁶**stage** [n] **1.** [countable] a point, period or step in a process or in the development of something; **2.** [countable] a raised area where actors, dancers, speakers, etc. perform; **3. (often the stage)** [singular] the theater & the world of acting as a form of entertainment; **4.** [singular] an area of activity where important things happen, especially in politics; **5.** [countable] the part of a microscope on which you put the object you are looking at; **set the stage for something** [idiom] to make it possible for something to happen; to make something likely to happen; [v] **1. stage something** to organize & present a play or an event for people to see; **2. stage something** to organize & take part in action that needs careful planning, especially as a public protest; **3. stage somebody/something (medical)** to say how far a disease, especially cancer, has progressed in a patient.

⁷¹⁷**drama** [n] **1.** [countable] a play for the theater, television or radio, SYNONYM: **play**; **2.** [uncountable] plays considered as a form of literature; **3.** [uncountable] the fact of being exciting, SYNONYM: **excitement**; **4.** [countable] an exciting event.

to believe that the constituent⁷¹⁸ elements⁷¹⁹ of the world as drama were order or chaos, & not material⁷²⁰ things.

Order⁷²¹ is where the people around you act according to well-understood social norms, & remain⁷²² predictable⁷²³ & cooperative⁷²⁴. It's the world of social structure, explored territory⁷²⁵, & familiarity⁷²⁶. The state of Order is typically⁷²⁷ portrayed⁷²⁸, symbolically⁷²⁹ – imaginatively⁷³⁰ – as masculine⁷³¹. It's the Wise King & the Tyrant⁷³², forever bound⁷³³ together, as society is simultaneously⁷³⁴ structure & oppression⁷³⁵.

⁷¹⁸**constituent** [n] **1.** 1. of the parts of something that combine to form the whole; **2.** a person who lives in a constituency & can vote in elections; [a] [only before noun] forming or helping to make a whole.

⁷¹⁹**element** [n] **1.** [countable] a necessary or typical part of something; **2.** [countable] a simple chemical substance that consists of atoms of only 1 type & cannot be split by chemical means into a simpler substance. Gold, oxygen & carbon are all elements; **3.** [countable, usually singular] **element of risk, truth, surprise, etc.** a small amount of a quality or feeling; **4.** [countable, usually plural] **element (of something)** a group of people who form a part of a larger group of society; **5.** [countable] (*mathematics*) a member of a set or group; **6.** [countable] the part of a piece of electrical equipment that gives out heat; **7.** [countable] 1 of the 4 substances (earth, air, fire & water) which people used to believe everything else was made of; **8. (the elements)** [plural] the weather, especially bad weather; **in your element** [idiom] doing what you are good at & enjoy.

⁷²⁰**material** [n] **1.** [countable, uncountable] a substance from which a thing is or can be made; a substance with a particular quality; **2.** [uncountable] information or ideas used in books or other work; **3.** [countable, usually plural, uncountable] things that are needed in order to do a particular activity, SYNONYM: **resource**; **4.** [uncountable, countable] cloth used for making clothes, etc., SYNONYM: **cloth, fabric**; [a] **1.** [only before noun] connected with money & possessions rather than with the needs of the mind or spirit, OPPOSITE: **spiritual**; **2.** [only before noun] connected with the physical world rather than with the mind or spirit, OPPOSITE: **spiritual**; **3.** important & needing to be considered. In law, **material** is used to describe evidence or facts that are important, especially when these facts might have an effect on the result of a case.

⁷²¹**order** [n] **1.** [uncountable, countable] the way in which people or things are placed or arranged in relation to each other; **2.** [uncountable] the state in which everything is in the right place or something is as it should be, OPPOSITE: **disorder**; **3.** [uncountable] the state that exists when people obey laws, rules or authority; **4.** [countable] something that somebody is told to do by somebody in authority; **5.** [countable] a written instruction by a court or judge; **6.** [countable, uncountable] a request to make or supply goods; **7.** [countable, usually singular] the way that a society, the world, etc. is arranged, with its system of rules & customs; **8.** [singular] a particular quality or degree; **9.** [countable] **order (of something)** (*biology*) a group into which animals, plants, etc. that are related are divided, smaller than a class & larger than a family; [v] **1.** to use your position of authority to tell somebody to do something or say that something must happen; **2. order something (from somebody/something)** to ask for goods to be made or supplied; to ask for a service to be provided; **3. order something** to organize or arrange something.

⁷²²**remain** [v] (not usually used in the progressive tenses) **1. linking verb** to continue to be something; to be still in the same state or condition; **2.** [intransitive] **remain (of something)** to still be present after the other parts have been removed or used; to continue to exist; **3.** [intransitive] to still need to be done, said or dealt with; **4.** [intransitive] + **adv./prep.** to stay in the same place; to not leave.

⁷²³**predictable** [a] if something is predictable, you know in advance that it will happen or what it will be like.

⁷²⁴**cooperative** [a] (*British English also co-operative*) **1.** [usually before noun] involving working together with others towards a shared aim; **2.** helpful by doing what you are asked to do; **3.** [usually before noun] (of a business) owned & run by the people involved, with the profits shared by them; [n] (*British English also co-operative*) a farm, business or other organization which is owned & run jointly by its members, who share the profits or benefits.

⁷²⁵**territory** [n] (plural **territories**) **1.** [uncountable, countable] land that is under the control of a particular country or ruler; **2.** [countable, uncountable] an area that an animal or group of animals considers as its own & defends against others who try to enter it; **3.** [uncountable, countable] an area of knowledge, activity or experience; **4.** [countable] an area of a town, country, etc. that somebody has a particular rights in or responsibility for in their work or another activity; **5.** [uncountable] a particular type of land; **6. (Territory)** [countable] a country or an area that is part of the US, Australia or Canada but is not a state or province.

⁷²⁶**familiarity** [n] **1.** [uncountable, singular] **familiarity with something** the state of knowing somebody/something well; the state of recognizing somebody/something; **2.** [uncountable] the fact of being well known to you.

⁷²⁷**typically** [adv] **1.** used to say that something usually happens in the way that you are stating; **2.** in a way that shows the usual qualities or features of a particular type of person, thing or group.

⁷²⁸**portray** [v] **1.** to show somebody/something in a picture or film; to describe somebody/something in a piece of writing, SYNONYM: **depict**; **2.** to describe or show somebody/something in a particular way, especially when this does not give a complete or accurate impression of what they are like, SYNONYM: **represent**; **3. portray somebody/something** to act a particular role in a film or play, SYNONYM: **play**.

⁷²⁹**symbolically** [adv] as a symbol; in a way that involves or uses symbols.

⁷³⁰**imaginatively** [adv] in a way that shows new & exciting ideas, SYNONYM: **inventively**.

⁷³¹**masculine** [a] **1.** having the qualities or appearance considered to be typical of men; connected with or like men; **2.** (in some languages) belonging to a class of nouns, pronouns or adjectives that have masculine gender, not feminine or neuter.

⁷³²**tyrant** [n] a person who has complete power in a country & uses it in a cruel & unfair way, SYNONYM: **dictator**.

⁷³³**bound** [a] [not before noun] **1. bound to do/be something** certain or likely to happen, or to do or be something; **2.** forced to do something by law, duty or a particular situation; **3.** (in compounds) prevented from working normally by the conditions mentioned; **4.** (also in compounds) traveling, or ready to travel, in a particular direction or to a particular place; **bound together (by/in something)** [idiom] closely connected; **bound up in something** [idiom] **1.** very busy with something; very interested or involved in something; **2.** (also **bound up with something**) closely connected with something; [n] **1. (bounds)** [plural] the accepted or furthest limits of something; **2.** [countable] **bound (of something)** (*specialist*) a limiting value, line or plane; **out of bounds** [idiom] not reasonable or acceptable; **out of bounds (to/for somebody)** (*especially British English*) [idiom] outside the limits of where somebody is allowed to be; [v] [usually passive] **1. bound something** to form the edge or limit of an area, object or quantity; **2. bound something** to limit something; past tense, past participle of **bind**.

⁷³⁴**simultaneously** [adv] at the same time as something else.

⁷³⁵**oppression** [n] [uncountable] cruel & unfair treatment of people, especially by not giving them the same freedom, rights, etc. as other people.

Chaos, by contrast⁷³⁶, is where – or when – something unexpected happens. Chaos emerges⁷³⁷, in trivial⁷³⁸ form, when you tell a joke at a party with people you think you know & a silent & embarrassing chill falls over the gathering. Chaos is what emerges more catastrophically⁷³⁹ when you suddenly find yourself without employment⁷⁴⁰, or are betrayed⁷⁴¹ by a lover⁷⁴². As the antithesis⁷⁴³ of symbolically masculine order, it's presented imaginatively as feminine⁷⁴⁴. It's the new & unpredictable suddenly⁷⁴⁵ emerging in the midst of the commonplace⁷⁴⁶ familiar. It's Creation & Destruction, the source of new things & the destination⁷⁴⁷ of the dead (as nature, as opposed to culture, is simultaneously birth & demise⁷⁴⁸).

Order & chaos are the yang⁷⁴⁹ & yin⁷⁵⁰ of the famous Taoist⁷⁵¹ symbol: 2 serpents⁷⁵², head to tail. Order is the white, masculine serpent; Chaos, its black, feminine counterpart. The black dot in the white – & the white in the black – indicate⁷⁵³ the possibility⁷⁵⁴ of transformation⁷⁵⁵: just when things seem secure⁷⁵⁶, the unknown can loom⁷⁵⁷, unexpected & large. Conversely⁷⁵⁸, just when everything seems lost, new order can emerge from catastrophe⁷⁵⁹ & chaos.

For the Taoists, meaning is to be found on the border between the ever-entwined⁷⁶⁰ pair. To walk that border is to stay

⁷³⁶**contrast** [n] **1.** [countable, uncountable] a difference between 2 or more people or things that you can see clearly when they are compared or put close together; the fact of comparing 2 or more things in order to show the differences between them; **2.** [countable, usually singular] a person or thing that is clearly different from somebody/something else; **3.** [uncountable] the amount of difference between light & dark in a photograph of the picture on a screen; **4.** [countable, uncountable] differences in color or in light & dark, used in photographs & paintings to create a special effect; [v] **1.** [transitive, often passive] to compare 2 things in order to show the differences between them; **2.** [intransitive] to show a clear difference when close together or when compared.

⁷³⁷**emerge** [v] **1.** [intransitive, transitive] (of facts or ideas) to become known; **2.** [intransitive] to start to exist or appear; **3.** [intransitive] **emerge (from something) (into something)** to come out of a dark or hidden place; **4.** [intransitive] **emerge (from something)** to survive a difficult situation or experience.

⁷³⁸**trivial** [a] **1.** not important, serious or valuable; not worth considering. **Trivial** is often used with a negative, to show that something is important, serious or valuable, & needs attention., **OPPOSITE:** **non-trivial**; **2.** (*mathematics*) used to describe the solution given when the value of each variable in the question is zero or their sum equals an identity, **OPPOSITE:** **non-trivial**.

⁷³⁹**catastrophically** [adv] **1.** in a way that causes a lot of problems or makes people suffer; **2.** very badly, **SYNONYM:** **disastrously**.

⁷⁴⁰**employment** [n] [uncountable] **1.** work, especially when it is done to earn money; the state of being employed; **2.** the situation in which people have work; the number of people who have work in a country or area, **OPPOSITE:** **unemployment**; **3.** **employment (of somebody)** the act of employing somebody; **4.** **employment (of something)** the use of something.

⁷⁴¹**betray** [v] **1.** to fail to support somebody/something, by not doing what somebody trusted you to do or by not doing what is right; **2.** [often passive] to give information about somebody/something to an enemy; **3.** **betray something** to make somebody aware of a piece of information, a feeling, etc., often without meaning to.

⁷⁴²**lover** [n] **1.** a partner in a sexual or romantic relationship outside marriage; **2.** (often in compounds) a person who likes or enjoys a particular thing.

⁷⁴³**antithesis** [n] [usually singular] (plural **antitheses**) (*formal*) **1.** the opposite of something; **2.** a contrast between 2 things.

⁷⁴⁴**feminine** [a] **1.** having the qualities or appearance considered to be typical of women; connected with women; **2.** (in some languages) belonging to a class of nouns, pronouns or adjective that have feminine gender, not masculine or neuter.

⁷⁴⁵**suddenly** [adv] quickly & unexpected, **OPPOSITE:** **gradually**.

⁷⁴⁶**commonplace** [a] done very often, or existing in many places, & therefore not unusual; [n] **1.** [usually singular] an event, etc. that happens very often & is not usual; **2.** a remark, etc. that is not new or interesting.

⁷⁴⁷**destination** [n] a place to which somebody/something is going or being sent.

⁷⁴⁸**demise** [n] [singular] **1.** **demise (of something)** the end or failure of an institution, an idea, a company, etc.; **2.** (*formal* or *humorous*) death

⁷⁴⁹**yang** [n] [uncountable] (*from Chinese*) (in Chinese philosophy) the bright active male principle of the universe.

⁷⁵⁰**yin** [n] [uncountable] (*from Chinese*) (in Chinese philosophy) the dark, not active, female principle or the universe.

⁷⁵¹**Taoist** [n] a person who follows the Chinese philosophy that is based on the writings of Lao-tzu.

⁷⁵²**serpent** [n] (*literary*) a snake, especially a large one.

⁷⁵³**indicate** [v] **1.** to show that something is true or exist; **2.** to be a sign of something; to show that something is possible or likely, **SYNONYM:** **suggest**; **3.** **indicate something** to represent information without using words; **4.** to give information in writing; **5.** [usually passive] to suggest something as a necessary or recommended course of action; **6.** to mention something, especially in an indirect or brief way; **7.** **indicate something** (of an instrument for measuring things) to show a particular measurement.

⁷⁵⁴**possibility** [n] (plural **possibilities**) **1.** [uncountable, countable] the fact that something might exist, happen, or be true, but is not certain; **2.** [countable, usually plural] 1 of the different things that you can do in a particular situation.

⁷⁵⁵**transformation** [n] **1.** [countable] a complete change in somebody/something. In ecology, **transformation** is the process of changing inorganic matter into organic matter & the other way round. **2.** [countable] (*mathematics*) a process by which an expression is changed by replacing 1 set of variables with another or a shape is changed following a particular rule; **3.** [uncountable] (*biology*) the genetic alteration of a cell, by introducing DNA not naturally found in the cell.

⁷⁵⁶**secure** [v] **1.** to obtain or achieve something, especially when this means using a lot of effort; **2.** **secure something on/against something** to legally agree to give somebody property or goods that are worth the same amount as the money that you have borrowed from them, if you are unable to pay the money back; **3.** **secure something (against something)** to protect something so that it is safe & difficult to attack or damage; **4.** **secure something (to something)** to attach or fix something firmly; [a] **1.** safe from being attacked, harmed or damaged; protected &/or made stronger so that it is difficult for people to enter or leave, or to take something, **OPPOSITE:** **insecure**; **2.** likely to continue or be successful for a long time, **SYNONYM:** **safe**, **OPPOSITE:** **insecure**; **3.** feeling happy & confident about yourself or a particular situation, so that you do not need to worry, **OPPOSITE:** **insecure**; **4.** fixed or attached firmly.

⁷⁵⁷**loom** [v] [intransitive] to appear important or frightening & likely to happen soon; **loom large** [idiom] to be worrying or frightening & seem hard to avoid.

⁷⁵⁸**conversely** [adv] in a way that is the opposite of something.

⁷⁵⁹**catastrophe** [n] **1.** a sudden very serious event that causes great suffering for many people, **SYNONYM:** **disaster**; **2.** an event that has a very bad effect on somebody/something or makes very serious difficulties.

⁷⁶⁰**entwine** [v] [usually passive] **1.** to twist or wind something around something else; **2.** **be entwined (with something)** to be very closely involved or connected with something.

on the path of life, the divine⁷⁶¹ Way.

& that's much better than happiness.

The literary agent I referred to listened to the CBC radio broadcast⁷⁶² where I discussed such issues. It left her asking herself deeper questions. She emailed me, asking if I had considered writing a book for a general audience. I had previously attempted to produce a more accessible⁷⁶³ version⁷⁶⁴ of *Maps of Meaning*, which is a very dense⁷⁶⁵ book. But I found that the spirit was neither in me during that attempt nor in the resultant⁷⁶⁶ manuscript⁷⁶⁷. I think this was because I was imitating⁷⁶⁸ my former⁷⁶⁹ self⁷⁷⁰, & my previous book, instead of occupying⁷⁷¹ the place between order & chaos & producing something new. I suggested that she watch 4 of the lectures I had done for a TVO program called *Big Ideas* on my YouTube channel. I thought if she did that we could have a more informed⁷⁷² & thorough⁷⁷³ discussion about what kind of topics I might address in a more publicly⁷⁷⁴ accessible⁷⁷⁵ book.

She contacted me a few weeks later, after watching all 4 lectures & discussing them with a colleague⁷⁷⁶. Her interest had been further heightened⁷⁷⁷, as had her commitment⁷⁷⁸ to the project⁷⁷⁹. That was promising⁷⁸⁰ – & unexpected. I'm always surprised when people respond⁷⁸¹ positively⁷⁸² to what I am saying, given its seriousness⁷⁸³ & strange nature. I'm amazed I have been allowed (even encouraged) to teach what I taught 1st in Boston & now in Toronto. I've always thought that if people really noticed what I was teaching there would be Hell to pay. You can decide for yourself what truth there might be

⁷⁶¹**divine** [a] [usually before noun] coming from or connected with God or a god; being a god.

⁷⁶²**broadcast** [v] **1.** [transitive, intransitive] to send out programmes on television or radio; **2.** [transitive] **broadcast something** to tell a lot of people about something; [n] [countable, uncountable] a radio or television programme; the sending out of a radio or television programme.

⁷⁶³**accessible** [a] **1.** that can be reached, entered, used or obtained; **2.** easy to understand.

⁷⁶⁴**version** [n] **1.** a form of something that is slightly different from an earlier form or from other forms of the same thing; **2. version (of something)** a film, play, piece of music, etc. that is based on a particular piece of work but is in a different form, style or language; **3. version (of something)** a description of an event from the position of a particular person or group of people.

⁷⁶⁵**dense** [a] (**dense, densest**) **1.** containing a lot of people, things, plants, etc. with little space between them; **2. (specialist)** (of a substance) heavy in relation to its size; **3.** (of clouds, smoke, etc.) thick & difficult to see through.

⁷⁶⁶**resultant** [a] [only before noun] caused by the things that has just been mentioned.

⁷⁶⁷**manuscript** [n] (abbreviation **MS**) **1.** [countable, uncountable] a copy of a book, piece of music, etc. before it has been printed; **2.** [countable] a book, document or piece of music written by hand rather than typed or printed, especially a very old one.

⁷⁶⁸**imitate** [v] **imitate somebody/something** to copy somebody/something.

⁷⁶⁹**former** [a] [only before noun] **1.** that used to exist in earlier times; **2.** that used to have a particular position or status in the past; **3. (the former ...)** used to refer to the 1st of 2 things or people mentioned.

⁷⁷⁰**self** [n] **1.** [countable] the type of person you are, especially the way you normally behave, look or feel; **2.** [uncountable] (**the self** [singular]) a person's personality or character that makes them different from other people; **3.** [uncountable] used to refer to somebody as the one affected by their own actions.

⁷⁷¹**occupy** [v] **1. occupy something** to fill or use a space, area or amount of time, SYNONYM: **take up something**; **2. occupy something** to live or work in a room, house or building; **3. occupy something** to enter a place in a large group & take control of it, especially by military force; **4. occupy something** to have an official job or position, SYNONYM: **hold**; **5. occupy something** to be in or at a particular position in a system, SYNONYM: **hold**; **6.** to fill your time or keep you busy doing something.

⁷⁷²**informed** [a] **1.** having or showing a lot of knowledge about a particular subject or situation; **2.** (of a decision or choice) based on an understanding of the facts.

⁷⁷³**thorough** [a] **1.** done completely; with great attention to detail; **2.** [not usually before noun] (of a person) doing things very carefully & with great attention to detail.

⁷⁷⁴**publicly** [adv] **1.** in a way that can be seen, heard or known by people in general, OPPOSITE: **privately**; **2.** by the state or government, rather than by a private company or individual, OPPOSITE: **privately**; **3.** in a way that affects or concerns ordinary people in society in general; **4.** on a stock exchange.

⁷⁷⁵**accessible** [a] **1.** that can be reached, entered, used or obtained; **2.** easy to understand.

⁷⁷⁶**colleague** [n] a person that you work with, especially in a profession or business.

⁷⁷⁷**heighten** [v] **heighten something** to make a feeling or an effect greater or stronger, SYNONYM: **intensify**.

⁷⁷⁸**commitment** [n] **1.** [singular, uncountable] a strong belief in a cause or activity & a promise to support it; **2.** [countable, uncountable] a promise to do something or to behave in a particular way; **3.** [uncountable] the willingness to work hard & give your energy & time to a job or an activity; **4.** [countable] (used in compounds) a thing that you have promised or agreed to do, or that you have to do; **5.** [countable, uncountable] agreeing to use money, time or people in order to achieve something.

⁷⁷⁹**project** [n] **1.** a planned piece of work that is designed to find information about something, to produce something new or to improve something; **2.** a piece of research done by a school or college student; **3. project (of something/of doing something)** a set of aims, ideas or activities that somebody is interested or wants to bring to people's attention; [v] **1.** [transitive, usually passive] to estimate what the size, cost or amount of something will be in the future, based on what is happening now, SYNONYM: **forecast**; **2.** [transitive, usually passive] **be projected (for something)** to plan an activity, a project, etc. for a time in the future; **3.** [transitive] to present somebody/something/yourself to other people in a particular way, especially one that gives a good impression; **4.** [intransitive] + **adv./prep.** to stick out beyond an edge or surface; **5.** [transitive] **project something/somebody (+ adv./prep.)** to throw something or make something more forward or away; **6.** [transitive] **project something (on/onto something)** to make light, an image, etc. fall onto a flat surface or screen; **project something onto somebody** [idiom] to imagine that other people have the same feelings, problems, etc. as you, especially when this is not true.

⁷⁸⁰**promising** [a] showing signs of future success.

⁷⁸¹**respond** [v] **1.** [intransitive] to do something as a reaction to something that somebody has said or done, SYNONYM: **react**; **2.** [intransitive] **respond (to something)** to improve as a result of a particular kind of treatment; **3.** [intransitive, transitive] to give a spoken or written answer to somebody/something, SYNONYM: **reply**.

⁷⁸²**positively** [adv] **1.** in a way that is good or useful, OPPOSITE: **negatively**; **2.** in a way that shows you are considering what is good in somebody/something, or are feeling confidence or hope, OPPOSITE: **negatively**; **3.** in a way that shows you approve or agree, or that involves giving the answer yes, OPPOSITE: **negatively**; **4.** in such a way that, then 1 thing increases, another thing also increase, OPPOSITE: **negatively**; **5.** in a way that leaves no possibility of doubt; **6.** in a way that contains or produces the type of electricity that is carried by an proton.

⁷⁸³**seriousness** [n] [uncountable, singular] **seriousness (of something)** the state of being serious.

in that concern after reading this book. :)

She suggested that I write a guide of sorts to what a person needs “to live well” – whatever that might mean. I thought immediately about my Quora list. I had in the meantime⁷⁸⁴ written some further thoughts about of the rules I had posted. People had responded positively towards those new ideas, as well. It seemed to me, therefore, that there might be a nice fit between the Quora list & my new agent’s ideas. So, I sent her the list. She liked it.

At about the same time, a friend & former student of mine – the novelist & screenwriter⁷⁸⁵ Gregg Hurwitz – was considering a new book, which would become the bestselling⁷⁸⁶ thriller⁷⁸⁷ *Orphan X*. He likes the rules, too. He had Mia, the book’s female lead, post a selection of them, 1 by 1, on her fridge, at points in the story where they seemed apropos⁷⁸⁸. That was another piece of evidence supporting my supposition⁷⁸⁹ of their attractiveness⁷⁹⁰. I suggested to my agent that I write a brief⁷⁹¹ chapter on each of the rules. She agreed, so I wrote a book proposal⁷⁹² suggesting as much. When I started writing the actual⁷⁹³ chapters, however, they weren’t at all brief. I had much more to say about each rule than I originally⁷⁹⁴ envisioned⁷⁹⁵.

This was partly because I had spent a very long time researching my 1st book: studying history, mythology, neuroscience, psychoanalysis, child psychology, poetry, & large sections of the Bible. I read & perhaps even understood much of Milton’s *Paradise Lost*, Goethe’s *Faust* & Dante’s *Inferno*. I integrated all of that, for better or worse, trying to address a perplexing⁷⁹⁶ problem: the reason or reasons for the nuclear⁷⁹⁷ standoff⁷⁹⁸ of the Cold War. I couldn’t understand how belief systems could be so important to people that they were willing to risk the destruction⁷⁹⁹ of the world to protect them. I came to realize that shared belief systems made people intelligible⁸⁰⁰ to one another – & that the systems weren’t just about belief.

People who live by the same code are rendered⁸⁰¹ mutually⁸⁰² predictable⁸⁰³ to one another. They act in keeping with each other’s expectations⁸⁰⁴ & desires⁸⁰⁵. They can cooperate⁸⁰⁶. They can even compete⁸⁰⁷ peacefully⁸⁰⁸, because everyone knows what to expect from everyone else. A shared belief system, partly psychological, partly acted out, simplifies everyone – in their own eyes, & in the eyes of others. Shared beliefs simplify the world, as well, because people who know what to expect

⁷⁸⁴**in the meantime** [idiom] in the period of time between 2 times or 2 events; between now & a future event.

⁷⁸⁵**screenwriter** [n] a person who writes screenplays.

⁷⁸⁶**bestselling** [a] [only before noun] (of a product, usually a book) bought by large numbers of people.

⁷⁸⁷**thriller** [n] a book, play or film with an exciting story, especially one about crime or spying.

⁷⁸⁸**apropos** [prep] (also **apropos of**) in connection with or related to somebody/something.

⁷⁸⁹**supposition** [n] (*formal*) **1.** [countable] an idea that you think is true although you may not be able to prove it, SYNONYM: **assumption**; **2.** [uncountable] the act of believing or claiming that something is true even though it cannot be proved.

⁷⁹⁰**attractiveness** [n] [uncountable] **1.** the fact of being pleasant to look at, especially in a sexual way; the fact of making an animal interested in a sexual way; **2.** the fact of having features or qualities that make something seem interesting & worth having, SYNONYM: **appeal**.

⁷⁹¹**brief** [a] (**brief**, **briefest**) **1.** using few words; **2.** lasting only a short time, SYNONYM: **short**, OPPOSITE: **lengthy**; **in brief** [idiom] in a few words, without details; [n] **1.** (*British English*) the instructions that a person is explaining what their job is & what their duties are; **2.** (*law*) a document giving the facts about a legal case; [v] to give somebody information about something so that they are prepared to deal with it.

⁷⁹²**proposal** [n] **1.** a formal suggestion or plan; **2.** **proposal (that ...)** an explanation suggested for people to consider.

⁷⁹³**actual** [a] [only before noun] **1.** existing in fact; real; **2.** used to emphasize the most important part of something.

⁷⁹⁴**originally** [adv] used to described the situation that existed at the beginning of a particular period or activity, especially before something was changed.

⁷⁹⁵**envision** [v] **1.** **envision something** (*formal*) to imagine what a situation will be like in the future, especially a situation you intend to work towards; **2.** (*especially North American English*) (*British English usually envisage*) to imagine what will happen in the future.

⁷⁹⁶**perplexing** [a] making you confused or worried because you do not understand something, SYNONYM: **puzzling**.

⁷⁹⁷**nuclear** [a] [usually before noun] **1.** of the nucleus (= central part) of an atom; **2.** using, producing or resulting from energy that is produced by splitting the nucleus of atoms; **3.** connected with weapons that use energy produced by splitting atoms; **4.** (*biology*) of the nucleus (= central part) of a cell.

⁷⁹⁸**standoff** [n] **standoff (between A & B)** a situation in which no agreement can be reached, SYNONYM: **deadlock**.

⁷⁹⁹**destruction** [n] [uncountable, countable] the act of destroying something; the process of being destroyed.

⁸⁰⁰**intelligible** [a] that can be easily understood, SYNONYM: **understandable**.

⁸⁰¹**render** [v] **1.** **render somebody/something + adj.** to cause somebody/something to be in a particular state or condition, SYNONYM: **make**; **2.** **render something (to somebody/something)** to give somebody something, especially in return for something or because it is expected; **3.** **render something** (*formal*) to announce something, especially when it is done officially.

⁸⁰²**mutually** [adv] done equally by 2 or more people or things. If 2 ideas, states or things are **mutually exclusive** or **mutually incompatible**, they cannot both be true or exist at the same time or be used together.

⁸⁰³**predictable** [a] if something is predictable, you know in advance that it will happen or what it will be like.

⁸⁰⁴**expectation** [n] **1.** [countable, usually plural, uncountable] the belief that something will happen or is likely to happen; **2.** [countable, usually plural] a belief about the particular way something should happen or how somebody should behave.

⁸⁰⁵**desire** [n] **1.** [countable, uncountable] a strong wish to have or do something; **2.** [uncountable] **desire (for somebody)** a strong wish to have sex with somebody; [v] (not used in the progressive tenses) (*formal*) to want something.

⁸⁰⁶**cooperate** [v] (*British English also co-operate*) **1.** [intransitive] to work together with somebody in order to achieve something; **2.** [intransitive] to be helpful by doing what somebody asks you to do.

⁸⁰⁷**compete** [v] **1.** [intransitive] to try to be more successful than others. If somebody/something **cannot compete** with/against somebody/something else, they are not as successful. **2.** [intransitive] to try to get something or do something, rather than letting somebody/something else get it or do it; **3.** [intransitive] **compete (with somebody/something)** to oppose somebody/something; **4.** [intransitive] to take part in an election, sports event or other contest.

⁸⁰⁸**peacefully** [adv] **1.** in a way that does not involve a war, violence or argument, SYNONYM: **peaceably**; **2.** in a quiet & calm way; in a way that shows that you are not worried or disturbed in any way; SYNONYM: **tranquilly**; **3.** in a way that shows that you are trying to create peace or to live in peace & that you do not like violence or argument, SYNONYM: **peaceably**.

from one another can act together to tame⁸⁰⁹ the world. There is perhaps nothing more important than the maintenance⁸¹⁰ of this organization⁸¹¹ – this simplification. If it's threatened⁸¹², the great ship of state⁸¹³ rocks.

It isn't precisely⁸¹⁴ that people will fight for what they believe. They will fight, instead, to maintain *the match between* what they believe, what they expect, & what they desire. They will fight to maintain the match between what they expect & how everyone is acting. It is precisely the maintenance of that match that enables everyone to live together peacefully, predictably & productively⁸¹⁵. It reduces uncertainty & the chaotic⁸¹⁶ mix of intolerable⁸¹⁷ emotions that uncertainty inevitably⁸¹⁸ produces.

Imagine someone betrayed by a trusted lover. The sacred⁸¹⁹ social contract obtaining between the 2 has been violated⁸²⁰. Actions speak louder than words, & an act of betrayal⁸²¹ disrupts⁸²² the fragile⁸²³ & carefully negotiated⁸²⁴ peace⁸²⁵ of an intimate⁸²⁶ relationship⁸²⁷. In the aftermath⁸²⁸ of disloyalty⁸²⁹, people are seized⁸³⁰ by terrible⁸³¹ emotions: disgust⁸³²,

⁸⁰⁹**tame** [a] (comparative **tamer**, superlative **tamest**) **1.** (of animals, birds, etc.) not afraid of people, & used to living with them, OPPOSITE: **wild**; **2.** (*informal*) not interesting or exciting; **3.** (*informal*) (of a person) willing to do what other people ask; [v] **1.** **tame something** to make an animal, bird, etc. not afraid of people & used to living with them; **2.** **tame something** to make an emotion, an organization, a situation, etc., less powerful or easier to control.

⁸¹⁰**maintenance** [n] [uncountable] **1.** the act of keeping something in good condition by checking or repairing it regularly; **2.** **maintenance (of something)** the act of making a condition or situation continue; **3.** **maintenance (of something)** the act of keeping something at the same level or rate; **4.** (*British English*) money that somebody must pay regularly to their former wife, husband or partner, especially when they have had children together.

⁸¹¹**organization** [n] (*British English also organisation*) **1.** [countable] an organized group of people with a particular purpose, such as a business or government department; **2.** [uncountable] the way in which the different parts of something are arranged, SYNONYM: **structure**; **3.** [uncountable] the act of making arrangements or preparations for something, SYNONYM: **planning**; **4.** [uncountable] the quality of being arranged in a neat, careful & logical way; the ability to plan your work or life well & in an efficient way.

⁸¹²**threaten** [v] **1.** [transitive] to say that you will cause trouble, hurt somebody, etc. if you do not get what you want; **2.** [transitive] to be a danger of something; to be likely to harm something, SYNONYM: **endanger**; **3.** [intransitive] to seem likely to happen or cause something unpleasant.

⁸¹³**state** [n] **1.** [countable] the mental, emotional or physical condition that a person or thing is in. In physics & chemistry, the **state** of a substance is whether it is a solid, liquid or gas. **2.** (**State**) [countable] a country considered as an organized political community controlled by 1 government; **3.** (**State**) [countable] (abbr. **St.**) **state (of something)** an organized political community forming part of a country; **4.** (**the State**) [singular, uncountable] the government of a country; **5.** [uncountable] the formal ceremonies connected with high levels of government or with kings & queens; **a state of affairs** [idiom] a situation; **state of the art** [idiom] the most modern or advanced techniques or methods in a particular field; [a] (also **State**) [only before noun] **1.** provided by, controlled by or belonging to the government of a country; **2.** connected with the leader of a country attending an official ceremony; **3.** connected with a particular state of a country, especially in the US; [v] **1.** to formally write or say something, especially in a carefully & clear way; **2.** [usually passive] to fix or announce the details of something, especially on a written document; **put/stated differently** [idiom] in other words; used to introduce an explanation of something.

⁸¹⁴**precisely** [adv] **1.** exactly; **2.** accurately; carefully; **3.** used to emphasize that something is very true or obvious; **more precisely** [idiom] used to show that you are giving more detailed & accurate information about something you have just mentioned.

⁸¹⁵**productively** [adv] **1.** in a way that does a lot or achieves a lot; **2.** in an efficient way that produces large quantities of goods or crops.

⁸¹⁶**chaotic** [a] without any order; in a completely confused state.

⁸¹⁷**intolerable** [a] so bad or difficult that you cannot tolerate it; completely unacceptable, SYNONYM: **unbearable**.

⁸¹⁸**inevitably** [adv] as is certain to happen.

⁸¹⁹**sacred** [a] **1.** connected with God or a god & thought to deserve special respect, SYNONYM: **holy**; **2.** very important & treated with great respect.

⁸²⁰**violate** [v] **1.** **violate something** to go against or refuse to obey a law, an agreement, etc.; **2.** **violate something** to not treat something with respect.

⁸²¹**betrayal** [n] [uncountable, countable] the act of betraying somebody/something or the fact of being betrayed.

⁸²²**disrupt** [v] **1.** **disrupt something** to make it difficult for something to continue in the normal way; **2.** **disrupt something (business)** to cause significant change in an industry or market by means of innovation (= new ideas or methods).

⁸²³**fragile** [a] **1.** easily broken or damaged; **2.** weak & uncertain; easy to destroy or harm or spoil; **3.** thin or light & often beautiful; **4.** not strong & likely to become ill.

⁸²⁴**negotiate** [v] **1.** [intransitive] to try to reach an argument by formal discussion; **2.** [transitive] to arrange or agree something by formal discussion; **3.** [transitive] **negotiate something (+ adv./prep.)** to successfully get over or past a difficult part on a path or route; **4.** [transitive] **negotiate something (+ adv./prep.)** to successfully solve a problem that is preventing you from achieving something.

⁸²⁵**peace** [n] **1.** [uncountable, singular] a situation or a period of time in which there is no war in a country or an area; **2.** [uncountable] a situation in which there is no public violence or disorder; **3.** [uncountable] the state of being calm or quiet; mental or emotional calm; **4.** [uncountable] **peace (with somebody)** the state of living in friendship with somebody without arguing.

⁸²⁶**intimate** [a] **1.** (of a link between things) very close; **2.** (of people) having a close & friendly relationship; **3.** sexual; **4.** private & personal, often in a sexual way; **5.** (of a place or situation) encouraging close, friendly relationships; **6.** (of knowledge) very detailed & thorough.

⁸²⁷**relationship** [n] **1.** [countable] the way in which 2 people, groups or countries behave towards each other or deal with each other; **2.** [countable, uncountable] the way in which 2 or more people or things are connected, SYNONYM: **relation**; **3.** [countable] a loving &/or sexual friendship between 2 people; **4.** [countable, uncountable] the way in which a person is related to somebody else in a family.

⁸²⁸**aftermath** [n] [usually singular] the situation that exists as a result of an important (& usually unpleasant) event, especially a war, an accident, etc.

⁸²⁹**disloyalty** [n] [uncountable] **disloyalty (to somebody/something)** the fact of not showing support for your friends, family, country, etc, OPPOSITE: **loyalty**.

⁸³⁰**seize** [v] **1.** **seize something** to be quick to take advantage of something such as chance or an opportunity; **2.** to take control of a place or situation, often suddenly & violently; **3.** **seize something** (of the police, etc.) to take possession of something by legal right; **4.** **seize somebody** to arrest or capture somebody; **5.** **seize somebody/something (from somebody)** to take hold of somebody/something suddenly & using force; **seize on/upon something** [phrasal verb] to suddenly show a lot of interest in something, especially because you can use it to your advantage.

⁸³¹**terrible** [a] **1.** causing great harm or injury; very serious; **2.** [only before noun] (*rather informal*) used to show the great extent or degree of something bad.

⁸³²**disgust** [n] [uncountable] a strong feeling of dislike for somebody/something that you feel is unacceptable, or for something that looks, smells,

contempt⁸³³ (for self & traitor⁸³⁴), guilt⁸³⁵, anxiety⁸³⁶, rage⁸³⁷ & dread⁸³⁸. Conflict is inevitable, sometimes with deadly⁸³⁹ results. Shared belief systems – shared systems of agreed-upon conduct⁸⁴⁰ & expectation⁸⁴¹ – regulate⁸⁴² & control⁸⁴³ all those powerful⁸⁴⁴ forces⁸⁴⁵. It's no wonder that people will fight to protect something that saves them from being possessed⁸⁴⁶ by emotions of chaos & terror⁸⁴⁷ (& after that from degeneration⁸⁴⁸ into strife⁸⁴⁹ & combat⁸⁵⁰).

There's more to it, too. A shared cultural system stabilizes⁸⁵¹ human interaction⁸⁵², but is also a system of value – a hier-

etc. unpleasant; [v] **disgust somebody** if something **disgusts** you, it makes you feel shocked & almost sick because it is so unpleasant.

⁸³³**contempt** [n] [uncountable] **1.** the feeling that somebody/something is without value & deserves no respect at all; **2. concept for something** a lack of worry or fear about rules, danger, etc.; **3.** (also **contempt of court**) the crime of refusing to obey or show respect for a court or a judge.

⁸³⁴**traitor** [n] **traitor (to somebody/something)** a person who betrays their friends, their country, etc. y giving away secrets about them, by lying to or about them or by doing other things that will harm them.

⁸³⁵**guilt** [n] [uncountable] **1.** the fact that somebody has done something illegal, OPPOSITE: **innocence**; **2.** the unhappy feelings caused by knowing or thinking that you have done something wrong.

⁸³⁶**anxiety** [n] (plural **anxieties**) **1.** [uncountable] the state of feeling nervous that something bad is going to happen; a fear about something; **2. [uncountable] anxiety to do something** a strong feeling of wanting to do something or of wanting something to happen.

⁸³⁷**rage** [n] [uncountable, countable] a feeling of violent anger that is difficult to control; [v] **1.** [intransitive] (of a storm, a battle, an argument, etc.) to continue in a violent way; **2. [intransitive] rage (at/against/about somebody/something)** to show that you are very angry about something or with somebody, especially by shouting.

⁸³⁸**dread** [v] to be very afraid of something; to fear that something bad is going to happen; [n] **1.** [uncountable, countable, usually singular] a feeling of great fear about something that might or will happen in the future; a thing that causes this feeling; **2. dreads** [plural] (*informal*) **dreadlocks** (= hair that is twisted into long thick pieces that hang down from the head, worn especially by Rastafarians); [a] (*formal*) **dreaded** (= causing fear).

⁸³⁹**deadly** [a] (**deadlier, deadliest**) (**More deadly & deadliest** are the usual forms. You can also use **most deadly.**) causing or likely to cause death, SYNONYM: **lethal**.

⁸⁴⁰**conduct** [v] **1. conduct something** to organize &/or do a particular activity; **2. conduct something** (of a substance) to allow heat or electricity to pass along or through it; **3. conduct yourself + adv./prep.** (*formal*) to behave in a particular way; [n] [uncountable] (*formal*) **1.** a person's behavior; **2. conduct of something** the way in which a business or an activity is organized & managed.

⁸⁴¹**expectation** [n] **1.** [countable, usually plural, uncountable] the belief that something will happen or is likely to happen; **2.** [countable, usually plural] a belief about the particular way something should happen or how somebody should behave.

⁸⁴²**regulate** [v] **1.** to control the rate of a machine or process so that it works in the correct way; to control how somebody/something behaves; **2.** to control something by means of rules.

⁸⁴³**control** [n] **1.** [uncountable] the power to direct how a company, a country, etc. is run or to influence a process or a course of events; **2.** [uncountable, countable] (often in compounds) the act of restricting, limiting or managing something; a method of doing this; **3.** [uncountable] the ability to manage your emotions or actions; **4.** [countable] (often in compounds) a person, group or thing used as a standard of comparison for checking the results of a survey or an experiment; an experiment whose result is known; used for checking working methods; **5.** [uncountable, countable] a place where checks are made; the people who make these checks; **6.** [countable, usually plural] the switches & buttons, etc. that you use to operate a machine or a vehicle; **7.** [uncountable] (also **control key**) [singular] (on a computer keyboard) a key that you press when you want to perform a particular operation; [v] **1.** to have power over a person, company, country, process, etc. so that you are able to decide what they must do or how it is run; **2. control something** to limit the number, level or strength of something, usually something negative; **3.** to make something, such as a machine or system, work in a particular way, SYNONYM: **regulate**; **4. control something/yourself** to manage to make yourself remain calm, even though you are upset or angry; **control for something** [phrasal verb] to consider factors which are not important in your research but which many influence the results of an experiment or survey.

⁸⁴⁴**powerful** [a] **1.** (of people, organizations or groups) able to control & influence people & events; SYNONYM: **influential**; **2.** having great power or force; very effective; **3.** having a strong effect on people's feelings or thoughts.

⁸⁴⁵**force** [n] **1.** [countable] a person or thing that has a lot of power or influence; **2.** [uncountable] power or influence that somebody/something has. **Legal force** or **the force of the law** is the power or authority of the law. **3.** [countable, uncountable] (*physics*) an effect that causes things to move, change direction or change shape; **4.** [uncountable] violent physical action used to obtain or achieve something; **5.** [countable + singular or plural verb, usually plural] soldiers or others whose job is to fight or to protect people; **6.** [countable + singular or plural verb] a group of people who have been organized for a particular purpose; **7.** [uncountable] the physical strength of something as it hits something else; **8.** [countable, usually singular] a unit for measuring the strengths of the wind; [v] **1.** [often passive] to make somebody do something that they do not want to go, or go somewhere that they do not want to go; **2.** to make something happen, especially before people are ready; **3. force something + adv./prep.** to make something move in a particular direction.

⁸⁴⁶**possess** [v] (not used in the progressive tenses) **1. possess something** to have or own something; **2.** to have a particular quality or feature.

⁸⁴⁷**terror** [n] **1.** [uncountable] a feeling or extreme fear; **2.** [uncountable] violent action or the threat of violent action that is intended to cause fear, usually for political purposes, SYNONYM: **terrorism**; **3.** [countable] a person, situation or thing that makes you very afraid.

⁸⁴⁸**degeneration** [n] [uncountable, singular] **degeneration (of something)** the progress of becoming worse or less acceptable in quality or condition.

⁸⁴⁹**strife** [n] [uncountable] (*formal* or *literary*) angry or violent disagreement between people or groups of people, SYNONYM: **conflict**.

⁸⁵⁰**combat** [n] [uncountable, countable] fighting or a fight, especially during a time of war; [v] **combat something** to stop something unpleasant or harmful from happening or from getting worse.

⁸⁵¹**stabilize** [v] (*British English also stabilise*) **1.** [intransitive, transitive] to become firmly established & not likely to change; to make something do this; **2. [transitive] stabilize something** to make something firm or steady so that it is not likely to move or fall over; **3.** [intransitive, transitive] (of a patient or their medical condition) to stop getting any worse after an injury or operation; to make a patient or their condition do this.

⁸⁵²**interaction** [n] [uncountable, countable] **1.** the effect that 2 things have on each other; **2.** the way that people communicate with each other, especially while they work or spend time with them.

archy⁸⁵³ of value, where some things are given priority⁸⁵⁴ & importance⁸⁵⁵ & others are not. In the absence of such a system of value, people simply cannot act. In fact, they can't even perceive⁸⁵⁶, because both action & perception⁸⁵⁷ require⁸⁵⁸ a goal⁸⁵⁹, & a valid⁸⁶⁰ goal is, by necessity⁸⁶¹, something valued. We experience much of our positive emotion in relation to goals. We are not happy, technically⁸⁶² speaking, unless we see ourselves progressing⁸⁶³ – & the very idea of progression implies value⁸⁶⁴. Worse yet is the fact that the meaning of life without positive value is not simply neutral⁸⁶⁵. Because we are vulnerable⁸⁶⁶ & mortal⁸⁶⁷, pain⁸⁶⁸ & anxiety are an integral⁸⁶⁹ part of human existence. We must have something to set against the suffering

⁸⁵³**hierarchy** [n] (plural **hierarchies**) **1.** [countable, uncountable] a system, especially in a society or organization, in which people are organized into different levels of important from highest to lowest; **2.** [countable] a system that ideas or beliefs can be arranged into.

⁸⁵⁴**priority** [n] (plural **priorities**) **1.** [countable] something that you think is more important than other things & should be dealt with 1st; **2.** [uncountable] the condition of being considered or treated as more important than other things or people, SYNONYM: **precedence**.

⁸⁵⁵**importance** [n] [uncountable] the quality of being important.

⁸⁵⁶**perceive** [v] **1.** to notice or become aware of something, SYNONYM: **notice**; **2.** to be aware of or experience something using the senses; **3.** [often passive] to understand or think of somebody/something in a particular way; to believe that a particular thing is true, SYNONYM: **see**.

⁸⁵⁷**perception** [n] **1.** [uncountable, countable] an idea, a belief or an image you have as a result of how you see or understand something; **2.** [uncountable] the way you notice things or the ability to notice things with the senses. In biology, **perception** refers to the processes in the nervous system by which a living thing becomes aware of events & things outside itself. **3.** [uncountable] the ability of understand the true nature of something, SYNONYM: **insight**.

⁸⁵⁸**require** [v] (not usually used in the progressive tenses) **1.** to need something; to depend on somebody/something; **2.** [often passive] to make somebody do or have something, especially because it is necessary according to a particular law or set of rules.

⁸⁵⁹**goal** [n] something that you hope to achieve, SYNONYM: **aim**.

⁸⁶⁰**valid** [a] **1.** based on what is logical or true, OPPOSITE: **invalid**; **2.** that is legally or officially acceptable, OPPOSITE: **invalid**.

⁸⁶¹**necessary** [n] **1.** [uncountable] the fact that something must happen or be done; the need for something; **2.** [countable] necessity (of something) a thing that you must have & cannot manage without; **3.** [countable, usually singular] a situation that must happen & that cannot be avoided.

⁸⁶²**technically** [adv] **1.** in a way that is connected with the use of science or technology; in a way that involves the use of machines; **2.** in a way that involves the skills & processes needed for a particular activity; **3.** according to the exact meaning or facts, SYNONYM: **strictly, strictly speaking**.

⁸⁶³**progress** [n] **1.** [uncountable] the process of improving or developing, or of getting nearer to achieving or completing something; **2. progress (of somebody/something)** (+ **adv./prep.**) movement forwards or towards a place; **in progress** [idiom] happening at this time; [v] **1.** [intransitive] to develop over a period of time to a better or more advanced state; to make progress, SYNONYM: **advance**; **2.** [intransitive] to go forward in time, SYNONYM: **go on**; **3.** [intransitive] + **adv./prep.** to move forward; **4.** [transitive] **progress something** to cause a task, project, etc. to make progress; **progress to something** [idiom] to move on from doing 1 thing to doing something else.

⁸⁶⁴**progression** [n] **1.** [uncountable, countable] the process of developing gradually from 1 stage or state to another; **2.** [countable] **progression (of something)** a number of things that come in a series.

⁸⁶⁵**neutral** [a] **1.** not supporting or helping either side in a disagreement, competition, etc., SYNONYM: **impartial**; **2.** not belonging to or supporting any of the countries that are involved in a war; **3.** neither acid or alkaline; **4.** (abbr. **N**) having neither a positive nor a negative electrical charge; **5.** having no effect on other things; having their positive nor negative characteristics; **6.** deliberately not expressing any strong feeling; **7.** (of colors) not very bright or strong, such as grey or light brown.

⁸⁶⁶**vulnerable** [a] **vulnerable (to somebody/something)** weak & easily hurt physically or emotionally.

⁸⁶⁷**mortal** [a] **1.** that cannot live for ever & must die; **2.** causing death or likely to cause death; very serious; **3.** lasting until death.

⁸⁶⁸**pain** [n] [uncountable, countable] **1.** the feelings that somebody has in their body when they have been hurt or when they are ill; **2. pain (of something)** mental or emotional suffering; **on pain of something** [idiom] with the threat of having something done to you as a punishment if you do not obey.

⁸⁶⁹**integral** [a] **1.** being an essential part of something; **2.** [only before noun] (*mathematics*) connected with an integer; involving only integers; [n] **integral (of something)** (*mathematics*) an operation within calculus used to determine the area under a graph.

that is intrinsic⁸⁷⁰ to Being^{871872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884}. [stop translating here → read faster] We must have the meaning inherent in a profound system of value or the horror of existence rapidly becomes paramount. Then, nihilism beckons, with its hopelessness & despair.

So: no value, no meaning. Between value systems, however, there is the possibility of conflict. We are thus eternally caught between the most diamantine rock & the hardest of places: loss of group-centered belief renders life chaotic, miserable, intolerable; presence of group-centered belief makes conflict with other groups inevitable. In the West, we have been withdrawing from our tradition-, religion- & even nation-centered cultures, partly to decrease the danger of group conflict. But we are increasingly falling prey to the desperation of meaningless, & that is not improvement at all.

While writing *Maps of Meaning*, I was (also) driven by the realization that we can no longer afford conflict – certainly not on the scale of the world conflagrations of the 20th century. Our technologies of destruction have become too powerful. The potential consequences of war are literally apocalyptic. But we cannot simply abandon our systems of value, our beliefs, our cultures, either. I agonized over this apparently intractable problem for months. Was there a 3rd way, invisible to me? I dreamt 1 night during this period that I was suspended in mid-air, clinging to a chandelier, many stories above the ground, directly under the dome of a massive cathedral. The people on the floor below were distant & tiny. There was a great expanse between me & any wall – & even the peak of the dome itself.

I have learned to pay attention to dreams, not least because of my training as a clinical psychologist. Dreams shed light on the dim places where reason itself has yet to voyage. I have studied Christianity a fair bit, too (more than other religious traditions, although I am always trying to redress this lack). Like others, therefore, I must & do draw more from what I do know than from what I do not. I knew that cathedrals were constructed in the shape of a cross, & that the point under the dome was the center of the cross. I knew that the cross was simultaneously, the point of greatest suffering, the point of death & transformation, & the symbolic center of the world. That was not somewhere I wanted to be. I managed to get down, out of the heights – out of the symbolic sky – back to safe, familiar, anonymous ground. I don't know how. Then, still in my dream, I returned to my bedroom & my bed & tried to return to sleep & the peace of unconsciousness. As I relaxed,

⁸⁷⁰**intrinsic** [a] belonging to or part of the real nature of something/somebody; forming an essential part of something.

⁸⁷¹**being** [n] 1. [countable] a real or imaginary living creature; 2. [uncountable] existence.

⁸⁷²“I use the term Being (with a capital “B”) in part because of my exposure to the ideas of the 20th-century German philosopher Martin Heidegger. Heidegger tried to distinguish between reality, as conceived objectively, & the totality of human experience (which is his “Being”). Being (with a capital “B”) is what each of us experiences, subjectively, personally & individually, as well as what we each experience jointly with others. As such, it includes emotions, drives, dreams, visions & revelations, as well as our private thoughts & perceptions. Being is also, finally, something that is brought into existence by action, so its nature is to an indeterminate degree a consequence of our decisions & choices – something shaped by our hypothetically free will. Construed in this manner, Being is

1. not something easily & directly reducible to the material & objective &
2. something that most definitely requires its own term, as Heidegger labored for decades to indicate.”

⁸⁷³**exposure** [n] 1. [uncountable, countable] **exposure (to something)** the state of being in a place or situation where there is no protection from something harmful or unpleasant; 2. [uncountable] **exposure (of something)** the fact of being discussed or mentioned on television, in newspapers, etc., SYNONYM: **publicity**; 3. [uncountable] **exposure (of something)** the state of having the true facts about somebody/something told after they have been hidden because they are bad, immoral or illegal; 4. [uncountable] a medical condition caused by being out in very cold weather for too long without protection; 5. [uncountable] **exposure (of something)** the act of showing something that is usually hidden.

⁸⁷⁴**philosopher** [n] a person who studies or writes about philosophy.

⁸⁷⁵**distinguish** [v] 1. [intransitive, transitive] to recognize or show the difference between 2 people or things, SYNONYM: **differentiate**; 2. [transitive] (not used in the progressive tenses) to be a characteristic that makes 2 people, animals or things different, SYNONYM: **differentiate**; 3. [transitive] **distinguish A (from B)** to make something different or seem different from other similar things, SYNONYM: **differentiate**; 4. [transitive] to do something so well that people notice & admire you; 5. [transitive] (not used in the progressive tenses) **distinguish something** to be able to see or hear something, SYNONYM: **make somebody/something out**.

⁸⁷⁶**reality** [n] (plural **realities**) 1. [uncountable] the true situation & the problems that actually exist in the world, especially in contrast to how people would like it to be; 2. [countable] a thing that is actually experienced or seen, in contrast to what people might imagine; 3. [uncountable] **reality television/TV/shows/series/contestants** television/shows, etc. that use real people (not actors) in real situations, presented as entertainment; **in reality** [idiom] used to say that a situation is different from what just been said or from what people believe.

⁸⁷⁷**conceive** [v] 1. [transitive] to form an idea or plan in your mind; 2. [transitive, intransitive] to think of something in a particular way; to imagine something; 3. [intransitive, transitive] (of a woman) to become pregnant.

⁸⁷⁸**objectively** [adv] using facts & not influenced by personal feelings or beliefs.

⁸⁷⁹**totality** [n] [countable, uncountable] the state of being complete or whole; the whole amount or number.

⁸⁸⁰**experience** [n] 1. [uncountable] the knowledge & skills that you have gained through doing something for a period of time; the process of gaining this; 2. [uncountable] the things that have happened to you that affect the way you think & behave; 3. [countable] an event or activity that affects you in some way; 4. **(the ... experience)** [singular] events or knowledge shared by all the members of a particular group in society, that affects the way they think & behave; [v] 1. **experience something** to have a particular situation affect you or happen to you; 2. **experience something** to have a particular emotion or physical feeling.

⁸⁸¹**subjectively** [adv] 1. in a way that is based on a person's own ideas, opinions or feelings rather than the facts, OPPOSITE: **objectively**; 2. in a way that is based on what is in somebody's mind rather than on facts that can be proved, OPPOSITE: **objectively**.

⁸⁸²**personally** [adv] 1. by a particular person rather than by somebody acting for them; 2. in a way that is connected with 1 particular person rather than a group of people, SYNONYM: **individually**; 3. in a way that is connected with somebody's personal life rather than with their job or official position; 4. with the personal presence or action of the individual mentioned; 5. used to show that you are giving your own opinion about something; 6. in a way that is intended to be offensive; **take something personally** [idiom] to believe that a remark or action is directed against you & be upset or offended by it.

⁸⁸³**individually** [adv] separately, rather than as a group.

⁸⁸⁴**jointly** [adv] in a way that involves 2 or more people, groups or things together.

however, I could feel my body transported. A great wind was dissolving me, preparing to propel me back to the cathedral, to place me once again at that central point. There was no escape. It was a true nightmare. I forced myself awake. The curtains behind me were blowing in over my pillows. Half asleep, I looked at the foot of the bed. I saw the great cathedral doors. I shook myself completely awake & they disappeared.

My dream placed me at the center of Being itself, & there was no escape. It took me months to understand what this meant. During this time, I came to a more complete, personal realization of what the great stories of the past continually insist upon: the center is occupied by the individual. The center is marked by the cross, as X marks the spot. Existence at that cross is suffering & transformation – & that fact, above all, needs to be voluntarily accepted. It is possible to transcend slavish adherence to the group & its doctrines &, simultaneously, to avoid the pitfalls of its opposite extreme, nihilism. It is possible, instead, to find sufficient meaning in individual consciousness & experience.

How could the world be freed from the terrible dilemma of conflict, on the 1 hand, & psychological & social dissolution, on the other? The answer was this: through the elevation & development of the individual, & through the willingness of everyone to shoulder the burden of Being & to take the heroic path. We must each adopt as much responsibility as possible for individual life, society & the world. We must each tell the truth & repair what is in disrepair & break down & recreate what is old & outdated. It is in this manner that we can & must reduce the suffering that poisons the world. It's asking a lot. It's asking for everything. But the alternative – the horror of authoritarian belief, the chaos of the collapsed state, the tragic catastrophe of the unbridled natural world, the existential angst & weakness of the purposeless individual – is clearly worse.

I have been thinking & lecturing about such ideas for decades. I have built up a large corpus of stories & concepts pertaining to them. I am not for a moment claiming, however, that I am entirely correct or complete in my thinking. Being is far more complicated than 1 person can know, & I don't have the whole story. I'm simply offering the best I can manage.

In any case, the consequence of all that previous research & thinking was the new essays which eventually became this book. My initial idea was to write a short essay on all 40 of the answers I had provided to Quora. That proposal was accepted by Penguin Random House Canada. While writing, however, I cut the essay number to 25 & then to 16 & then finally, to the current 12. I've been editing that remainder, with the help & care of my official editor (& with the vicious & horribly accurate criticism of Hurwitz, mentioned previously) for the past 3 years.

It took a long time to settle on a little: *12 Rules for Life: An Antidote to Chaos*. Why did that one rise up above all others? 1st & foremost, because of its simplicity. It indicates clearly that people need ordering principles, & that chaos otherwise beckons. We require rules, standards, values – alone & together. We're pack animals, beasts of burden. We must bear a load, to justify our miserable existence. We require routine & tradition. That's order. Order can become excessive, & that's not good, but chaos can swamp us, so we drown – & that is also not good. We need to stay on the straight & narrow path. Each of the 12 rules of this book – & their accompanying essays – therefore provide a guide to being there. "There" is the dividing line between order & chaos. That's where we are simultaneously stable enough, exploring enough, transforming enough, repairing enough, & cooperating enough. It's there we find the meaning that justifies life & its inevitable suffering. Perhaps, if we lived properly, we would be able to tolerate the weight of our own self-consciousness. Perhaps, if we lived properly, we could withstand the knowledge of our own fragility & mortality, without the sense of aggrieved victimhood that produces, 1st, resentment, then envy, & then the desire for vengeance & destruction. Perhaps, if we lived properly, we wouldn't have to turn to totalitarianism certainly to shield ourselves from the knowledge of our own insufficiency & ignorance. Perhaps we could come to avoid those pathways to Hell – & we have seen in the terrible 20th century just how real Hell can be.

I hope that these rules & their accompanying essays will help people understand what they already know: that the soul of the individual eternally hungers for the heroism of genuine being, & that the willingness to take on that responsibility is identical to the decision to live a meaningful life.

If we each live properly, we will collectively flourish.

Best wishes to you all, as you proceed through these pages.

Dr. JORDAN B. PETERSON
Clinical Psychologist & Professor of Psychology

” – Peterson, 2018, pp. 20–28

8.1 Rule 1/Stand up straight with your shoulders back

8.1.1 Lobsters – & territory

“if you are like most people, you don't often think about lobsters⁸⁸⁵ – unless you're eating one. However, these interesting & delicious crustaceans are very much worth considering. Their nervous systems are comparatively simple, with large, easily

⁸⁸⁵If you want to do some serious thinking about lobsters, this is a good place to start: Corson, T. (2005). *The secret life of lobsters: How fishermen & scientists are unraveling the mysteries of our favorite crustacean*. New York: Harper Perennial.”

observable neurons, the magic cells of the brain. Because of this, scientists have been able to map the neural circuitry of lobsters very accurately. This has helped us understand the structure & function of the brain & behavior of more complex animals, including human beings. Lobsters have more in common with you than you might think (particularly when you are feeling crabby – ha ha).

Lobsters live on the ocean floor. They need a home base down there, a range within which they hunt for prey & scavenge around for stray edible bits & pieces of whatever rains down from the continual chaos of carnage & death far above. They want somewhere secure, where the hunting & the gathering is good. They want a home.

This can present a problem, since there are many lobsters. What if 2 of them occupy the same territory, at the bottom of the ocean, at the same time, & both want to live there? What if there are hundreds of lobsters, all trying to make a living & raise a family, in the same crowded patch of sand & refuse?

Other creatures have this problem, too. When songbirds come north in the spring, e.g., they engage in ferocious territorial disputes. The songs they sing, so peaceful & beautiful to human ears, are siren calls & cries of domination. A brilliantly musical bird is a small warrior proclaiming his sovereignty. Take the wren, e.g., a small, feisty, insect-eating songbird common in North America. A newly arrived wren wants a sheltered place to build a nest, away from the wind & rain. He wants it close to food, & attractive to potential mates. He also wants to convince competitors for that space to keep their distance.” – Peterson, 2018, pp. 31–32

8.1.2 Birds – & Territory

“My dad & I designed a house for a wren family when I was 10 years old. It looked like a Conestoga wagon, & had a front entrance about the size of a quarter. This made it a good house for wrens, who are tiny, & not so good for other, larger birds, who couldn’t get in. My elderly neighbor had a birdhouse, too, which we build for her at the same time, from an old rubber boot. It had an opening large enough for a bird the size of a robin. She was looking forward to the day it was occupied.

A wren soon discovered our birdhouse, & made himself at home there. We could hear his lengthy, trilling song, repeated over & over, during the early spring. Once he’d built his nest in the covered wagon, however, our new avian tenant started carrying small sticks to our neighbor’s nearby boot. He packed it so full that no other bird, large or small, could possibly get in. Our neighbor was not pleased by this pre-emptive strike, but there was thing to be done about it. “If we take it down,” said my dad, “clean it up, & put it back in the tree, the wren will just pack it full of sticks again.” Wrens are small, & they’re cute, but they’re merciless.

I had broken my leg skiing the previous winter – 1st time down the hill – & had received some money from a school insurance policy designed to reward unfortunate, clumsy children. I purchased a cassette recorder 9a high-tech novelty at the time) with the proceeds. My dad suggested that i sit on the back lawn, record the wren’s song, play it back, & watch what happened. So, I went out into the bright spring sunlight & taped a few minutes of the wren laying furious claim to his territory with song. Then I let him hear his own voice. That little bird, $\frac{1}{3}$ the size of a sparrow, began to dive-bomb me & my cassette recorder, swooping back & forth, inches from the speaker. We saw a lot of that sort of behavior, even in the absence of the tape recorder. If a larger bird ever dared to sit & rest in any of the trees near our birdhouse there was a good chance he would get knocked off his perch by a kamikaze⁸⁸⁶ wren.

Now, wrens & lobsters are very different. Lobsters do not fly, sing or perch in trees. Wrens have feathers, not hard shells. Wrens can’t breathe underwater, & are seldom served with butter. However, they are also similar in important ways. Both are obsessed with status & position, e.g., like a great many creatures. The Norwegian zoologist & comparative psychologist Thorlief Schjelderup-Ebbe observed (back in 1921) that even common barnyard chickens, establish a “pecking order.”⁸⁸⁷

The determination of Who’s Who in the chicken world has important implications for each individual bird’s survival, particularly in times of scarcity. The birds that always have priority access to whatever food is sprinkled out in the yard in the morning are the celebrity chickens. After them come the 2nd-stringers, the hangers-on & wannabes. Then the 3rd-rate chickens have their turn, & so on, down to the bedraggled, partially-feathered & badly-pecked wretches who occupy the lowest, untouchable stratum of the chicken hierarchy.

Chickens, like suburbanites, live communally. Songbirds, such as wrens, do not, but they still inhabit a dominance hierarchy. It’s just spread out over more territory. The wildest, strongest, healthiest & most fortunate birds occupy prime territory, & defend it. Because of this, they are more likely to attract high-quality mates, & to hatch chicks who survive & thrive. Protection from wind, rain & predators, as well as easy access to superior food, makes for a much less stressed existence. Territory matters, & there is little difference between territorial rights & social status. It is often a matter of life & death.

If a contagious avian disease sweeps through a neighborhood of well-stratified songbirds, it is the least dominant & most stressed birds, occupying the lowest rungs of the bird world, who are most likely to sicken & die.⁸⁸⁸ This is equally true of

⁸⁸⁶kamikaze [a] [only before noun] (from Japanese) used to describe the way soldiers attack the enemy, knowing that they too will be killed, SYNONYM: suicidal.

⁸⁸⁷Schjelderup-Ebbe, & T. (1935). *Social behavior of birds*. Clark University Press. Retrieved from <http://psycnet.apa.org/psycinfo/1935-19907-007>; see also Price, J. S., & Sloman, L. (1987). “Depression as yielding behavior: An animal model based on Schjelderup-Ebbe’s pecking order.” *Ethology & Sociobiology*, 8, 85–98.

⁸⁸⁸Sapolsky, R. M. (2004). “Social status and health in humans and other animals.” *Annual Review of Anthropology*, 33, 393–418.

human neighborhoods, when bird flu viruses & other illnesses sweep across the planet. The poor & stressed always die 1st, & in greater numbers. They are also much more susceptible to noninfectious diseases, such as cancer, diabetes & heart disease. When the aristocracy catches a cold, as it is said, the working class dies of pneumonia.

Because territory matters, & because the best locales are always in short supply, territory-seeking among animals produces conflict. Conflict, in turn, produces another problem: how to win or lose without the disagreeing parties incurring too great a cost. This latter point is particularly important. Imagine that 2 birds engage in a squabble about a desirable nesting area. The interaction can easily degenerate into outright physical combat. Under such circumstances, 1 bird, usually the largest, will eventually win – but even the victor may be hurt by the fight. That means a 3rd bird, an undamaged, canny bystander, can move in, opportunistically, & defeat the now-crippled victor. That is not at all a good deal for the 1st 2 birds.” – Peterson, 2018, pp. 32–34

8.1.3 Conflict – & Territory

“Over the millennia, animals who must co-habit with others in the same territories have in consequence learned many tricks to establish dominance, while risking the least amount of possible damage. A defeated wolf, e.g., will roll over on its back, exposing its throat to the victor, who will not then design to tear it out. The now-dominant wolf may still require a future hunting partner, after all, even one as pathetic as his now-defeated foe. Bearded dragons, remarkable social lizards, wave their front legs peaceably at one another to indicate their wish for continued social harmony. Dolphins produce specialized sound pulses while hunting & during other times of high excitement to reduce potential conflict among dominant & subordinate group members. Such behavior is endemic in the community of living things.

Lobsters, scuttling around on the ocean floor, are no exception. If you catch a few dozen, & transport them to a new location, you can observe their status-forming rituals & techniques. Each lobster will 1st begin to explore the new territory, partly to map its details, & partly to find a good place for shelter. Lobsters learn a lot about where they live, & they remember what they learn. If you startle one near its nest, it will quickly zip back & hide there. If you startle it some distance away, however, it will immediately dart towards the nearest suitable shelter, previously identified & now remembered.

A lobster needs a safe hiding place to rest, free from predators & the forces of nature. Furthermore, as lobsters grow, they moult, or shed their shells, which leaves them soft & vulnerable for extended periods of time. A burrow under a rock makes a good lobster home, particularly if it is located where shells & other detritus can be dragged into place to cover the entrance, once the lobster is snugly ensconced inside. However, there may be only a small number of high-quality shelters or hiding places in each new territory. They are scarce & valuable. Other lobsters continually seek them out.

This means that lobsters often encounter one another when out exploring. Researchers have demonstrated that even a lobster raised in isolation knows what to do when such a think happens.⁸⁸⁹ It has complex defensive & aggressive behaviors built right into its nervous system. It begins to dance around, like a boxer, opening & raising its claws, moving backward, forward, & side to side, mirroring its opponent, waving its opened claws back & forth. At the same time, it employs special jets under its eyes to direct streams of liquid at its opponent. The liquid spray contains a mix of chemicals that tell the other about its size sex, health, & mood.

Sometimes 1 lobster can tell immediately from the display of claw size that it is much smaller than its opponent, & will back down without a fight. The chemical information exchanged in the spray can have the same effect, convincing a less healthy or less aggressive lobster to retreat. That’s dispute resolution Level 1.⁸⁹⁰ If 2 lobsters are very close in size & apparent ability, however, or if the exchange of liquid has been insufficiently informative, they will proceed to dispute resolution Level 2. With antennae whipping madly & claws folded downward, one will advance, & the other retreat. Then the defender will advance, & the aggressor retreat. After a couple of rounds of this behavior, the more nervous of the lobsters may feel that continuing is not in his best interest. He will flick his tail reflexively, dart backwards, & vanish, to try his luck elsewhere. If neither blinks, however, the lobsters move to Level 3, which involves genuine combat.

This time, the now enraged lobsters come at each other viciously, with their claws extended, to grapple. Each tries to flip the other on its back. A successfully flipped lobster will conclude that its opponent is capable of inflicting serious damage. It generally gives up & leaves (although it harbors intense resentment & gossips endlessly about the victor behind its back). If neither can overturn the other – or if one will not quit despite being flipped – the lobsters move to Level 4. Doing so involves extreme risk, & is not something to be engaged in without forethought: one or both lobsters will emerge damaged from the ensuing fray, perhaps fatally.

The animals advance on each other, with increasing speed. Their claws are open, so they can grab a leg, or antenna, or an eye-stalk, or anything else exposed & vulnerable. Once a body part has been successfully grabbed, the grabber will tail-flick backwards, sharply, with claw clamped firmly shut, & try to tear it off. Disputes that have escalated to this point typically create a clear winner & loser. The loser is unlikely to survive, particularly if he or she remains in the territory occupied by the winner, now a mortal enemy.

⁸⁸⁹Kravitz, E.A. (2000). “Serotonin and aggression: Insights gained from a lobster model system and speculations on the role of amine neurons in a complex behavior.” *Journal of Comparative Physiology*, 186, 221–238.

⁸⁹⁰Huber, R., & Kravitz, E. A. (1995). “A quantitative analysis of agonistic behavior in juvenile American lobsters (*Homarus americanus* L.).” *Brain, Behavior & Evolution*, 46, 72–83.

In the aftermath of a losing battle, regardless of how aggressively a lobster has behaved, it becomes unwilling to fight further, even against another, previously defeated opponent. A vanquished competitor loses confidence, sometimes for days. Sometimes the defeat can have even more severe consequences. If a dominant lobster is badly defeated, its brain basically dissolves. Then it grows a new, subordinate's brain – one more appropriate to its new, lowly position.⁸⁹¹ Its original brain just isn't sophisticated to manage the transformation from king to bottom dog without virtually complete dissolution & regrowth. Anyone who has experienced a painful transformation after a serious defeat in romance or career may feel some sense of kinship with the once successful crustacean.” – Peterson, 2018, pp. 34–36

8.1.4 The Neurochemistry of Defeat & Victory

“A lobster loser's brain chemistry differs importantly from that of a lobster winner. This is reflected in their relative postures. Whether a lobster is confident or cringing depends on the ratio of 2 chemicals that modulate communication between lobster neurons: serotonin & octopamine. Winning increases the ratio of the former to the latter.

A lobster with high levels of serotonin & low levels of octopamine is a cocky, strutting sort of shellfish, much less likely to back down when challenged. This is because serotonin helps regulate postural flexion. A flexed lobster extends its appendages so that it can look tall & dangerous, like Clint Eastwood in a spaghetti Western. When a lobster that has just lost a battle is exposed to serotonin, it will stretch itself out, advance even on former victors, & fight longer & harder.⁸⁹² The drugs prescribed to depressed human beings, which are selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, have much the same chemical & behavioral effect. In 1 of the more staggering demonstrations of the evolutionary continuity of life on Earth, Prozac even cheers up lobsters.⁸⁹³

High serotonin/low octopamine characterizes the victor. The opposite neurochemical configuration, a high ratio of octopamine to serotonin, produces a defeated-looking, scrunched-up, inhibited, drooping, skulking sort of lobster, very likely to hang around street corners, & to vanish at the 1st hint of trouble. Serotonin & octopamine also regulate the tail-flick reflex, which serves to propel a lobster rapidly backwards when it needs to escape. Less provocation is necessary to trigger that reflex in a defeated lobster. You can see an echo of that in the heightened startle reflex characteristic of the soldier or battered child with post-traumatic stress disorder.” – Peterson, 2018, pp. 36–37

8.1.5 The Principle of Unequal Distribution

“...” – Peterson, 2018, pp. 37–38

⁸⁹¹Yeh S-R, Fricke RA, Edwards DH (1996) “The effect of social experience on serotonergic modulation of the escape circuit of crayfish.” *Science*, 271, 366–369.

⁸⁹²Huber, R., Smith, K., Delago, A., Isaksson, K., & Kravitz, E. A. (1997). “Serotonin and aggressive motivation in crustaceans: Altering the decision to retreat.” *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 94, 5939–42.

⁸⁹³Antonsen, B. L., & Paul, D. H. (1997). “Serotonin and octopamine elicit stereotypical agonistic behaviors in the squat lobster *Munida quadrispina* (Anomura, Galatheididae).” *Journal of Comparative Physiology A: Sensory, Neural, and Behavioral Physiology*, 181, 501–510.

- 8.2 Rule 2/Treat yourself like someone you are responsible for helping
- 8.3 Rule 3/Make friends with people who want the best for you
- 8.4 Rule 4/Compare yourself to who you were yesterday, not to who someone else is today
- 8.5 Rule 5/Do not let your children do anything that makes you dislike them
- 8.6 Rule 6/Set your house in perfect order before you criticize the world
- 8.7 Rule 7/Pursue what is meaningful (not what is expedient)
- 8.8 Rule 8/Tell the truth – or, at least, don't lie
- 8.9 Rule 9/Assume that the person you are listening to might know something you don't
- 8.10 Rule 10/Be precise in your speech
- 8.11 Rule 11/Do not bother children when they are skateboarding
- 8.12 Rule 12/Pet a cat when you encounter one on the street

Chapter 9

Simplicity

“The 24th problem in my Paris lecture was to be: Criteria of simplicity, or proof of the greatest simplicity of certain proofs. Develop a theory of the method of proof in mathematics in general. Under a given set of conditions there can be but one simplest proof. Quite generally, if there are 2 proofs for a theorem, you must keep going until you have derived each from the other, or until it becomes quite evident what variant conditions (& aids) have been used in the 2 proofs . . .” – David Hilbert

“At the 2nd International Congress of Mathematicians in Paris in 1900, David Hilbert, 1 of the most influential mathematicians of the 20th century, gave an address in which he presented a list of unsolved problems. He chose 10 of them for his address & then presented the full list of 23 problems in the published version of his lecture. In 2000, Rüdiger Thiele discovered another problem in Hilbert’s mathematical notebooks. Although his notes do not define it as precisely as the published problems, leaving some room for interpretation, in essence, the 24th problem was to find criteria for simplicity in mathematical proofs.¹

In his contribution to this volume, Étienne Ghys writes “My job is to state & then prove theorems.” This may be the simplest description of our profession. Indeed, stating & proving theorems occupied mathematicians from the time of the Pythagorean school. It was Hilbert’s profound insight that this activity itself can become the subject of mathematical investigation. Later, in the 1920s, Hilbert formulated a program whose aim was to formalize all of mathematics. The 1st step was to establish a fixed set of basic facts that would serve as an axiomatic base & to specify the rules of deducing mathematical theorems as formal consequences of the axioms. Formalized this way, proofs became sequences of strings of characters in which new strings are derived from previous ones by mechanical rules following principles of logic. Once this is done, whole new areas of mathematical exploration open up. In particular, for a given theorem proved from a specific set of axioms, one can ask about the simplest such proof. *How does one measure the simplicity of a proof?* One can count the number of characters in the proof or count the number of applications of certain kinds of rules. One can ask about the smallest number of axiomatic premises that the proof uses, & one can categorize those premises with regard to their level of abstraction. All of this can be done, & indeed is done, in the discipline known as *proof theory*. Moreover, software is available to answer many such questions about the complexity of formalized proofs. Hilbert would have been very happy to see this.

While we know how to formalize mathematics, when we do mathematics there are almost no holds barred. We think by analogy, we draw rough diagrams, we speculate, we generalize, & most of all we try to *understand*. The final product is always a theorem or, even better, a theory, i.e., an organized collection of results in a specific area of mathematics. One could argue however that the real goal of mathematics is not just to accumulate useful facts but rather to unravel² the reasons behind them. This process of unraveling is often perceived as 1 of simplification, whether or not the facts in question satisfy any formal criteria of simplicity. “For me, the search for simplicity is almost synonymous with the search for structure,” Dusa McDuff stated in the talk transcribed for this volume.

That mathematicians attribute aesthetic qualities to theorems or proofs is well known. The question that interests us here is to what extent aesthetic sensibilities inform mathematical practice itself. When one looks at various aspects of mathematics from this perspective, it is hard not to notice analogies with other areas of creative endeavor³ – in particular, the arts.

The drive toward formal simplicity in 20th century Western art shares some of the values that motivated Hilbert: a desire for uniformity of means, necessity, & rigor. Examples include serialism in music, abstraction in painting, Bauhaus

¹Rüdiger Thiele, “Hilbert’s 24th Problem,” *The American Mathematical Monthly* 110, no. 1 (Jan 2003): 1–24.

²**unravel** [v] **1.** [transitive, intransitive] **unravel (something)** if you unravel threads that are twisted, woven or knitted, or if they unravel, they become separated; **2.** [intransitive] (of a system, plan, relationship, etc.) to start to fail or no longer stay together as a whole; **3.** [transitive, intransitive] **unravel (something)** to explain something that is difficult to understand or is mysterious; to become clearer or easier to understand.

³**endeavour** [n] (US **endeavor**) (*formal*) **1.** [uncountable, countable] serious effort to achieve something; an attempt to do something, especially something new or difficult; **2.** [countable, usually plural] something that somebody does; [v] **endeavor to do something** (*formal*) to try hard to do or achieve something, SYNONYM: **strive**.

architecture & design, & conceptual & minimal art, among others. Thus, the serialist composer Anton Webern describes his 1911 *Bagatelles for String Quartet*, Op. 9 as

perhaps the shortest music so far – here I had the feeling, ‘When all 12 notes have gone by, the piece is over’ ... in short, a rule of law emerged; until all 12 notes have occurred, none of them may occur again.⁴

Another expression of the role of simplicity in art making comes from virtual artist Sol LeWitt’s “Paragraphs on Conceptual Art” (1967):

To work with a plan that is pre-set is 1 way of avoiding subjectivity ... This eliminates the arbitrary, the capricious⁵, & the subjective as much as possible ... When an artist uses a multiple modular method he usually chooses a simple & readily available form. The form itself is of very limited importance; it becomes the grammar for the total work ... Using complex basic forms only disrupts the unity of the whole.⁶

In some cases, artists seeking “simple & readily available form” have, like LeWitt, turned to mathematical forms, such as the cube or the grid, but generally, we find that a more profound connection between art & mathematics than any formal similarity is a similarity in method. For this reason the conference emphasized ideals of *practice*.

We advertised the conference as “Lectures by & conversations among 26 mathematicians, artists, art historians, philosophers, & architects, accompanied by a program of artist’s films.” [...]

“We screened 8 films by artists Andy Goldsworthy, David Hammons, Richard Serra, Andy Warhol, and William Wegman. All the films were non-narrative art films made by artists known primarily for their work in other media. Each was selected for the simplicity & directness with which it operates on our conception of art, in the sense of Joseph Kosuth:

a work of art is a kind of proposition presented within the context of art as a comment on art ... what art has in common with logic & mathematics is that it is a tautology⁷; i.e., the “art idea” (or “work”) & art are the same⁸

One could try to put in words their visual propositions, but we might just comment that a common subject of these films is that of *looking*. Stills from several of the films appear as illustrations separating contributed essays.”

“Today I want to express this very naïve idea for mathematicians that we should distinguish between 2 kinds of simplicities. Something could be very simple for me, in my mind, & in my way of knowing mathematics, & yet be very difficult to articulate⁹ or write down in a mathematical paper. & conversely, something can be very easy to write down or say in just 1 sentence of English or French or whatever & nevertheless be all but completely inaccessible to my mind. This basic distinction is something that I believe to be classical, but, nevertheless, we mathematicians conflate¹⁰ the 2.” – Étienne Ghys

“The difficulty of determining something as simple or complex in an artwork, arises from the fact that any artistic image – painting, poem, a piece of music, or architectural space – exists simultaneously in 2 realms, 1stly as a material phenomenon in the physical world, & 2ndly as a mental image in the unique individual experience.” – Juhani Pallasmaa

“In much of modern topology, even though the main object of study is a plain vanilla space, one often adds extra structure to make the space more understandable – without that it can be featureless & enigmatic, simple in 1 way because it has no discernible features but potentially very complicated.” – Dusa McDuff

“Sandback’s idea of wholeness, & the idea, as he wrote, that “in my works the unity is given from the beginning” implies a temporality of immediacy ... It is art-making in a single, simple act of synthesis.” – Juliette

⁴Anton Webern, *The Path to the New Music*, as quoted in Arnold Whittall, *The Cambridge Introduction to Serialism* (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2008), 6.

⁵**capricious** [a] (*formal*) 1. showing sudden changes in attitude or behavior, SYNONYM: **unpredictable**; 2. changing suddenly & quickly, SYNONYM: **changeable**.

⁶Sol LeWitt, “Paragraphs on Conceptual Art,” *Artforum* 5, no. 10 (1967): 79–83.

⁷**tautology** [n] [uncountable, countable] a statement in which you say the same thing twice in different words, when this is unnecessary, e.g. ‘They spoke in turn, one after the other.’

⁸Joseph Kosuth, “Art After Philosophy (1969),” in *Art After Philosophy & After: Collected Writings, 1966–1990* by Joseph Kosuth (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1991), 13–32.

⁹**articulate** [v] 1. [transitive] to express or explain your thoughts or feelings clearly in words; 2. [transitive] **articulate (something)** to speak or pronounce something in a clear way; 3. [intransitive, transitive] (*specialist*) to be joined to something else by a joint, so that movement is possible; to join something in this way; 4. [intransitive] **articulate (with something)** (*formal*) to be connected with something so that together the 2 parts form a whole; [a] 1. (of a person) good at expressing ideas or feelings clearly in words; 2. (of speech or writing) clearly pronounced or expressed.

¹⁰**conflate** [v]

Kennedy

“1 reason for simplicity’s connection with time is the development of technology, in all its form. For instance, the simplest way for 2 people to contact each other changes throughout history. The same is true in mathematics. After certain techniques or tools are introduced it’s often no longer simpler to not use these tools, even for very basic calculations. They become tools of the trade & so lose some of their apparent complexity.” – Maryanthe Malliaris & Assaf Peretz

“Because we don’t usually think of mathematical experience in aesthetic terms & because we perpetuate the myth of ahistorical measures of complexity in mathematics, we think of simplicity in this arena as something given in advance of any of mathematics’ details. I only wanted to explain that as artistic simplicity derives from art itself, so do our judgments of mathematical simplicity derive from our experience with mathematics. & further, that as mathematics evolves, so do our judgments of what counts as simple.” – Curtis Franks

“The Simplicity Postulate is history, but it says something still. Not in the precise, quantitative way its formulators had hoped, but as a lasting insight. We often *do* equate simplicity with probable truth, instinctively.” – Marjorie Senechal

“Many truths are complex, & they are *simplified* at the cost of distortion, at the cost of ceasing to be truths. Why then do we valorize quantitative simplicity? Because getting rid of clutter – an action that facilitates potency of meaning – can involve tossing items out. But getting rid of clutter can also involve re-arranging the items that one has without throwing any of them away. & it is crucial to notice that the clearest or most compelling arrangement is not always the one whose components have been most strictly reduced.” – Jan Zwicky

“If you are a mathematician you ought to look at everything around, including mathematics itself, from a mathematical viewpoint. But to see something interesting, something new, something you had no preconception of, you have to distance yourself from what you try to discern.” – Misha Gromov

“Practices of simplicity in the arts are discursive, & because they are discursive, they are part of a network of enunciations which can never be unidirectional or simple. Whether the Plotinian One haunts the unitary object of minimalist aesthetics is contestable, but it is almost certain that there are no primary structures: *Il n’y a pas de Structures Primaires*.” – Riikka Stewen

“Albert Einstein, in a famous quote has said: *I have deep faith that the principle of the universe will be beautiful & simple*. 1 possible interpretation of that statement, though not the only one, is that the foundations of physics can be captured in simple laws. Mathematicians & philosophers have shown similar belief in the simplicity of the fundamentals of mathematics. By trying to reduce mathematics to logic, for example. here simplicity should, I think, be read as self-evident.” – Rosalie Iemhoff

“Simplicity conceived in this way takes *communicability* to be a central feature, so it has a pragmatic flavor. One might think of it as a mere fiction. Yet, in the end, being indispensable, simplicity is an ideal that remains robust, repeated embodied, even while remaining part of an ongoing process reflecting our needs, desires, & discussions.” – Juliet Floyd

“The history of typography is marked by a persistent drive to rationalize.” – Dexter Sinister

“In this paper I illustrate the contrasting view the *complexification* sometimes not only helps to achieve simplification but often even seems to be a *necessary* feature of it, how at some points apparent compromises of the simplifying process, apparent turns to complexity, may be needed in order to actually complete the move to simplicity.” – Andrés Villaveces

“Roughly, a proof of a theorem, is “pure” if it draws *only* on what is “close” or “intrinsic” to that theorem ... [M]athematicians have paid considerable attention to whether ... impurities are a good thing or to be avoided, & some have claimed that they are valuable because generally impure proofs are *simpler* than pure proof. ... After assembling evidence from proof theory that may be thought to support this claim, we will argue that on the contrary this evidence does not support the claim.” – Andrew Arana

“Although not widely adopted, Brouwer’s reorientation of mathematics to include an idealized subject & his critique of formalism have intriguing, & in some cases explicit, connections to music & art of the 1960s & ’70s. In

particular, the time & subject dependent form of Minimalist composition developed by the composer La Monte Young was later reinterpreted in light of such foundational concerns.” – Spencer Gerhardt

“Restricting mathematics education to teaching “numeracy,” “practical mathematics,” “mathematics for life,” “functional mathematics,” & other *ersatz* products is a crime equivalent to feeding children with processed food made of mechanically reconstituted meat, starch, sugar, & salt . . . simplicity in mathematics education is not fish nuggets made from “seafood paste” of unknown provenance; it is sashimi of wild Alaskan salmon or Wagyu beef.” – Alexandre Borovik

“Mathematicians often feel a mathematical story is not over until one sees the entire structure evolving painlessly from a quite small number of simple starting points.” – Dennis Sullivan

” – Kossak and Ording, 2017, Preface, pp. vii–xii

9.1 Inner Simplicity vs. Outer Simplicity – Étienne Ghys

“ÉTIENNE GHYS¹¹ is a mathematician. His research focuses mainly on geometry & dynamical systems, though his mathematical interests are broad, including the historical development of mathematical ideas & especially the contribution of Henri Poincaré. He is a CNRS research director at the École Normale Supérieure in Lyon & a member of the French Academy of Sciences. In 2015 he was awarded the inaugural¹² Clay Award for Dissemination¹³ of Mathematical Knowledge.” – Kossak and Ording, 2017, Contributors, p. xviii

“For me, mathematics is just about understanding. & understanding is a personal & private feeling. However, to appreciate & express this feeling, you need to communicate with others – you need to use language. So there are necessarily 2 aspects in mathematics: one is very personal, emotional, & internal¹⁴, & the other is more public & external¹⁵. Today I want to express this very naïve¹⁶ idea for mathematicians that we should distinguish between 2 kinds of simplicities. Something could be very simple for me, in my mind, & in my way of knowing mathematics, & yet be very difficult to articulate¹⁷ or write down in a mathematical paper. & conversely, something can be very easy to write down or say in just 1 sentence of English or French or whatever & nevertheless be all but completely inaccessible¹⁸ to my mind. This basic distinction is something that I believe to be classical, but, nevertheless, we mathematicians conflate¹⁹ the two. We keep forgetting that writing mathematics is not the same as understanding mathematics.”

Let me begin with a memory that I have from when I was a student a long time ago. I was reading a book by a very famous French mathematician, Jean-Pierre Serre entitled *Complex Semisimple Lie Algebras* [8]. Here is the cover of the book (Fig. 1. “Why is it funny?” Cover of *Complex Semisimple Lie Algebras* by Jean-Pierre Serre.) For many years I was convinced that the title of the book was a joke. How else, I wondered, can these algebras be complex & simple at the same time? For mathematicians, of course, the words “complex” & “semisimple” have totally different meanings than their everyday ones. “Complex” means complex number & “semisimple” means a sum of simple objects. So, for many, many years, I was convinced that this was a joke. Recently, actually 1 year ago, I had the opportunity to speak with Jean-Pierre Serre, this

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¹²**inaugural** [a] [only before noun] (of an official speech, meeting, etc.) 1st, & marking the beginning of something important, e.g. the time when a new leader or parliament starts work, when a new organization is formed or when something is used for the 1st time; [n] [usually singular] (especially North American English) the 1st official speech, meeting, etc. that marks the beginning of something important, e.g. the time when a new leader or parliament starts work.

¹³**dissemination** [n] [uncountable] the act of spreading knowledge or information.

¹⁴**internal** [a] **1.** [usually before noun] connected with the inside of something, OPPOSITE: **EXTERNAL**; **2.** [only before noun] connected with the inside of a person’s or animal’s body, OPPOSITE: **EXTERNAL**; **3.** involving or concerning only the people who are part of a particular organization rather than people from outside it, OPPOSITE: **EXTERNAL**; **4.** [usually before noun] happening or existing within a country or region rather than involving other countries or regions, SYNONYM: **domestic**, OPPOSITE: **EXTERNAL**; **5.** [only before noun] coming from within a thing itself rather than from outside it, OPPOSITE: **external**; **6.** happening or existing in a person’s mind.

¹⁵**external** [a] **1.** coming from outside the place, organization or situation that is affected. The **external validity** of a study is the degree to which its findings apply beyond its own research context. OPPOSITE: **internal**; **2.** existing outside a place, an organization or a particular situation; connected with the outside of something, OPPOSITE: **internal**; **3.** connected with foreign countries, OPPOSITE: **internal**.

¹⁶**naïve** [a] (also **naïve**) **1.** (*disapproving*) lacking experience of life, knowledge or good judgment; **2.** (*approving*) (of people & their behavior) simple & lacking experience of life.

¹⁷**articulate** [v] **1.** [transitive] to express or explain your thoughts or feelings clearly in words; **2.** [transitive] **articulate (something)** to speak or pronounce something in a clear way; **3.** [intransitive, transitive] (*specialist*) to be joined to something else by a joint, so that movement is possible; to join something in this way; **4.** [intransitive] **articulate (with something)** (*formal*) to be connected with something so that together the 2 parts form a whole; [a] **1.** (of a person) good at expressing ideas or feelings clearly in words; **2.** (of speech or writing) clearly pronounced or expressed.

¹⁸**inaccessible** [a] difficult or impossible to reach or to get, OPPOSITE: **accessible**.

¹⁹**conflate** [v] (*formal*) **conflate A &/with B** to put 2 or more things or ideas together to make 1 new thing or idea, especially in a way that is not accurate or could be harmful because the 2 things of ideas are not really the same.

very, very famous mathematician, who is now 85 years old. I dared ask him the question: “*is this a joke?*” With sincere²⁰ curiosity²¹, he replied, “*What? Why is it funny?*” He never noticed the apparent²² contradiction²³. It was not a joke to him. Mathematicians use words as words, & they don’t want to use the words with their meaning.

There is a famous quote attributed²⁴ to David Hilbert that says you can replace all the words in mathematics arbitrarily²⁵. Instead of “line,” you could say “chair,” & instead of “point,” you could say “bottle,” & then you could say that “in between 2 bottles, there is 1 chair,” & the mathematics would be unchanged. This is the point of view of Hilbert, which is not at all my point of view.

So this is the 1st aspect, that there is in mathematics an external simplicity which is conveyed²⁶ by the language, & this language is somewhat artificial – it is made out of words which are not fully subject to meaning. Oversimplifying²⁷ the picture, one could distinguish these 2 aspects by saying that on the logic side there is Hilbert writing words without looking for meanings for these words, while Poincaré is on the intuition²⁸ side (Fig. 2. Logic vs. Intuition). 1912 University of Göttingen faculty postcard²⁹ for David Hilbert (left), photographer unknown. Circa 1903 Académie Française collectible³⁰ card for Henri Poincaré (right), sold with Guérin-Boutron chocolate.).

Notice here that, & this is my favorite part, the latter image is from a chocolate bar wrapper³¹. Poincaré was so famous they would use his photograph on chocolates. (*Do you know 1 mathematician today whose picture could sell chocolate?*) Hilbert was basically focused on transmitting³² mathematics, & Poincaré was focused on understanding mathematics. This is 1 way that I want to distinguish between inner & outer simplicity.

Before we start, since I am the 1st speaker, I thought it could be a good idea to open the dictionary at the words “simplicity” & “complexity” [5]:

- **simplicity** [n] late 14c., from Old French *simplicité* (French *simplicité*), from Latin *simplicitatem* (nominative³³ *simplicitas*) “state of being simple,” from *simplex* (genitive³⁴ *simplices*) “simple.”
- **simplex** [a] “characterized by a single part,” 1590s, from Latin *simplex* “single, simple” from PIE root **sem-* “one, together” (cf. Latin *semper* “always,” literally “once for all;” Sanskrit *sam* “together;” see same) + **plac-* “-fold.” The noun is attested³⁵ from 1892.
- **complex** [a] (17c.), from Latin *complexus* “surrounding³⁶, encompassing³⁷,” past participle of *complecti* “to encircle³⁸,

²⁰**sincere** [a] (**sincerest**) **1.** (of feelings, beliefs or behavior) showing what a person really thinks, believes or feels, SYNONYM: **genuine**; **2.** **sincere (in something)** (of a person) saying only what you really think, believe or feel, SYNONYM: **honest**.

²¹**curiosity** [n] (plural **curiosities**) **1.** [uncountable, singular] a strong desire to know about something; **2.** [countable] **curiosity (of something)** an unusual & interesting thing.

²²**apparent** [a] **1.** [not usually before noun] easy to see or understand, SYNONYM: **obvious**; **2.** [usually before noun] that seems to be true, but many not be so, SYNONYM: **seeming**.

²³**contradiction** [n] **1.** [countable, uncountable] a lack of agreement between facts, opinions or actions; **2.** [uncountable, countable] the act of saying that something that somebody else has said is wrong or not true; an example of this; **a contradiction in terms** [idiom] a statement containing 2 words or phrases that contradict each other’s meaning.

²⁴**attribute** [v] **1.** **attribute something to something** to say or believe that something is the result of a particular thing; **2.** **attribute something to somebody** to say or believe that somebody is responsible for doing something; [n] a quality or feature of somebody/something.

²⁵**arbitrarily** [adv] **1.** in a way that is not based on reason, rules or principles; in a way that cannot be predicted, SYNONYM: **randomly**; **2.** (of a ruler or power) without restriction & without considering other people.

²⁶**convey** [v] **1.** to communicate information, a message, an idea or a feeling; **2.** to take, carry or transport somebody/something from 1 place to another; **3.** (*law*) to change the legal owner of a property or piece of land, SYNONYM: **transfer**.

²⁷**oversimplify** [v] [transitive, intransitive] **oversimplify (something)** to describe a situation, a problem, etc. in a way that is too simple & ignores some of the facts.

²⁸**intuition** [n] **1.** [uncountable] the ability to know something by using your feelings rather than considering the facts; **2.** [countable] an idea or a strong feeling that something is true although it is not proved.

²⁹**postcard** [n] (also **card**) a card used for sending messages by post without an envelope, especially one that has a picture on 1 side.

³⁰**collectable** [n] (also **collectible**) [usually plural] an object that is worth collecting because it is beautiful or may become valuable.

³¹**wrapper** [n] **1.** a piece of paper, plastic, etc. that is wrapped around something, especially food, when you buy it in order to protect it & keep it clean; **2.** (*West African English*) a piece of cloth that is worn as an item of clothing around the lower body & legs.

³²**transmit** [v] **1.** [transitive, intransitive] to send an electronic signal, radio or television broadcast, etc.; **2.** [transitive] to pass something from 1 person to another; **3.** [transitive] **transmit something (specialist)** to allow heat, light, sound, etc. to pass through.

³³**nominative** [n] (also **subjective**) (*grammar*) (in some languages) the form of a noun, a pronoun or an adjective when it is the subject of a verb; [a] (also **subjective**) (*grammar*) (in some languages) in the form that a noun, a pronoun or an adjective has when it is the subject of the verb.

³⁴**genitive** [n] (*grammar*) (in some languages) the special form of a noun, a pronoun or an adjective that is used to show possession or close connection between 2 things; [a] (*grammar*) (in some languages) in the special form of a noun, a pronoun or an adjective that is used to show possession or close connection between 2 things.

³⁵**attest** [v] (*formal*) **1.** [intransitive, transitive, usually passive] to show or state that something exists or is true, SYNONYM: **bear witness/testimony to something**; **2.** [transitive] **attest something** to make an official statement that something is true or genuine, SYNONYM: **witness**.

³⁶**surrounding** [a] [only before noun] **1.** that is near or around something; **2.** that is closely connected with something/somebody.

³⁷**encompass** [v] (*formal*) **1.** **encompass something** to include a large number or range of things; **2.** **encompass something** to surround or cover something completely.

³⁸**encircle** [v] (*formal*) **encircle somebody/something** to surround somebody/something completely in a circle.

embrace³⁹,” in transferred use, “to hold fast, master⁴⁰, comprehend⁴¹,” from *com-* “with” (see *com-*) + *plectere* “to weave⁴², braid⁴³, twine⁴⁴, entwine⁴⁵,” from PIE **plekto-*, from root **plek-* “to plait⁴⁶” (see *ply*⁴⁷). The meaning “not easily analyzed” is 1st recorded 1715. *Complex sentence* is attested from 1881.

This is perhaps obvious, especially to such a scholarly⁴⁸ & learned audience⁴⁹ as I have here today, but I would add that it may not be as obvious for you as it is for French speaking people. The word “simple” comes from the French word *plier*, “to fold⁵⁰.” Something simple is folded only once, & it’s complex when it has many folds. (The closest cognates⁵¹ in English might be the verbs “ply” & “plait.”) To explain something is to “unfold⁵² it.” Complexity & simplicity are related to folding in all directions, & this is something we will keep in mind.

Let’s begin with outer simplicity. Given its reliance⁵³ on words, there is an obvious measure of complexity here: the so-called *Kolmogorov complexity*. In the 1960s, Andrey Kolmogorov (Fig. 3. Andrey Kolmogorov (right) & examples of high (left) & low (center) Kolmogorov complexity. Photo by Konrad Jacobs, courtesy⁵⁴ Archives of the Mathematisches Forschungsinstitut Oberwolfach.) had the idea of defining complexity of something to be the length of the shortest explanation⁵⁵ of that something. By merely⁵⁶ asking how many words are needed to describe something, you get a measure of the complexity of this object.

Complexity = Length of the shortest description.

E.g., a simple example, take the 915 painting entitled *The Black Square* by Kazimir Malevich, which appears on p. 15.

I can describe it to you in, let’s say, 5 or 6 sentences: it’s a square with such size, & it’s white, & inside it there is a smaller square which is black. I could give the precise blackness & whiteness of the 2 squares. So this is a very simple object. That was Malevich, let me show you my own art object (Fig. 3, left).

³⁹**embrace** [v] **1. embrace something** to accept an idea, a proposal, a set of beliefs, etc., especially when it is done with enthusiasm; **2. embrace something** to include something; **3. embrace somebody** to put your arms around somebody as a sign of love or friendship.

⁴⁰**master** [n] **1.** (in the past) a man who had people working for him, often as servants in his home; **2. master of something** a person who is able to control something; **3.** (in compounds) the most important plan or version of something, on which elements in the plan, or other versions of the thing, are based; **4.** (often in compounds) a person who is skilled at something; **5. (master’s)** (also **master’s degree**) a 2nd university degree, or, in Scotland, a 1st university degree, such as an MA; **6.** (in some religions) a teacher or leader; [v] **1. master something** to learn or understand something completely; **2. master something** to manage to control an emotion.

⁴¹**comprehend** [v] (often used in negative sentences) to understand something fully.

⁴²**weave** [v] **1.** [transitive, intransitive] to make cloth by crossing threads or strips across, over & under each other by hand or by machine; **2.** [transitive] to put facts, events, details, etc. together to make a story or a closely connected whole.

⁴³**braid** [n] **1.** [uncountable] thin colored rope that is used to decorate furniture & military uniforms; **2. (especially North American English)** (*British English usually plait*) [countable] a long piece of something, especially hair, that is divided into 3 parts & twisted together; [v] (*especially North American English*) (*British English usually plait*) **braid something** (*especially North American English*) to twist 3 or more long pieces of hair, rope, etc. together to make 1 long piece.

⁴⁴**twine** [n] [uncountable] strong string that has 2 or more strands (= single thin pieces of string) twisted together; [v] [intransitive, transitive] **twine (something) around/round/through/in something** to wind or twist around something; to make something do this.

⁴⁵**entwine** [v] [usually passive] **1.** to twist or wind something around something else; **2. be entwined (with something)** to be very closely involved or connected with something.

⁴⁶**plait** [n] (*British English*) (also **braid especially in North American English**) a long piece of something, especially hair, that is divided into 3 parts & twisted together; [v] (*British English*) (also **braid North American English, British English**) **plait something** to twist 3 or more long pieces of hair, rope, etc. together to make 1 long piece.

⁴⁷**ply** [v] **1.** [intransitive, transitive] (*literary or Indian English*) (of ships, buses, etc.) to travel regularly along a particular route or between 2 particular places; **2.** [transitive] **ply something** (*formal*) to use a tool, especially with skill; [n] [uncountable] (especially in compounds) a measurement of wool, rope, wood, etc. that tells you how thick it is.

⁴⁸**scholarly** [a] **1.** involving or connected with serious academic study, SYNONYM: **academic**; **2.** having or showing a lot of knowledge as a result of serious academic study.

⁴⁹**audience** [n] **1.** [countable + singular or plural verb] the people who are watching or listening to a play, concert, somebody speaking, etc.; **2.** [countable] a number of people or a particular group of people who watch, read or listen to the same thing; **3.** [countable] **audience with somebody** a formal meeting with an important person.

⁵⁰**fold** [v] [transitive, intransitive] to bend something so that 1 part lies on top of another part & it becomes smaller or flatter; to bend or be able to bend in this way; **fold your arms** [idiom] to put 1 of your arms over the other one & hold them against your body; [n] **1.** [countable] **fold (of something)** a part of something that is folded or hangs as if it had been folded; **2.** [countable] (*earth sciences*) a curve or bend in the line of the layers of rock in the earth’s crust; **3. (the fold)** [singular] a group of people who share the same ideas or beliefs & who feel they belong together.

⁵¹**cognate** [n] (linguistics) a word that has the same origin as another.

⁵²**unfold** [v] **1.** [intransitive] to gradually happen or be made known; **2.** [intransitive, transitive] to become open & flat; to spread open or flat something that has previously been folded, OPPOSITE: **fold**.

⁵³**reliance** [n] **1.** [uncountable, singular] **reliance (on/upon somebody/something)** the state of needing somebody/something in order to survive or be successful, SYNONYM: **dependence**; **2.** [uncountable, singular] **reliance (on/upon somebody/something)** the fact of being able to trust or rely on somebody/something.

⁵⁴**courtesy** [n] (plural **courtesies**) **1.** [uncountable] polite behavior that shows respect for other people, SYNONYM: **politeness**; **2.** [countable, usually plural] (*formal*) a polite thing that you say or do when you meet people in formal situations; **courtesy of somebody/something** [idiom] (also **by courtesy of somebody/something**) with the official permission of somebody/something & as a favor; given as a prize or provided free by a person or an organization; as the result of a particular thing or situation; [a] [only before noun] (of a bus, car, etc.) provided free, at no cost to the person using it.

⁵⁵**explanation** [n] **1.** [countable, uncountable] a statement, fact or situation that tells you why something happened; **2.** [countable] **explanation (of something)** a statement or piece of writing that tells you how something works or makes something easier to understand.

⁵⁶**merely** [adv] used meaning ‘only’ or ‘simply’ to emphasize a fact or something that you are saying.

This is a totally random object. It's square, & in the square there are many dots. I asked my computer to put yellow or orange dots here, but it's totally random. If you ask me to describe it to you in detail, the only way that I can do it is to describe it *dot by dot*. I will need a very, very long sentence that might begin “the 1st point is yellow; the 2nd point is red ...” It will be a very long description. So, in Kolmogorov's terminology, this is a complex object, & Malevich's is a simple object.

Here is the 3rd object – one that is very famous, at least in the mathematical realm – the Mandelbrot set (Fig. 3, center).

It looks complicated &, mathematically, it is complicated. But for Kolmogorov it's a very simple object. In order to produce this picture, it may take a computer a long time, days, or weeks, or more, but the computer program that describes the Mandelbrot set is 2 lines long. So, from the Kolmogorov's point of view, this object is very simple. This is the 1st concept of simplicity, outside simplicity, the length of what you need to describe it. Clearly, it is not satisfactory. I mean, for me, I don't want to consider the Mandelbrot set as being something simple. This object is complicated for me. It is made out of many folds.

Let me give you another example, a personal example, of a simple linguistic thing that is complicated. Or, at least, it was complicated to me when I was a student. Again, I will take the example from Jean-Pierre Serre. Serre wrote a wonderful book for students on number theory called *Cours d'arithmétique*. I opened it when I was, I think, 19. Here is what I found on the 1st page (Fig. 4. *Cours d'arithmétique* by Jean-Pierre Serre [7, p. 1]).

The 1st sentence of the book begins, “L'intersection ...” (I'll explain in a moment why I am showing this in French). I can tell you that I spent 2 days on this 1 sentence. It's only 1 sentence, but looking back at this sentence, I see now that it is just perfect. There is nothing to change in it; every single word, even the smallest, is important in its own way. I wanted to show you the English translation, but the English translation is so bad compared to the French of Jean-Pierre Serre. Serre's language is so efficient, so elegant, so simple. It is so simple that I don't understand it. Even the smallest words, like “d'un corps K en,” this 2-letter word “en” is fundamental. Everything, every single word is fundamental. Yet, from the Kolmogorov point of view, this is very simple. But as a student I knew almost nothing about “anneaux intègres” & all these other things. It looked so complicated. Finally, at the end of the 2nd day, all of a sudden, I grasped⁵⁷ it & I was so happy that I could understand it. From Kolmogorov's point of view, it's simple, & yet for me – &, I imagine many students – it's not simple.

Let me give you another example from Jean-Pierre Serre. I should mention that Serre is perhaps the most famous French mathematician. We mathematicians from France, we consider him to be some kind of (semi) God. He writes exquisitely⁵⁸. Most of my students, when they are writing their PhD theses, or whenever they write badly, which is usually the case, I say to them, “go to the library, open any book of Jean-Pierre Serre, & try to copy!” In terms of elegance & economy, there is nothing better. Back to the example I wanted to mention. A long time ago, maybe 15 years ago, I was giving a talk in the Bourbaki seminar. I was describing a construction in dynamical systems due to Krystyna Kuperberg of a very fascinating counterexample⁵⁹ to an old conjecture of Herbert Seifert (the construction of a vector field on the 3-sphere with no periodic orbits⁶⁰). This is a wonderful, simple idea, really wonderful. For my talk, I prepared pictures, & here is 1 of the pictures that I showed (Fig. 5. An illustration, reproduced from [2, p. 293].).

It's not important to my point that you understand what this object is. In my talk I explained the construction saying, you know, “you do this, & this ...” [*gesturing*⁶¹ towards the picture with both hands]. After the talk, well, I thought it was successful, people were happy. Then Jean-Pierre Serre came up to me & said, “That was interesting what you said. I have a question.” & he asked, “Would you consider this to be a theorem?” In other words, he was questioning whether the fact that I was using pictures, & not words, didn't disqualify⁶² me from transmitting mathematics. My feeling, & this feeling is shared by others who you will see in a second, is that pictures &, more than pictures, even movies, should be incorporated into the world of mathematics as genuine tools of proof. Not just for fun, but for veracity⁶³, & for presenting mathematics.

So let me explain something to show that I'm far from being the only one to think this way. We'll discuss Hilbert's 24th problem in this meeting, but today I want to discuss the 0th Hilbert problem. When Hilbert gave his famous lecture in Paris on problems for the future of mathematics, his paper contained 23 problems. These were preceded by a general introduction on what makes a good problem, what is interesting, where should we go, etc. There is something in this introduction that I

⁵⁷**grasp** [v] **1.** to understand something completely; **2. grasp an opportunity** to take an opportunity without hesitating & use it; **3. grasp somebody/something** to take a firm hold of somebody/something, SYNONYM: **grip**; [n] [usually singular] **1.** a person's understanding of a subject; **2.** a firm hold of somebody/something or control over somebody/something; **3.** the ability to get or achieve something.

⁵⁸**exquisitely** [adv] **1.** in a way that is extremely beautiful or carefully made; **2. (formal)** in a way that is very strongly felt; **3. (formal)** in a way that is very sensitive.

⁵⁹**counterexample** [n] **counterexample (to something)** an example that provides evidence against an idea or theory.

⁶⁰**orbit** [n] **1.** [countable, uncountable] the curved path of something that is moving around something else, e.g. the path of the earth moving around the sun. An **orbit** is also 1 of the movements all the way around something. **2.** [singular] an area of activity, interest or influence; [v] [transitive, intransitive] to move in a curved path around something, in the way that the earth moves around the sun.

⁶¹**gesture** [n] **1.** [countable, uncountable] a movement that you make with your hands, your head or your face to show a particular meaning; **2.** [countable] something that you do or say to show a particular feeling or intention; [v] [intransitive, transitive] to move your hands, head, face, etc. as a way of expressing what you mean or want.

⁶²**disqualify** [v] **1.** to prevent somebody from being or doing something because they have broken a rule or are not suitable, SYNONYM: **bar**; **2. disqualify something (from something/from being something)** to cause something not to belong in a particular group.

⁶³**veracity** [n] [uncountable] (*formal*) the quality of being true; the habit of telling the truth, SYNONYM: **truth, truthfulness**.

want to show you because I believe that, to this day, it presents a fundamental question for mathematics. The point is that we should incorporate pictures as genuine tools for understanding & transmitting mathematics. So, here's an extract⁶⁴ from Hilbert's introduction of what I call his 0th problem [3]:

To new concepts correspond, necessarily, new signs.

These we choose in such a way that they remind us of the phenomena which were the occasion for the formation of the new concepts. So the geometrical figures are signs or mnemonic symbols of space intuition & are used as such by all mathematicians. Who does not always use along with the double inequality $a > b > c$ the picture of 3 points following one another on a straight line as the geometrical picture of the idea of 'between'?

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” – Kossak and Ordning, 2017, pp. 3–

⁶⁴**extract** [v] **1.** to remove or obtain a substance from something, e.g. by using an industrial or chemical process.

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“DENNIS SULLIVAN is known for his work in algebraic & geometric topology & dynamical systems. He holds the Albert Einstein Chair at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York, & he is professor of mathematics at Stony Brook University. He is a recipient of a number of awards, including the National Medal of Science (2004), the AMS Steele Prize for lifetime achievement, the Wolf Prize in Mathematics (2010) for “his contributions to algebraic topology & conformal dynamics,” & the Balzan Prize in Pure & Applied Mathematics (2014).” – Kossak and Ordning, 2017, Contributors, p. xx

“I’ve been concentrating on mathematics for 52 years now, & I have a lot of opinions about it. I’ve tried to distill⁶⁵ them down to a few things, which I want to share with you. That’s the nature of this talk.

I’ve really liked the idea of simple things in mathematics, & I feel that it’s incumbent⁶⁶ upon a mathematical subject’s participants to try to get it into the simplest form so that it is easy to communicate, easy to teach, easy to understand.

Understanding is more important to me than proofs, although the way I come to understand things is often through just a few different proofs or proof forms, which you kind of move around in different settings. So, proof & understanding are intimately tied, but understanding is, for me, the primary goal, & simplicity plays a role in that. If you’ve found the simple organizing points of some discussion, then it’s easy to understand. Now, it could be that you start from those points & develop fairly elaborate discussions from them while staying aware of what’s essential.

I was just telling someone here at the conference – this is a digression⁶⁷ – 1 way to find out what the important points are – I determined this when I was young & went to a lot of talks I didn’t understand – is 1st of all you find out who the masters are & who they aren’t. Now, since [Misha] Gromov is here, I should say that he is a master, but this doesn’t work so well for him. For some matters, like Alain Connes, it works. You listen to them, you don’t understand what they are saying, but you wait until they get excited about something. E.g., Connes, he’s very excited about the fact that L_∞ is a dual space. Some mathematicians here can try to figure out why that’s important, but it’s very banal⁶⁸ fact if you’re a graduate student & you might miss it even though it’s very important. The reason it doesn’t work with Gromov is that he’s excited at every moment in time, so you have to listen until he repeats something, then you know that’s an important point. So, there are these simple points, & one searches for these simple points when trying to understand a field.

The 2 stories I’ll tell are about finding these points, whether it’s before you understand something or after when you say, “Ah, these are the 2, 3, or 4 main points that make this thing build up.” Often there’s another aspect to simplicity – this is banal, everything I’m going to say is rather pretty banal – if something’s very simple, it’s easy to use. & you can use it many times. E.g. – I’m getting used to making jokes about Gromov, I’m sorry, it’s only because he’s here – I looked at all of his work & I decided he just knows 1 thing: the triangle inequality. The triangle inequality says that if you have a triangle, the sum of the distances along 2 sides is at least as big as the distance along the 3rd. A lot of his work is just using that key point [To Mikhail Gromov in the audience] Would you disagree or not? [Gromov replies, “It’s a good point.”] Okay, this inequality is a very simple idea, but because it’s simple, you can use it a million times. & Gromov used it like crazy. Anyway, on to the 1st story.

I’m telling this story because I just finished reading a book about Richard Feynman, but the point I want to make isn’t unique⁶⁹ to him. So, Feynman along with Julian Schwinger & Sin-Itiro Tomonaga shared the 1965 Nobel Prize in Physics. Let’s say it’s for Quantum Electro-Dynamics (QED) & understanding what’s called “renormalization⁷⁰.” This is part of a big story which is still ongoing⁷¹, & it’s not something that’s understood. It seems to be related to mathematics however, so let’s say that some part of it can be understood as a so-far-not-understood part of mathematics as well as being very important in physics. Here’s a 2-minute lecture on this entire theory: When you look down into water at an angle & see an object below the surface, you don’t see the object where it’s actually located. It turns out that the light rays⁷² that contribute to your sensory⁷³ response⁷⁴ to this object in the water haven’t traveled in a straight line path. Anyone who’s ever looked at their own foot in the water knows that. There’s this principle, called the *action principle*, which is the 1st simple idea. The idea is that physical systems work to minimize some function, some value, of the state of the system. Feynman generalized this idea by considering every path, whether straight or not, that the light might follow & weighted each path with a certain efficiency⁷⁵. If a path is very costly⁷⁶, then light will not use that path very much. Summing over all paths produces the outcomes of any physical experiments, & mathematically, you write this sum as an integral $\int e^{\text{Action}}$ where

⁶⁵**distill** [v] (*North American English* also **distill**) **1. distill something (from something)** to make a liquid pure by heating it until it becomes a gas, then cooling it & collecting the drops of liquid that form; **2. distill something** to make something such as a strong alcoholic drink in this way; **3. distill something (from/into something)** to get the essential meaning or ideas from thoughts, information or experiences.

⁶⁶**incumbent** [n] a person who has an official position; [a] **1.** [only before noun] having an official position; **2.** [not before noun] **incumbent on/upon somebody (to do something)** necessary as part of somebody’s duties.

⁶⁷**digression** [n] [countable, uncountable] (*formal*) an act of talking about something that is not connected with the main point of what you are saying.

⁶⁸**banal** [a] (*disapproving*) very ordinary & containing nothing that is interesting or important.

⁶⁹**unique** [a] **1.** being the only 1 of their/its kind; different from everyone or everything else. In general English, **unique** is sometimes used after a word such as ‘very’ or ‘rather’, to suggest that something is very or rather unusual or special. This use is best avoided in academic writing. **2. unique to somebody/something** involving 1 particular person, place or thing.

⁷⁰**normalization** [n] (*British English* also **normalisation**) [uncountable] (*formal*) the act of making something fit a normal pattern or conditions; the fact of starting to fit a normal pattern or condition.

⁷¹**ongoing** [a] [usually before noun] continuing to exist or develop.

⁷²**ray** [n] a narrow line of light, heat or other energy.

⁷³**sensory** [a] [usually before noun] connected with the physical senses.

⁷⁴**response** [n] **1.** [countable, uncountable] a reaction to something that has happened or been said; **2.** [countable, uncountable] a physical reaction to a particular situation or stimulus; **3.** [countable, uncountable] a spoken or written answer.

⁷⁵**efficiency** [n] **1.** [uncountable] the quality of doing something well with no waste of time or money; **2.** [uncountable, countable] (*specialist*) the relationship between the amount of energy that goes into a machine or an engine, & the amount that it produces; **3. (efficiencies)** [plural] ways of wasting less time & money or of saving time or money.

⁷⁶**costly** [a] (**costlier, costliest**) (**more costly & most costly** are more frequent) **1.** costing a lot of money, especially more than you want to pay, SYNONYM: **expensive**; **2.** causing problems, disadvantages or the loss of something, SYNONYM: **expensive**.

the action, this thing to be minimized, goes in the exponent⁷⁷.” Fig. 1. “Once Feynman’s idea emerged on the scene, the very fancy way of doing things that Schwinger had developed just disappeared.” “1 thing that makes QED so famous is that, in some sense, it’s the most successful scientific algorithm there is.” It could compute a certain measurable⁷⁸ quantity⁷⁹ to a large number of decimal places, say 10. That’s sort of remarkable⁸⁰ to have a theory that could fit with experiment to that many decimal places, so they got the Nobel Prize. Tomonaga in Japan, Schwinger at Harvard, & Feynman at Princeton, CalTech, & Cornell, independently all achieved a certain algorithm for QED. (Freeman Dyson, a mathematician at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, also proved this independently.) & the point of the story is that – well, I don’t know what happened in Japan, I mean Tomonaga completed his work around 1941, & then there was the war & I don’t know what propagated⁸¹ from then. But, to compare Shwinger’s version & Feynman’s version, 1st of all, it’s interesting to compare the 2 scientists as individuals. Schwinger was distinguished⁸², from a well-to-do family, a limousine⁸³ would take him to his lectures at Harvard. He was the youngest full professor at Harvard of all time. His lectures were beautiful. He had 200 PhD students. His formulas were elegant⁸⁴, complicated⁸⁵, awe-inspiring⁸⁶. Feynman now, Feynman was a smart Jewish kid from Brooklyn who talked like a World War II guy. He figured out how to do integrals in high school, & he liked to do integrals. He found out that if you put a parameter, it’s usually called h , in front of the exponent then you could think of the integral as a function of the parameter⁸⁷: $\int e^{h\text{Action}}$. Now you can play around with this & differentiate it w.r.t. the parameter & get an equation & you work out integrals with parameters. So, like a high school student, he just kind of did the integral for physics. He actually worked out this integral for examples & found a big infinite series & in terms of this parameter, $\int e^{h\text{Action}} = \lambda + \Delta h + O(h^2) + \dots$.

Anyway, it’s very simple to talk about this, I mean you have to have a little math, if you are a freshman⁸⁸ in college you can understand this computation in form. But Feynman went further by making a graphical⁸⁹ picture of this calculation in terms of so-called “Feynman diagrams⁹⁰” that imagine⁹¹ these terms as particles⁹², photons⁹³, & things moving around & interacting⁹⁴. Feynman’s idea, even though it involves⁹⁵ fairly⁹⁶ complicated ingredients, it’s basically⁹⁷ a simple idea.

⁷⁷**exponent** [n] **1. exponent (of something)** a person who supports an idea or theory & persuades others that it is good, SYNONYM: **proponent**; **2. exponent (of something)** a person who is able to perform a particular activity with skill; **3.** (*mathematics*) a small number written above another number that shows how many times a quantity must be multiplied by itself; **4. exponent (of something)** (*linguistics*) a feature of language that allows speakers or writers to change tense, mood, etc.

⁷⁸**measurable** [a] **1.** that can be measured; **2.** [usually before noun] large enough to be noticed or to have a clear & obvious effect.

⁷⁹**quantity** [n] (**plural quantities**) **1.** [countable, uncountable] the amount of something; a particular amount or number of something; **2.** [countable] (*mathematics*) a value that can be expressed in numbers; the symbol that represents it; **in quantity** [idiom] in large amounts or numbers.

⁸⁰**remarkable** [a] unusual or surprising in a way that causes people to take notice, OPPOSITE: **unremarkable**.

⁸¹**propagate** [v] **1.** [transitive] **propagate something** (*formal*) to spread an idea, a belief or a piece of information among many people; **2.** [intransitive, transitive] (*biology*) to produce new plants or animals from parent plants or animals; **3.** [intransitive, transitive] (*physics*) (of a wave or signal) to travel in a particular direction or through a particular medium; to send a wave or signal in particular direction or through a particular medium.

⁸²**distinguished** [a] very successful & admired by other people.

⁸³**limousine** [n] (*also informal limo*) **1.** a large, expensive, comfortable car; **2.** (*especially North American English*) a large vehicle that takes people to & from an airport; **3.** (*especially North American English*) a kind of luxury taxi that you can hire for a few hours, especially for a special event with a group of people.

⁸⁴**elegant** [a] **1.** (of people or their behavior) attractive & showing a good sense of style; **2.** (of clothes, places & things) attractive & designed well; **3.** (of a plan or an idea) clever but simple.

⁸⁵**complicated** [a] **1.** made of many different things or parts that are connected; difficult to understand, SYNONYM: **complex**, OPPOSITE: **uncomplicated**; **2.** (of a medical condition) involving complications, OPPOSITE: **uncomplicated**.

⁸⁶**awe-inspiring** [a] extremely impressive; making you admire it very much.

⁸⁷**parameter** [n] [usually plural] **1.** something that decides or limits the way in which something can be done; **2.** (*specialist*) 1 of a set of factors that can be measured & that defines a system or sets the conditions of its operation; **3.** (*statistics*) a characteristic of a whole population. A **parameter** is different from a **statistic** of a population. 1 of the most common parameters measured is the **mean** of a population. **4. parameter (of something)** (*mathematics*) a value in a function that is not 1 of the variables.

⁸⁸**freshman** [n] (**plural freshman**) (*North American English*) **1.** a 1st-year student at a university or college; **2.** a 1st-year student at high-school or junior high school.

⁸⁹**graphical** [a] **1.** in the form of a graph; **2.** [only before noun] connected with art or computer graphics.

⁹⁰**diagram** [n] a simple drawing using lines to explain where something is, how something works, etc.

⁹¹**imagine** [v] **1.** to form a picture in your mind of what something might be like; **2.** to think that something is probably true, SYNONYM: **assume**, **suppose**.

⁹²**particle** [n] **1.** (*also elementary particle, subatomic particle physics*) a very small piece of matter, such as an electron or proton; **2.** a very small piece of something; **3.** (*grammar*) an adverb or a preposition that can combine with a verb to make a phrasal verb.

⁹³**photon** [n] (*physics*) a unit of electromagnetic energy.

⁹⁴**interact** [v] **1.** [intransitive] if 1 thing interacts with another, or if 2 things interact, 1 thing has an effect on the other, or the 2 things have an effect on each other; **2.** [intransitive] **interact (with somebody)** to communicate with somebody, especially while you work or spend time with them.

⁹⁵**involve** [v] **1.** if a situation, an event or an activity involves something, that thing is an important or necessary part or result of it, SYNONYM: **mean**; **2.** if a situation, an event or an activity involves somebody/something, they take part in it or are affected by it; **3.** to make somebody take part in something; **4. involve somebody (in something)** to say or do something to show that somebody took part in something, especially a crime, SYNONYM: **implicate**.

⁹⁶**fairly** [adv] **1.** (before adjectives & adverbs) quite but not very; **2.** in a fair way; in a way that treats people equally & according to the rules or law.

⁹⁷**basically** [adv] **1.** in the most important ways, without considering features that are less important, SYNONYM: **essentially**; **2.** used when

Once Feynman's idea emerged⁹⁸ on the scene⁹⁹, the very fancy¹⁰⁰ way of doing things that Schwinger had developed just disappeared¹⁰¹. Well, the fact that he was at Harvard & had 200 graduate students & gave excellent¹⁰² lectures, that kept it alive for a while. But Feynman, this guy had virtually¹⁰³ no graduate students, maybe 1 or 2, because of who he was; his personality¹⁰⁴ was s.t. he had to do everything himself, he had to be the smartest guy in the room. He wasn't a good co-worker¹⁰⁵. But then he figured out something simple that would describe this idea & then, everything just switched¹⁰⁶. Schwinger & Tomonaga's techniques just got erased¹⁰⁷, I mean you don't hear about them anymore. But Feynman's idea, it has legs, as we say. An idea has legs if it just goes, & this idea just goes & goes.

Not everybody agrees with the principle that the goal of mathematicians is to reduce mathematical subjects to these simple essential¹⁰⁸ points. I agree very much with what Gromov said earlier in the conference¹⁰⁹, that things may be simple only in appearance¹¹⁰. When I look down & I immediately¹¹¹ see my white shoes & another person's black shoes, that's super complicated actually. I remember having a big argument with [Shing-Tung] Yau. Many years ago, we were at a dinner, & he was talking about physics. I was saying, "you know, for me, this glass of water is a lot more complicated than a Riemann surface." So he started to argue with that. My reasoning¹¹² was that I can go all the way back to Hugh Woodin's set theory & start from there, & I can build up the integers, the real numbers, Euclidean space, manifolds¹¹³, differential¹¹⁴

giving an opinion or stating what is important about a situation.

⁹⁸**emerge** [v] **1.** [intransitive, transitive] (of facts or ideas) to become known; **2.** [intransitive] to start to exist or appear; **3.** [intransitive] **emerge (from something) (into something)** to come out of a dark or hidden place; **4.** [intransitive] **emerge (from something)** to survive a difficult situation or experience.

⁹⁹**scene** [n] **1.** [countable, usually singular] the place where something happens, especially something unpleasant or dangerous; **2.** [countable] **scene (of something)** an event or a situation that you see, especially 1 of a particular type; **3.** (**the ... scene**) [singular] a particular area of activity or way of life & the people or organizations that are part of it; **4.** [countable] a part of a film, play or book in which the action happens in 1 place or is of 1 particular type; **5.** [countable] 1 of the short sections that a play is divided into; **6.** [countable] a view that you see; a painting, photograph, etc. that shows a place & the things that are happening there; **arrive, appear, etc. on the scene** [idiom] to start to exist or be part of a situation or activity; **behind the scenes** [idiom] in a way that people in general do not know about; **set the scene (for something)** [idiom] **1.** to create a situation in which something can easily happen or develop; **2.** to give somebody the information they need in order to understand what comes next.

¹⁰⁰**fancy** [v] **1.** [transitive] (*British English, informal*) to want something or want to do something, SYNONYM: **feel like**; **2.** [transitive] **fancy somebody** (*British English, informal*) to be sexually attracted to somebody; **3.** [transitive] **fancy yourself** (*British English, informal, disapproving*) to think that you are very popular, attractive or intelligent; **4.** [transitive] (*British English*) to like the idea of being something or to believe, often wrongly, that you are something; **5.** [intransitive, transitive] **Fancy!** (*informal, becoming old-fashioned*) used to show that you are surprised or shocked by something; **6.** [transitive] (*British English*) **fancy somebody/something** to think that somebody/something will win or be successful at something, especially in a race; **7.** [transitive] **fancy (that) ...** (*literary*) to believe or imagine something; [a] (**fancier, fanciest**) **1.** unusually complicated, often in an unnecessary way; intended to impress other people, OPPOSITE: **simple**; **2.** [only before noun] (especially of small things) with a lot of decorations or bright colors; **3.** (*sometimes disapproving*) expensive or connected with an expensive way of life; **4.** (*North American English*) (of food) of high quality; [n] (plural **fancies**) **1.** [countable, uncountable] something that you imagine; your imagination, SYNONYM: **fantasy**; **2.** [singular] a feeling that you would like to have or to do something, SYNONYM: **whim**; **3.** [countable, usually plural] (*British English*) a small decorated cake.

¹⁰¹**disappear** [v] **1.** [intransitive] to stop existing, SYNONYM: **vanish**; **2.** [intransitive] to become impossible to see; SYNONYM: **vanish**; **3.** [intransitive] to become lost or impossible to find, SYNONYM: **vanish**.

¹⁰²**excellent** [a] extremely good.

¹⁰³**virtually** [adv] **1.** almost or very nearly, so that any slight difference is not important; **2.** by the use of computer software that makes something appear to exist; **3.** by means of computers & computer networks.

¹⁰⁴**personality** [n] (plural **personalities**) **1.** [countable, uncountable] the various aspects of a person's character that combine to make them different from other people; **2.** [uncountable] the qualities of a person's character that make them interesting & attractive; **3.** [countable] a famous person, especially one who works in entertaining or sport, SYNONYM: **celebrity**; **4.** [countable] a person whose strong character makes them easy to notice; **5.** [uncountable] the qualities of a place or thing that make it interesting & different, SYNONYM: **character**.

¹⁰⁵**co-worker** [n] a person who works on the same project as somebody; a person who works with somebody, doing the same kind of job.

¹⁰⁶**switch** [v] **1.** [intransitive, transitive] to change from 1 thing to another; to make something do this; **2.** [transitive] to exchange 1 thing for another; **switch off/on** | **switch something off/on** [phrasal verb] to turn a light, machine, etc. off/on by pressing a button or switch; [n] **1.** a small device that you press or move up & down in order to turn a piece of electrical equipment on & off; **2. switch (in/of something) (from A to B)** a change from 1 thing to another, especially when this is sudden & complete.

¹⁰⁷**erase** [v] **1.** to remove something completely; **2. erase something** to remove a mark or something you have written, especially in order to correct it; **3. erase something** to remove a recording from a tape or disk or data from a computer's memory.

¹⁰⁸**essential** [a] **1.** completely necessary; extremely important in a particular situation or for a particular activity, SYNONYM: **vital**; **2.** [only before noun] connected with the most important aspect or basic nature of somebody/something, SYNONYM: **fundamental**; **3.** (of an amino acid or fatty acid) required for normal growth but not produced in the body, & therefore necessary in the diet; [n] [usually plural] **1.** something that is needed in a particular situation or in order to do a particular thing; **2. essential (of something)** an important basic fact or piece of knowledge about a subject.

¹⁰⁹**conference** [n] **1.** a large official meeting, usually lasting for a few days, at which people with the same work or interests come together to discuss their views; **2.** a formal meeting for discussion.

¹¹⁰**appearance** [n] **1.** [uncountable, countable, usually singular] the way that somebody/something looks on the outside; **2.** [uncountable, countable, usually singular] **appearance of (doing) something** what somebody/something seems to be; **3.** [countable, usually singular] the moment at which something begins to exist or starts to be seen or used; **4.** [countable] an act of appearing in public; **5.** [countable, usually singular] **appearance (of something)** an act of being published or broadcast.

¹¹¹**immediately** [adv] **1.** without delay; **2.** (usually with prepositions) next to or very close to a particular place or time; **3.** (usually with past participles) closely & directly.

¹¹²**reasoning** [n] [uncountable] the process of thinking in a logical way; opinions & ideas that are based on logical thinking.

¹¹³**manifold** [n] (*specialist*) a pipe or chamber with several openings, especially 1 for taking gases in & out of a car engine.

¹¹⁴**differential** [a] [only before noun] showing or depending on a difference; [n] a difference in the amount, value or size of something. In mathematics, a **differential** is a very small difference between those values of a variable that follow straight after each other.

structures, conformal structures, & I can define¹¹⁵ a Riemann surface¹¹⁶. But even deterministically¹¹⁷ speaking, I still can't say what a glass of water is. What is that water? Molecules¹¹⁸ moving around; looks like a fluid, while it's supposed to be made of atoms¹¹⁹. Is there glass around? We are nowhere near understanding a glass of water. It's not simple, in fact, it's very complicated. The Riemann surface is abstract & it's simple. I can tell you what it is. I can take a smart high school student, & in a year, teach them everything that mathematicians know about the definition of a Riemann surface. That's 1 point about simplicity that agrees with Gromov's point. Actually, it also agrees with what Dusa [McDuff] said during the discussion this afternoon about definitions¹²⁰ & proofs¹²¹ – actually, we want concepts & definitions that define & annunciate¹²² the discussion.

My 2nd story is a personal story. It means a lot to me & it illustrates¹²³ my abstract. I was an undergraduate at Rice University. In the 1st year we took Math 100, Physics 100, Chemistry 100 – the big 3. Those were hard courses, & you had to learn how to study, learn how to pass exam, learn the material. Then I went to graduate school. I kept the Rice method, I knew how to work, how to learn things. For my oral exams, I was reading a book by [John] Milnor, called *Topology from the Differentiable Viewpoint*. I applied my Rice method. I read & understand the whole book. I can tell you everything about this book, because it's all in my head, like a computer program: homotopy, cobordism, transversality, manifolds, mappings between spheres, all this sort of stuff. But the day before the exam, even though I knew the book backwards¹²⁴ & forwards¹²⁵, its theorems¹²⁶ & proofs, I decided to go back & look at it 1 more time. I went to the library, & I took the book out. While I was looking at it I saw this picture of a slinky¹²⁷, which I will try to explain.

Take a flat piece of paper, you can wrap¹²⁸ it over the surface of a ball, tie it all together at the top, & you get a sphere. Okay? That's clear. You can also do that in 3-space; you can take a volume of space, imagine you are outside of it, & wrap it all up the same way to form the 3D sphere. & the problem is to study all ways of taking this wrapped up 3D space & pushing it down around this wrapped up 2D space. This slinky picture tells you basically all the ways you can do this. If everybody is ready for it, I can sort of prove something now. Imagine a slinky made of some perfectly¹²⁹ elastic¹³⁰ & strong material, like mithril. It's very long, & I extend it, twirl¹³¹ it around in 3-space into some kind of knot, & then bring its 2 ends back together. This fills up a part of the 3D space. Now I want to define a map from the 3 sphere down onto the 2 sphere. Here's what I am going to do with the long knotted slinky loop. I cut in 1 place & make a little mark on each side.

¹¹⁵**define** [v] **1.** to describe or show exactly the nature or extent of something; **2.** to say or explain what the meaning of a word or phrase is; **3.** to form or establish the essential character of something; **4. define something** to show clearly the outline or position of something.

¹¹⁶**surface** [n] **1.** [countable] the outside part or top layer of something; **2.** [countable, usually singular] the top layer or upper limit of an area of water or an amount of liquid; **3.** [singular] the outer appearance of a person, thing or situation; the qualities that you see or notice, that are not hidden; **4.** [countable] the flat upper part of a piece of furniture, that is used for working on; **5.** [countable] (*geometry*) an object with 1 fewer dimensions than the space it occupies; **on the surface** [idiom] when not thought about deeply or thoroughly; when not looked at carefully, SYNONYM: **superficially**; [v] [intransitive] + **adv./prep.** to appear or become obvious after having been hidden or not known, SYNONYM: **emerge**.

¹¹⁷**deterministic** [a] (*philosophy*) connected with the belief that people are not free to choose what they are like or how they behave, because these things are decided by their environment & other things over which they have no control.

¹¹⁸**molecule** [n] a group of atoms that forms the smallest unit that a substance can be divided into without a change in its chemical nature.

¹¹⁹**atom** [n] the smallest particle of a chemical element that can exist.

¹²⁰**definition** [n] **1.** [countable] an exact statement or description of the nature, extent or meaning of something; **2.** [countable] a statement of the exact meaning of a word or phrase, especially in a dictionary; **3.** [uncountable] the action or process of stating the exact meaning of a word or phrase; **by definition** [idiom] as a result of what something is.

¹²¹**proof** [n] **1.** [uncountable, countable] information, documents, etc. that show that something is true, SYNONYM: **evidence**; **2.** [uncountable] the process of testing whether something is true or a fact; **3.** [countable] **proof (of something)** a series of stages by which you show that a statement in mathematics or philosophy is true, or that a calculation is correct; **4.** [countable, usually plural] a copy of printed material that is produced so that mistakes can be corrected.

¹²²**annunciator** [n] (*physics*) a bell, light or other device that shows which of several electrical circuits is in use.

¹²³**illustrate** [v] **1.** to make the meaning of something clearer by using examples, pictures, etc.; **2.** to show that something is true or that a situation exists, SYNONYM: **demonstrate**; **3.** [usually passive] to use pictures, photographs, diagrams, etc. in a book, etc.

¹²⁴**backwards** [adv] (also **backward** especially in North American English) **1.** in the opposite direction to the usual one; **2.** towards a place or position that is behind, OPPOSITE: **forward**; **3.** towards a worse state, OPPOSITE: **forward**; **backward(s) & forward(s)** [idiom] from 1 place or position to another & back again many times; **bend/lean over backwards (to do something)** [idiom] to make a great effort, especially in order to be helpful or fair.

¹²⁵**forward** [adv] **1.** (also **forwards** especially in British English) towards a place or position that is in front, OPPOSITE: **back, backwards**; **2.** towards a good result, OPPOSITE: **backwards**; **3.** towards the future; **4.** earlier; sooner; **going/moving forward** [idiom] (*rather informal*) in the future, starting from now; [a] **1** [only before noun] directed or moving towards the front; **2.** connected with the future; [v] **1. forward something (to somebody)** to send or pass goods or information to somebody; **2. forward something (to somebody)** to send a letter or email on to another place; **3. forward something** to help something to succeed, SYNONYM: **further**; **4. forward something** to provide something in support of an argument.

¹²⁶**theorem** [n] (*mathematics, physics*) a rule or principle that can be proved to be true.

¹²⁷**slinky** [a] (*slinkier, slinkiest*) **1.** (of clothes) fitting closely to the body in a sexually attractive way; **2.** (of movement or sound) smooth & slow, often in a way that is sexually attractive.

¹²⁸**wrap** [v] **1. wrap something (in something)** to cover something completely in paper or material; **2. wrap something around/round something/somebody** to put something firmly around somebody/something.

¹²⁹**perfectly** [adv] **1.** in a way that could not be better; **2.** (used to emphasize an adjective or an adverb) completely.

¹³⁰**elastic** [a] **1.** able to stretch & return to its original size & shape; **2.** (*economics*) (of demand or supply) affected by changes in prices or incomes; **3.** that can change or be changed; **4.** (*physics*) (of a collision) involving no decrease of kinetic energy.

¹³¹**twirl** [v] **1.** [intransitive, transitive] **twirl (somebody) (around/round)** to move or dance round & round; to make somebody do this; **2.** [transitive] **twirl something (around/about)** to make something turn quickly & lightly round & round, SYNONYM: **spin**; **3.** [transitive] **twirl something** to turn something round & round with your fingers; [n] the action of a person turning around in a circle once.

Then I let the slinky collapse on itself the way they do. & since it's mithril, when it comes together, this large knot comes to almost nothing, just a very thin cylinder¹³². Then I push this coil down on to the 2D sphere, & I make sure the marks line up. Remember, the 2 marks came from the spot¹³³ where I pulled the slinky loop apart. Everything inside the slinky tube goes along with it & gets pushed down its edge. Whereas I map all the points in 3 space outside of the slinky to the 1 point on the 2-sphere where that surface is tied together.

Okay, that's a picture. It turns out that all the maps from the 3-sphere to the 2-sphere are essentially like that, except you might have several slinkies. But, from that picture, that 1 picture, you could operate¹³⁴ on my brain & remove the memory of having read that entire book & understood it as a Rice undergraduate, & with just that picture (assuming I know the language of homotopy, manifolds, bordism, etc.), I can write out the whole book. I had this great feeling: that's what it means to understand a piece of mathematics! I see this 1 picture, & the whole theory evolves from that picture. I studied the whole book up & down, & then I made this redundant step, like supersaturation. Of course, this picture is what the proof says, but they don't say it like this, they go through it logically¹³⁵. But that's the 1 simple point; if you understand that picture, you can explain it. So that's the way I'd like to see a mathematical discussion, it might look very complicated, but there are central points like these." – Sullivan, 2017, pp. 269–274

9.20 Appendix A: Simplicity, in Mathematics & in Art – Allyn Jackson

9.21 Appendix B: Conference Program

¹³²**cylinder** [n] **1.** a solid or hollow shape with round ends & long straight sides; **2.** the tube in an engine, shaped like a cylinder, inside which the piston moves; **3.** an object shaped like a cylinder, especially one used as a container for gas.

¹³³**spot** [n] **1.** a small round area that has a different color or feels different from the surface it is on; **2.** [usually plural] a small mark or lump on a person's skin; **3.** a particular area or place; **on the spot** (*rather informal*) **1.** immediately; **2.** at the actual place where something is happening; [v] (not used in the progressive tenses) (*rather informal*) to see or notice a person or thing, especially suddenly or when it is not easy to do so.

¹³⁴**operate** [v] **1.** [intransitive] to work, happen or exist, especially in a particular way or place or at a particular time, SYNONYM: **function**; **2.** [transitive] **operate something** to use or control a system, process or machine; **3.** [intransitive] **operate (on somebody/something)** to cut open somebody's body in order to remove or repair a damaged part.

¹³⁵**logically** [adv] **1.** in a way that follows the rules of logic; **2.** in a way that seems natural, reasonable or sensible.

Chapter 10

Miscellaneous

10.1 Young, Dumb, & Broke

Watch & listen [Youtube/Khalid/Young Dumb & Broke](#).

10.2 Existential Crisis

10.3 Meaning of Life?

10.4 Art of Balancing in Life?

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