What is "Perusall"?

Perusall

HONORS 241 0... \times

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Readings

Documents

- Descartes 1633-1641
- Gell 1998
- Asad 1993
- Augustine 398
- Munro 2001
- Elias 1983 (1933) & Seli...
- Plutarch c. 95
- Jaynes 1976
- Plato 380BCE
- Montaigne 1580-8
- Dennett 1991
- Milton 1667.pdf

Assignments

- Sep 12: Descartes 1633...
- Sep 12: Gell 1998
- Sep 12: Asad 1993
- Sep 12: Augustine 398

tiny fibre cc which you see attached to it, and simultaneously open the entrance to the pore de, located opposite the point where this fibre terminates-just as when you pull one end of a string, you cause a bell hanging at the other end to ring at the same time.

When the entrance to the pore or small tube de is opened in this way,

t There follows a description of the way in which the animal spirits bring about muscular movements, breathing, swallowing, etc. See Passions, Part 1, pp. 334ff below.

Volume II:

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MEDITATIONS ON FIRST PHILOSOPHY (1641)

in which are demonstrated the existence of God and the distinction between the human soul and the body

FIRST MEDITATION

What can be called into doubt

Some years ago I was struck by the large number of falsehoods that I had accepted as true in my childhood, and by the highly doubtful nature of the whole edifice that I had subsequently based on them. I realized that it was necessary, once in the course of my life, to demolish everything completely and start again right from the foundations if I wanted to establish anything at all in the sciences that was stable and likely to last. But the task looked an enormous one, and I began to wait until I should reach a mature enough age to ensure that no subsequent time of life would be more suitable for tackling such inquiries. This led me to put the project off for so long that I would now be to blame if by pondering over it any further I wasted the time still left for carrying it out. So today I have expressly rid my mind of all worries and arranged for myself a clear stretch of free time. I am herequite alone, and at last I will devote myself sincerely and without reservation to the general demolition of my opinions. But to accomplish this, it will not be necessary for me to show that all my opinions are false, which is something I could perhaps never manage. Reason now leads me to think that I should hold back my assent from opinions which are not completely certain and indubitable just as carefully as I do from those which are patently false. So, for the purpose of rejecting all my opinions, it will be enough if I find in each of them at least some reason for doubt. And to do this I will not need to run through them all individually, which would be an endless task. Once the foundations of a building are undermined, anything built on them collapses of its own accord; so I will go straight for the basic principles on which all my former beliefs rested.

Whatever I have up till now accepted as most true I have acquired either from the senses or through the senses. But from time to time I have found that the senses deceive, and it is prudent never to trust completely those who have deceived us even once.

Yet although the senses occasionally deceive us with respect to objects which are very small or in the distance, there are many other beliefs about

the brain, and will make its nature such that the sour will have under sensations corresponding to the different ways in which the entrances to the pores in the internal surface of the brain are opened by means of the nerves.

First Meditation

which doubt is quite impossible, even though they are derived from the senses - for example, that I am here, sitting by the fire, wearing a winter dressing-gown, holding this piece of paper in my hands, and so on. Again, how could it be denied that these hands or this whole body are mine? Unless perhaps I were to liken myself to madmen, whose brains are 19 so damaged by the persistent vapours of melancholia that they firmly maintain they are kings when they are paupers, or say they are dressed in purple when they are naked, or that their heads are made of earthenware, or that they are pumpkins, or made of glass. But such people are insane, and I would be thought equally mad if I took anything from them as a model for myself.

A brilliant piece of reasoning! As if I were not a man who sleeps at night, and regularly has all the same experiences1 while asleep as madmen do when awake - indeed sometimes even more improbable ones. How often, asleep at night, am I convinced of just such familiar events - that I am here in my dressing-gown, sitting by the fire - when in fact I am lying undressed in bed! Yet at the moment my eyes are certainly wide awake when I look at this piece of paper; I shake my head and it is not asleep; as I stretch out and feel my hand I do so deliberately, and I know what I am doing. All this would not happen with such distinctness to someone asleep. Indeed! As if I did not remember other occasions when I have been tricked by exactly similar thoughts while asleep! As I think about this more carefully, I see plainly that there are never any sure signs by means of which being awake can be distinguished from being asleep. The result is that I begin to feel dazed, and this very feeling only reinforces the notion that I may be asleep.

Suppose then that I am dreaming, and that these particulars - that my eyes are open, that I am moving my head and stretching out my hands are not true. Perhaps, indeed, I do not even have such hands or such a body at all. Nonetheless, it must surely be admitted that the visions which come in sleep are like paintings, which must have been fashioned in the likeness of things that are real, and hence that at least these general kinds of things - eyes, head, hands and the body as a whole - are things which are not imaginary but are real and exise. For even when painters try to create sirens and satyrs with the most extraordinary bodies, they cannot give them natures which are new in all respects; they simply jumble up the limbs of different animals. Or if perhaps they manage to think up something so new that nothing remotely similar has ever been seen before - something which is therefore completely fictitious and unreal - at least the colours used in the composition must be real By similar reasoning, although these general kinds of things - eyes, head, 1 '... and in my dreams regularly represent to myself the same things' (French version).

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PERUSALL helps master readings through allowing students to collaboratively annotate the reading. Research shows that by annotating thoughtfully, they will learn more and get better grades. "Annotating thoughtfully" means:

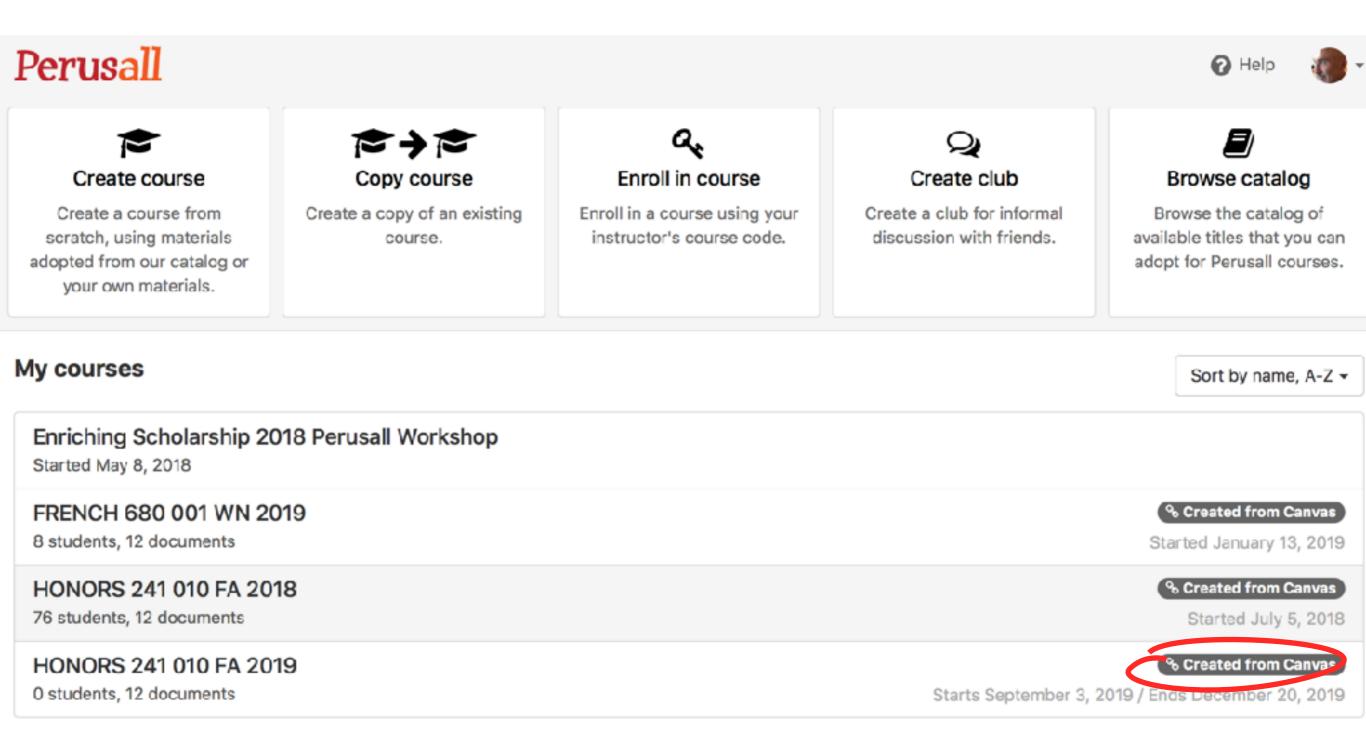
- —Deeply engaging points in the readings
- -Stimulating responses by classmates
- -Offering informative questions or comments
- -Helping others by addressing their questions or confusions

The platform uses AI to grade comments based on:

1) complexity of sentence structure.

2) dispersal of comments throughout the reading.

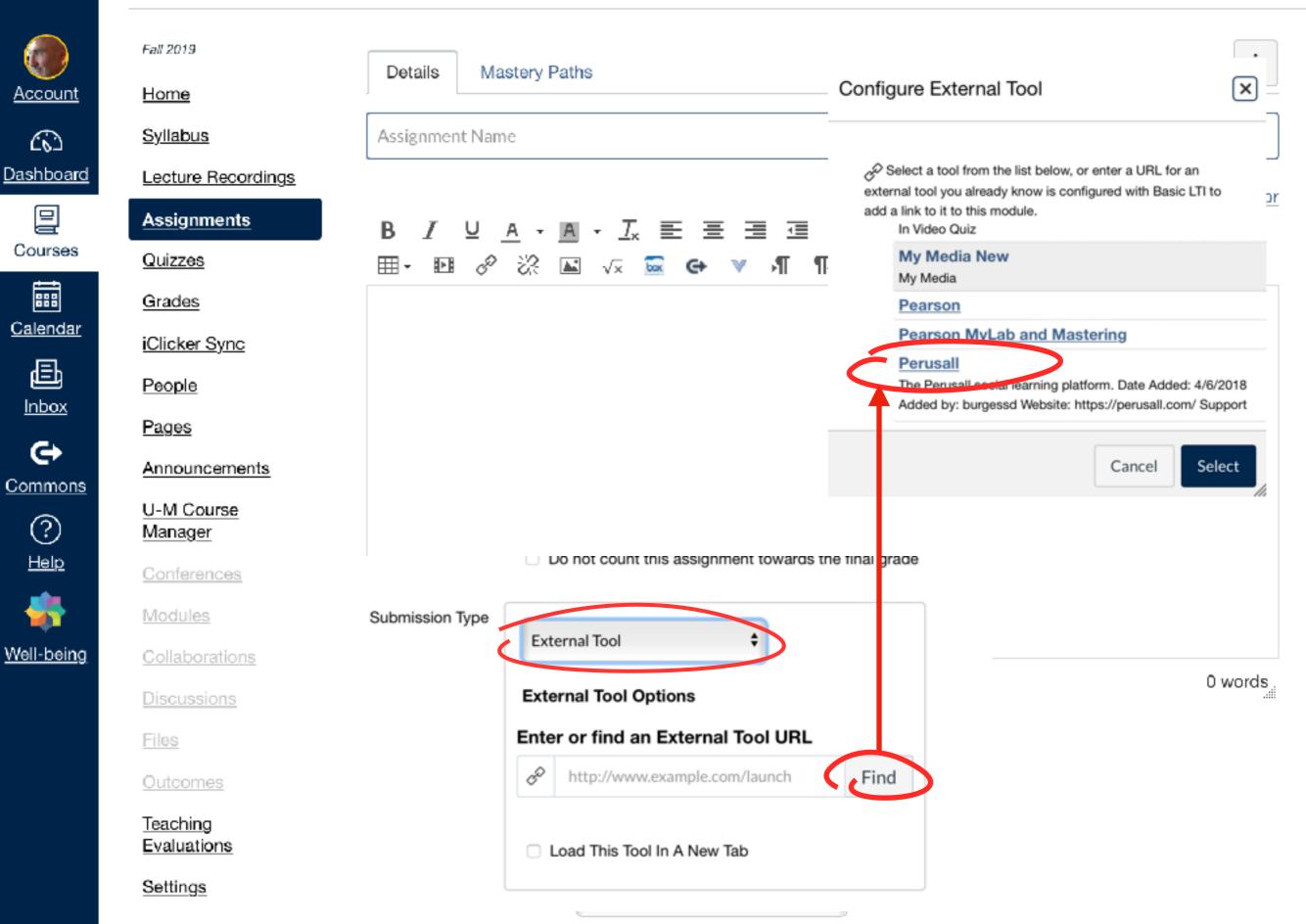
3) interaction between comments.



My archived courses

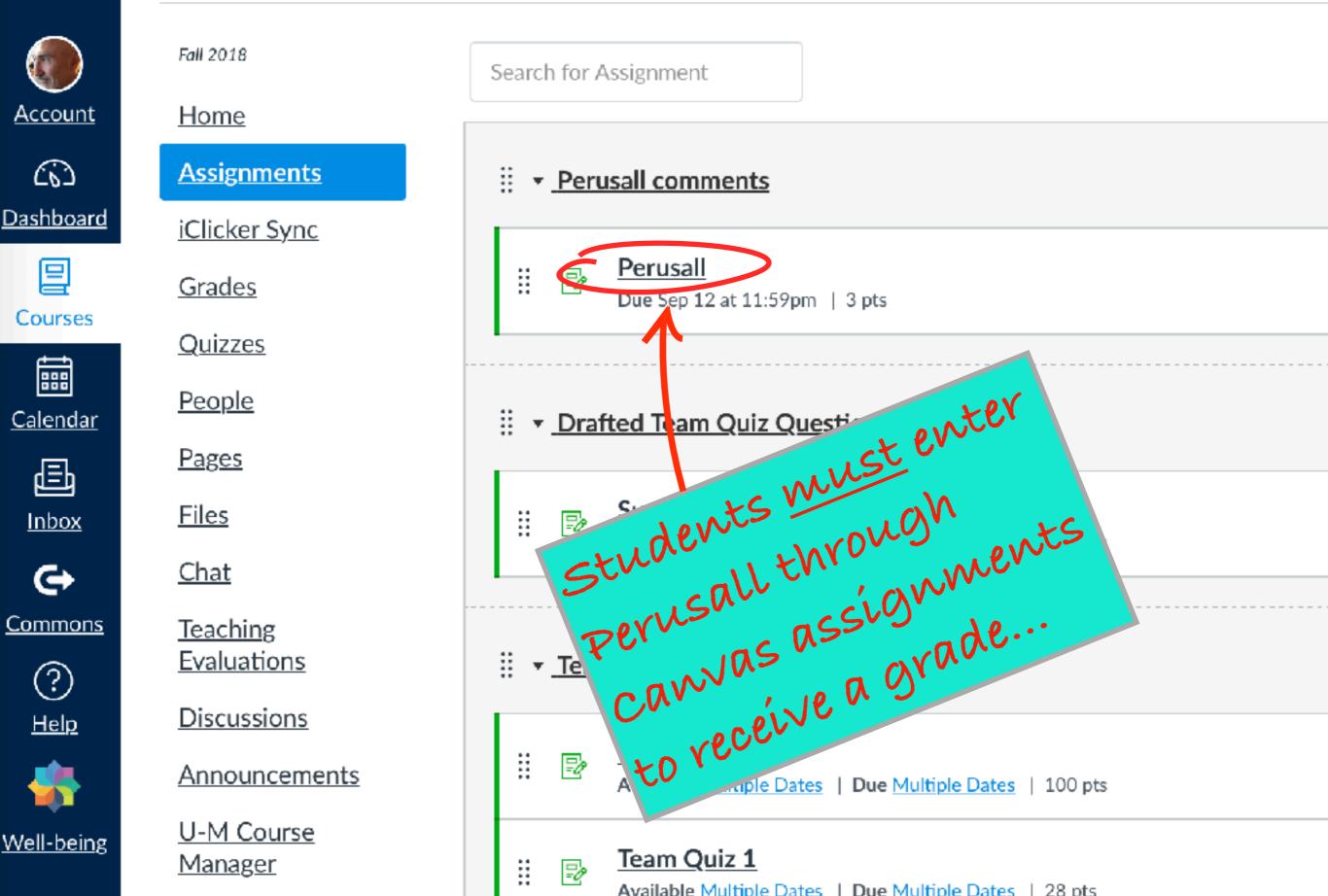


HONORS 241 010 FA 2019 > Assignments > Create new >





HONORS 241 010 FA 2018 > Assignments



Annotations are averaged into a score as follows:

- 3 = exceptionally thoughtful and thorough reading of the entire assignment.
- 2 = thoughtful and thorough reading of the entire assignment.
- 1 = superficial reading of the entire assignment/thoughtful reading of part of the assignment.
- 0 = superficial reading of only part of the assignment.

If students are unhappy with their grade, they can simply return to Perusall and make more comments (it usually takes an hour for the grades to refresh). This encourages them to start early! Since Perusall grades on the distribution of comments, you might want to warn students to read a ways into the piece before they begin commenting. This might also clarify the piece's meaning and help them avoid committing themselves to any initial mistaken impressions (a good practice in general!).

Does Perusall make a difference?

collapses of its own accord; so I will go straight for the basic principles on which all my former beliefs is real.

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Yet although the senses occasionally deceive us with respect to objects which are very small or in the distance, there are many other beliefs about

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Modianious no First Philosophy

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hands and so on - could be imaginary, it must at least be admitted that certain other even simpler and more universal things are real. These are as it were the real colours from which we form all the images of things, whether true or false, that occur in our thought.

This class appears to include corporcal rotate in general, and its extension; the shape of extended things; the quantity, or size and number of these things; the place in which they may exist, the time through which they may endure,1 and so on.

So a reasonable conclusion from this might be that physics, astronomy, medicine, and all other disciplines which depend on the study of composite things, are doubtful, while arithmetic, geometry and other subjects of this kind, which deal only with the simplest and most general things, regardless of whether they really exist in nature or not, contain something cortain and indubitable. For whether I are awake or aslern, two and three added together are five, and a square has no more than four sides. It seems impossible that each transpotent truths should incar any suspicion of being false.

And yet firmly moved in my mind is the long-standing opinion that 3.1 there is an omnipotent God who made me the kind of creature that I are. Now do I know that he has not brought it about that there is no earth, no sky, no extended thing, no shape, no size, no place, while at the same time ensuring that all doese things appear to me to exist just as they do new? What is more; since I sometimes believe that others go estray in cases where they think they have the most perfect knowledge, may I not similarly go wrong every time I add two and three or count the sides of a square, or in some even simpler matter, if that is imaginable? But perhaps God would not have allowed me to be deceived in this way, since he is said to be supramely good. But if it were incoesisters with his goodness to have escated me such that I am deceived all the time, it would seem equally foreign to his goodness to allow me to be detrived even occasionally; yet this last assertion cannot be made.

Perhaps there may be some who would prefer to deny the existence of so powerful a God rather than believe that everything else is uncertain. Let us not argue with them, but grant them that everything said about God is a faction. According to their supposition, then, I have arrived at my present state by face or chance or a correlations chain of events, as by some other means; yet since deception and error seem to be imperfections, the less powerful they make my original cause, the more Easily it is that I am so imperient as to be decrived all the time. I have no moves to these arguments, but an finally compelled to idmit that there is not one of my former beliefs about which a doubt may not properly be

which are not imaginary but are real and exist. For even when painters try to create sirena and satyrs with the most extraordinary bodies, they cannot give them natures which are new in all respects; they are jumble up the limbs of different animals. Or if perhaps they marings a think up something so new that nothing removely similar has even here seen before - something which is therefore completely fictitions and unreal - at least the colours used in the composition must be reals/2y similar maxming, although these general kinds of things - eyes, head, a '.... and in my docume regularly represent to republi the same things' (French version).

First Meditation

raised; and this is not a flippent or ill-considered conclusion, but is based or powerful and well though-out restons. So is finner I must withhold an my assent from these former beliefs just as carefully as I would from obvious falschoods, if I want to discover any certainty.

But it is not enough merely to have noticed this; I more make an effort to comember it. My habitual opinions keep coming back, and, despite my wishes, they coprure my belief, which is as it were bound over to doen as a result of long occupation and the law of custom. I shall never get out of the habit of confidently assenting to these opinions, so long as I suppose them to be what in fact they are, namely highly probable opinions opinious which, despite the fact that they are in a sense doubtful, as has just been shown, it is still much more reasonable to believe than to deny. In view of this, I think it will be a good plan to turn my will in contplotaly the opposite direction and detairs myself, by pretending for a tions that these former opinions are strely false and imaginary. I shall do this until the weight of proconceived opizion is counter-balanced and the distorting influence of habit no longer prevents my judgement from perceiving things correctly. In the resenting, I know that no danger or error will result from my plan, and that I cannot possibly go too far in my distrustful attitude. This is because the task new in hand does not involve action but merely the nequisition of knowledge.

I will suppose therefore that net God, who is supremely good and the source of truth, but rather some malicious demon of the utrust power and cutating has employed all his ecorgies in order to deceive me. I shall think that the sky, the air, the earth, colours, thopes, storeds and all external things are narrely the dalasions of dreams which he has devised to ensuare my judgement. I shall consider myself as not having hands or -a; eyes, or flesh, or blood or senses, but as faisely believing that I have all these things. I shall stubbornly and firmly persist in this meditation; and, even if it is not in my power to know any truth. I shall at least do what is in my power,1 that is, resolutely goard against assenting to any falseboods, so that the decayer, however powerful and coming he may be, will be unable to impose on me in the slightest degree. But this is an arduous undertaking, and a kind of latiness brings me back to normal Ide. I am blee a prisener who is entrying an imaginary frondom while askeep; as he begins to suspect that he is askeep, he dreads being worker up, and goes along with the pleasant illusion at long as he can. In the same way. I happily slide back into my old opinions and dread being shaken out of them, for feer that my perceful they may be followed by hand labour when I wake, and that I shall have to ted not in the light, but amid the inextrinable darkness of the problems I have now swited.

SECOND MEDITATION

The nature of the human mind, and how it is better known than the body

So serious are the doubts into which I have been thrown as a result of yestenday's meditation that I can nother put these out of my mind nor-34 are any way of resolving them. It foals as if I have fallen uncapectedly into a deep whiripool which tumbles me around so that I can neither stand on the bottom nor swim up to the top. Nevertheless I will make an effort and ance more attempt the same path which I started on yesterday. Anything which admits of the slighoust doubt I will set as de just as if I had found it to be wholly false; and I will proceed in this way until I recognize conserbring certain, or, if nothing else, until I at least recognize for certain that there is no certainty. Archanodes used to domand just one fines and immovable point in order to shift the entire earth, so I too can hope for great things if I manage to find just one thing, however slight, that is

Second Meditation

No: if I convinced myself of something,¹ then I cortainly existed. But there is a deceiver of supreme power and canning who is deliberately and constantly deceiving me. In that case I too undoubtedly exist, if he is deceiving mey and let him deceive me as much as he can, he will never bring it about that I am nothing so long as I think that I am something. So after considering everything very thoeoughly, I must finally conclude that this proposition, I and I exist, is necessarily true whenever it is put forward by me or conceived in my mind.

But I do not yet have a sufficient understanding of what this T is, that now necessarily exists. So I must be on my guard against carelessly taking something else to be this 'T', and so making a mistake in the very item of knowledge that I maintain is the most certain and evident of all. I will therefore go back and meditate on what I originally believed myself to be, before I embacked on this present train of thought. I will then subtract anything capable of being weakened, even minimally, by the arguments now introduced, so that what is left at the end may be exactly and only what is certain and unshakeable.

What then did I formedy think I was? A man. But what is a man? Sha'll I say 'a rational animal'? No, for then I should have to inquire what an animalits, what rationality is, and in this way one question would lead medown the slope to other harder ones, and I do not now have the time to waste on subdetics of this kind. Instead I propose to concentrate on what came into my thoughts spontaneously and quite naturally whenever 1 and used to consider what I was. Well, the first thought to come to mind was

I think this entire excerpt is extremely interesting and I think a lot of people have the same habits. Knowing (or at least believing) something to be true, but lacking the will to act upon that knowledge or belief for the sake of convenience. This can apply to a lot of people concerned about the effects of climate change, human rights violations, and many other issues. People might know that buying reusable bags, recycling, or restricting meat consumption might be better for the environment, but they are not willing to participate for a lack of convenience. Similarly, many are aware of the human rights violations that Apple or Nike have committed shipping jobs overseas and paying starvation wages to vulnerable people in third-world countries, but they still want an iPhone. I, myself, am guilty of this and I think

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Lagree with you Preston Vanalstine this seems to be an important section. This predicament kind of reminds me of the "red pill / blue pill" situation from The Matrix. Most people would choose not to wake up to reality and just continue on in blissful ignorance when it comes to some hard-to-swallow truths. However, especially in season 2 of Westworld, it seems that the hosts are unlike humans in the sense that nearly all of them are willing to fight and die in order to experience bona-fide reality. I think this Descartes section brings an important distinction between humans and hosts to light.

very few people are not.





Perusal > HONORS 241 010 FA 2018 > Gell 1998

Page 1 🗘 🔳



Current conversation

🕜 Help

Click a highlight to view the discussion here, or cruhighlight to start a conversation.

Students use the question function to ask for help on difficult passages from classmates; the "@" and select a name to direct a comment directly to one of their classmates.

Art and Agency: an Anthropological Theory

> Alfred Gell (1945-1997)

Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Oxford University Press, 1989). In some circles, the maze is rumored to be the sum of a man's life. At its center lies a man who has been killed over and over—only to come back to life. To keep out his oppressors, he built the maze.

-Aeden, on discoverwestworld.com

In the eight months before his untimely demise, the anthropologist Alfred Gell worked furiously to construct a theory of art that could read across the Western "high" art masterpieces and non-Western ethnographic "artifacts." Instead of the familiar scenario in which non-Western objects become relegated to a "folkloric" heading, Gell sought to understand the modern aesthetic approach through non-Western models. Gell asserted this idea most pointecly when he described modern Western culture as remaining thoroughly "animistic." For him, it was far from trivial when one awards a pet name to one's car, and, in one especially beguiling passage, he urged his readers to observe more seriously the way children talk to dolls.

We read Gell in particular for his analysis of decorative pattern as a form of arresting repetition, of mazes and their function in attention management (and distraction) and how this relates to Milton's constant reflection on "a maze/amaze" and to Westworld's maze symbol. We will explore Gell's contention that mazes and our interest in decoration is inherently linked to a deep-seated "apotropaic" function, that is, our desire to protect curselves from demons and harmful forces.

The Critique of the index

5.2. Attachment

74

Decorative patterns applied to artefacts attach people to things, and to the social projects those things entail. A child may more readily be induced to go to bed —which children are often disinclined to do—if the bed in question has sheets and a pillowcase richly embellished with spaceships, dinosaurs, or even polici dots, be they sufficiently jolly and attractive. The decoration of objects is a compose of a social technology, which I have elsewhere called the technology of enchantment (Giell 19924). This psychological technology encourages and sustains the motivations necessitated by social life. The world is filled with decorated objects because decoration is often essential to the psychological functionality of artefacts, which cannot be dissociated from the other types





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Consciousness is

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Jaynes, our brain is making suggestions and we are obeying. Problems bring out these voices. These voices have been interpreted as gods in the past.

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Current conversation

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ation for Dolores' achievement of consciousness in l episode of season 1 (entitled "The Bicameral Mind"), nerated great controversy upon its appearance in 1976. His ion (now widely accepted) was the roost of what our brain em accomplish is not conscious to us/consciousness most rs when we face a problem or decision. If consciousness n overlay on top of our other mental functions, Jaynes olution must have been recent. Examining Homer's Illiad, he oes never ponder a decision; instead a god or goddess appears hat they should do. Using findings from studies of brain schizophrenia, Jaynes posits that directions from the gods lucinated "admonitory voices" originating in the volitional left in and conveyed to Wernicke's area in the right brain which is eptible to music and repetition (a number of his speculations allucinations and brain localization have been since been aggests that such voices (internalized versions of parents and ed early humans to cohere into organized groups over longer poken command could be heard, making these humans more vith the rise of agriculture and early cities, human populations bicameral mind's ability to ensure social harmony. He points tion and confusion of gods, and the widespread upheavals in on late in the second millennium BCE, the consequent peoples who did not share the same "voices," and the ing all as causes for the breakdown of bicameralism. Our ok picks up at the point at which these crises have made the

not only because his work is most directly connected to also, because it implies that all humans starts as androids and as, go through an awakening that involves the metaphoric f left-brain commands as our own "consciousness." Julian Jaynes

THE ORIGIN OF CONSCIOUSNESS IN THE BREAK-DOWN OF THE BICAMERAL MIND

A Mariner Book HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY BOSTON - NEW YORK

The Witness of History

ousness Began

ill our analysis has been about how and why the

THE CAUSES OF CONSCIOUSNESS

217

to the remaining bicameral peoples, problems which we shall take up in a later chapter.

The observation of difference may be the origin of the analog space of consciousness. After the breakdown of authority and of the gods, we can scarcely imagine the panic and the hesitancy that would feature human behavior during the disorder we have described. We should remember that in the bicameral age men described. We should remember that in the bicameral age men Perusal > HONORS 241 010 FA 2018 > Elias 1983 (1933) ...

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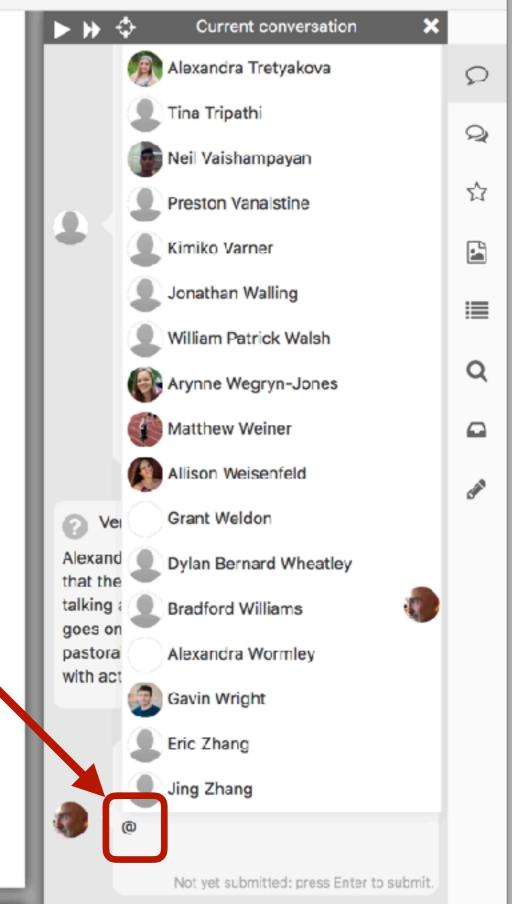
All comments - Pa

Page 3 C

Help 🌍

The turning of the warrior nobility into courtiers, the importance of which in the European civilising process has been treated at length in another place,' is part of the gradual move away from the places where food was directly produced, which is today somewhat romantically called the 'uprooting' or 'estrangement' from the land. And romantic undertones can be heard in the court nobility's own treatment of this experience. In the age of transition, nobles who had grown up on the estates of their ancestors had to accustom themselves to the more refined and diverse court life, with its more complex relationships that demanded far greater self-control. Even in these generations, for many men and women of the court the country life and scenery of their youth became an object of melancholy longing And later, when the assimilation of the nobility to the court was an accomplished fact, when court nobles looked down on the provincial nobility with unconcealed contempt as uncivilised rustics, country life nevertheless remained an object of nostalgia. The past took on the character of a dream image. Country life became a symbol of lost innocence, of spontaneous simplicity and naturalness. It became an opposite image to urban court life with its greater constraints, its more complex_____ hierarchical pressures, and its heavier demands on individual self-control Undoubtedly the transformation of sections of the French nobility into courtiers had already advanced so far in the course of the seventeenth century that the lords and ladies of the court would not have greatly enjoyed being transported back to the comparatively coarse and uncomfortable country life of their ancestors. But in their social conversation, their books and other diversions, they did not envisage country life, or 'natural'

N. Elias, The Civilising Process (rev. edn., Oxford: Blackwell, 2000), pp. 387–97ff.
 [Collected Works, vol. 3]



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there it. Now d sky, no cases who similarly g square, or perhaps Go he is said t goodness to would seem even occasion Perhaps then so powerful a s Let us not arga God is a fection at my present std as by some othe imperfections, the Ekely it is that I are mover to these arg is not one of my for

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: '... the place where the a '... yet I assure dealer

SECOND MEDITATION

The nature of the human mind, and how it is better known than the body

So serious are the doubts into which I have been thrown as a result of yestenday's meditation that I can nother put these out of my mind nor-34 are any way of resolving them. It feels as if I have falles unespectedly into a deep whichpool which turnisles me around so that I can neither stand on the bottom nor swim up to the top. Novertheless I will make an effort and ance more attempt the same path which I started on yesterday. Anything which admits of the slighoust doubt I will set as de just as if I had found it to be wholly false; and I will proceed in this way until I recognize conserbring certain, or, if nothing else, until I at least recognize for certain that there is no certainty. Archamedes used to domand just one fina and immovable point in order to shift the entire earth, so I too can hope for great things if I manage to find just one thing, however slight, that is

together; if you are stumped, type

Second Meditation

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predicament kind of reminds me of the "red pill / blue pill" situation from The Matrix. Most people would choose not to wake up to reality and just continue on in blissful ignorance when it comes to some hard-to-swallow truths. However, especially in season 2 of Westworld, it seems that the hosts are unlike humans in the sense that nearly all of them are willing to fight and die in order to experience bona-fide reality. I think this Descartes section brings an important distinction between humans and hosts to light.

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All conversations

Page 1

The bicameral mind seems to be a theory in w... Overall I feel as though the bicameral mind is ... 2 Consciousness is underlying. Suggested by Jayn Jaynes' main argument is that our brain and new. Jaynes' argument is that consciousness is an ... 2

Page 2

The distinction between the subjective world ... 2 After reading Professor Hoffmann's note at th... 6 Perhaps religion was invented in this manner. Pe... I think the sentiment of 'achieving' or 'reaching' c ...

Page 3

While I agree that it takes consciousness and bra... I agree that this idea of "long-term deceit" ind... 2 O Evolution selects for desirable traits, and th... I think what Jaynes is arguing is that someone in ...

Page 4

The idea of an absent God is very fitting whe...

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This line can serve as a metaphor for Jaynes' enti...

These lines, to me, seem as if some sort of "e... 2

JOEYYYYY

2 This confuses me How can his bicameral.

direct inspiration for Dolores' achievement of consciousness in world's final episode of season 1 (entitled "The Bicameral Mind"), es' work generated great controversy upon its appearance in 1976. His ing supposition (now widely accepted) was the most of what our brain nervous system accomplish is not conscious to us/consciousness most only appears when we face a problem or decision. If consciousness es only a thin overlay on top of our other mental functions, Jaynes ludes, its evolution must have been recent. Examining Homer's Illiad, he s that its heroes never ponder a decision; instead a god or goddess appears ells them what they should do. Using findings from studies of brain ization and schizophrenia, Jaynes posits that directions from the gods e in fact hallucinated "admonitory voices" originating in the volitional left of one's brain and conveyed to Wernicke's area in the right brain which is cularly susceptible to music and repetition (a number of his speculations t auditory hallucinations and brain localization have been since been e out). He suggests that such voices (internalized versions of parents and tains) allowed early humans to cohere into organized groups over longer nces that a spoken command could be heard, making these humans more essful. But with the rise of agriculture and early cities, human populations outran the bicameral mind's ability to ensure social harmony. He points e multiplication and confusion of gods, and the widespread upheavals in an civilization late in the second millennium BCE, the consequent mingling of peoples who did not share the same "voices," and the ntion of writing all as causes for the breakdown of bicameralism. Our ing of his book picks up at the point at which these crises have made the

ead Jaynes not only because his work is most directly connected to world, but, also, because it implies that all humans starts as androids and like Dolores, go through an awakening that involves the metaphoric nalization of left-brain commands as our own "consciousness."

Julian Jaynes

THE ORIGIN OF CONSCIOUSNESS IN THE BREAK-DOWN OF THE BICAMERAL MIND

A Mariner Book HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY BOSTON . NEW YORK

The Witness of History

How Consciousness Began

s fall silent."

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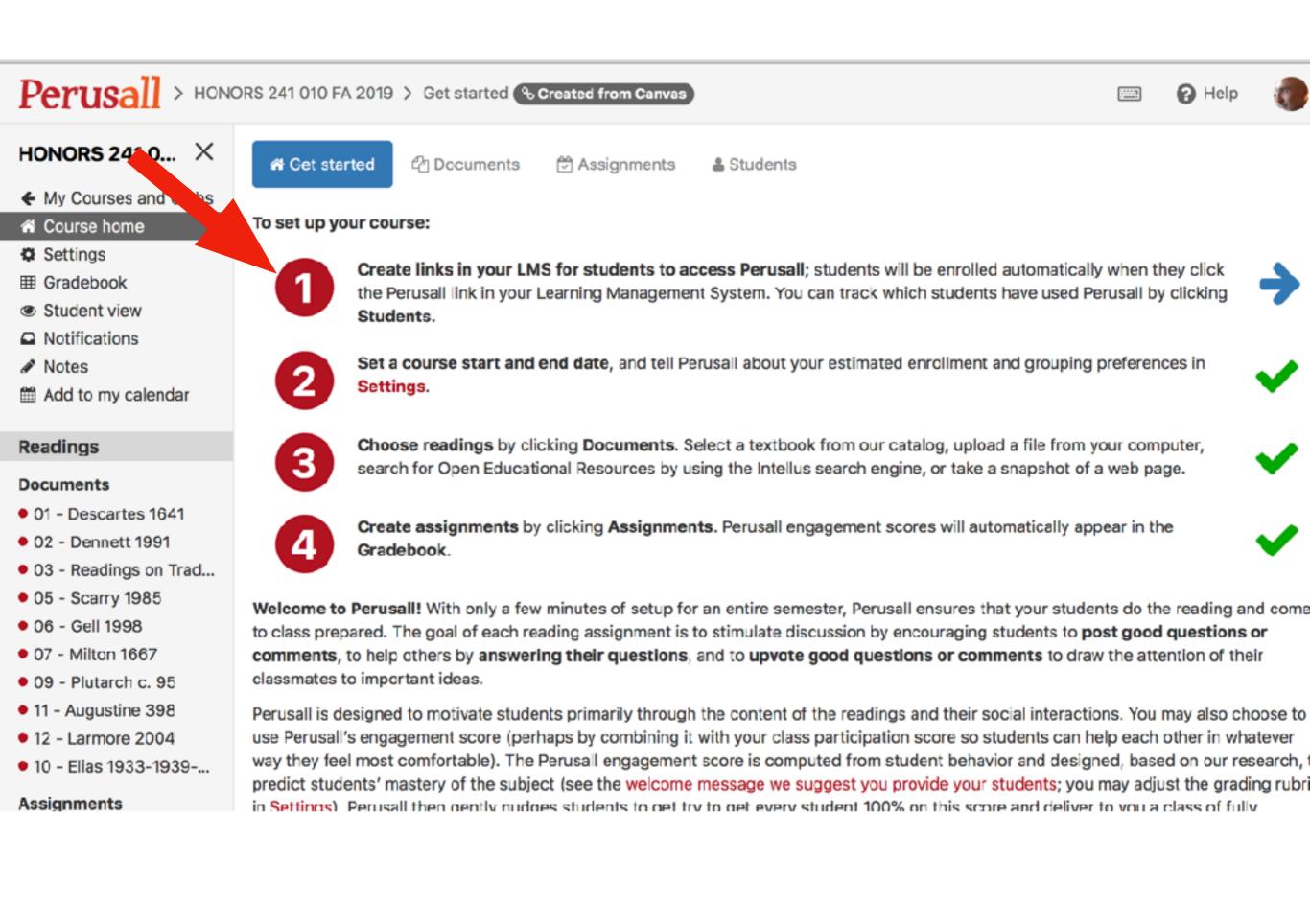
So far, all our analysis has been about how and why the bicameral mind collapsed. It could indeed be asked at this point why man did not simply revert to his previous condition. Sometimes he did. But the inertia of the more complex cultures prevented the return to tribal life. Man was tranned in his own

THE CAUSES OF CONSCIOUSNESS

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to the remaining bicameral peoples, problems which we shall take up in a later chapter.

The observation of difference may be the origin of the analog space of consciousness. After the breakdown of authority and of the gods, we can scarcely imagine the panic and the hesitancy that would feature human behavior during the disorder we have described. We should remember that in the bicameral age men belonging to the same city-god were more or less of similar opinicn and action. But in the forced violent intermingling of peoples from different nations, different gods, the observation that strangers, even though looking like oneself, spoke differently, How hard is it to set up?



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- 06 Gell 1998
- 07 Milton 1667
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Assignments

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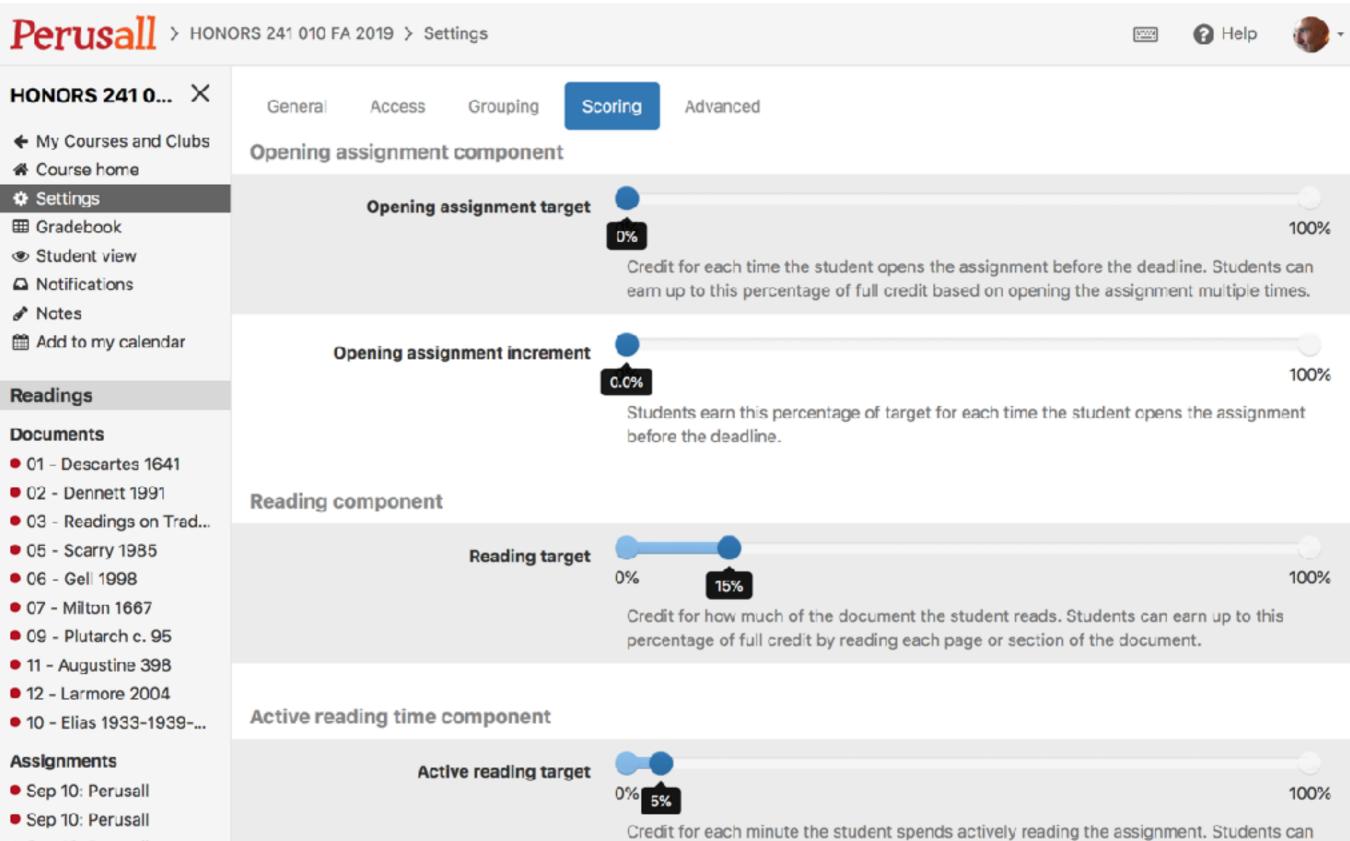
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- 11 Augustine 39812 Larmore 2004
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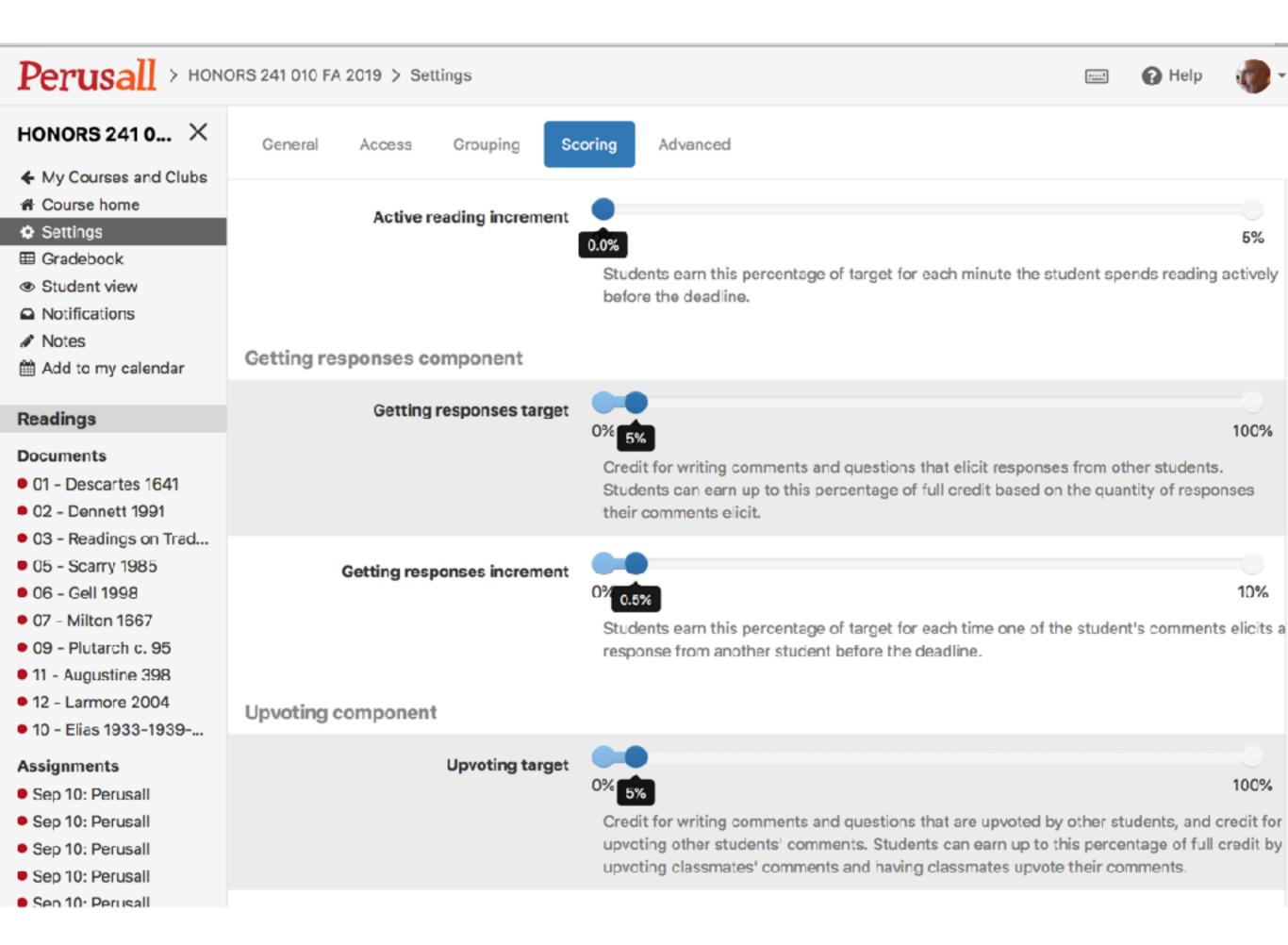
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HONORS 2410 X My Courses and Clubs Course home	General Access Grouping Sc Annotation content component	Advanced
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 Add to my calendar Readings Documents 	Annotations to grade	7 Students must submit this many high-quality annotations to be eligible for full credit. See <u>our</u> <u>knowledge base</u> for more information on scoring.
 01 - Descartes 1641 02 - Dennett 1991 03 - Readings on Trad 05 - Scarry 1985 06 - Gell 1998 	Relative point values for each quality level	0 1 2 2 The nominal number of points for annotations at the low, medium, and high quality levels, respectively. Adjust these if you want to give relatively more credit for e.g., a high- vs a medium- or low-quality annotation.
 07 - Milton 1667 09 - Plutarch c. 95 11 - Augustine 398 12 - Larmore 2004 	Post-deadline reply window	3 days ▼ Allow students to continue to respond to existing comments and questions for full credit for this long after the deadline.
 10 - Elias 1933-1939 Assignments Sep 10: Perusall Sep 10: Perusall 	Late annotation period	3 days Allow students to submit comments for partial credit for this long after the deadline. Credit declines linearly; comments earn full credit at the deadline and no credit by the end of this late annotation period.
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earn up to this percentage of full credit by spending time actively reading the document.

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Honors 241 0 \times	General Access Grouping So	Advanced
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 Student view Notifications Notes Add to my calendar 	Getting responses increment	0% 0.5% 10% Students earn this percentage of target for each time one of the student's comments elicits a response from another student before the deadline.
Readings		
Documents	Upvoting component	
 01 - Descartes 1641 02 - Dennett 1991 03 - Readings on Trad 05 - Scarry 1985 06 - Gell 1998 07 - Milton 1667 09 - Plutarch c. 95 11 - Augustine 398 12 - Larmore 2004 10 - Elias 1933-1939 	Upvoting target	100% 5% Credit for writing comments and questions that are upvoted by other students, and credit for upvoting other students' comments. Students can earn up to this percentage of full credit by upvoting classmates' comments and having classmates upvote their comments.
	Receiving upvotes increment	0% 0.6% Students earn this percentage of target for each time one of the student's comments is
Assignments Sep 10: Perusall 	Upvoting increment	upvoted ("I have the same question" or "This helps my understanding") by another student 0% 0.7% 10% Students earn this percentage of target for each time the stuent upvotes a comment ("I have the same question" or "This helps my understanding") that has also been upvoted by someone else

General

HONORS 241 0... \times

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Readings

Documents

- 01 Descartes 1641
- 02 Dennett 1991
- 03 Readings on Trad...
- 05 Scarry 1985
- 06 Gell 1998
- 07 Milton 1667
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- 12 Larmore 2004
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Assignments

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Access Grouping

Advanced

Scoring

If you enter a value here, all student scores will be reported as 0 (no credit) or 1 (credit). Credit is given for scores at or higher than this threshold value, on the assignment score scale specified above. Set to 0 to indicate that submitting any work at all should result in credit for the assignment. Leave blank to disable threshold scoring.

Students should not be able to earn more credit after the deadline than they earned before it

This encourages students to complete most of the assignment before the initial deadline. This has no impact unless your course has a late annotation period or a post-deadline reply window.

Allow students to download all uploaded documents

If checked, students will be able to download all documents in the course that you have uploaded, even if you have not explicitly marked them as downloadable. This setting does not apply to textbooks that students purchase, which cannot be downloaded.

Enable assignment reminders

If checked, students that have not completed an assignment will be sent reminders before the assignment is due.

Hide from students the number of comments required for full credit

If checked, students will not be shown the number of comments required for full credit on each assignment

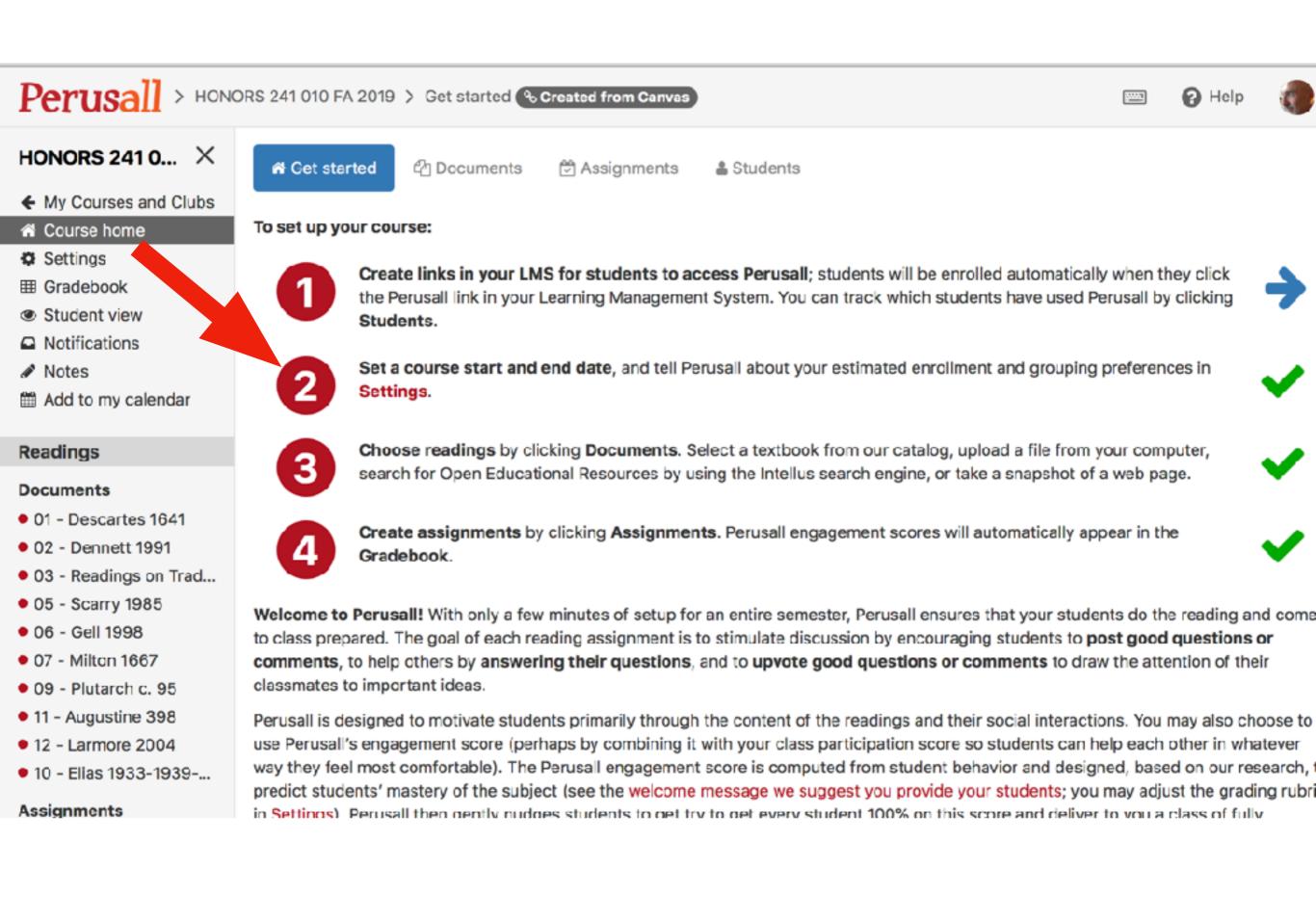
Enable group and one-on-one chats

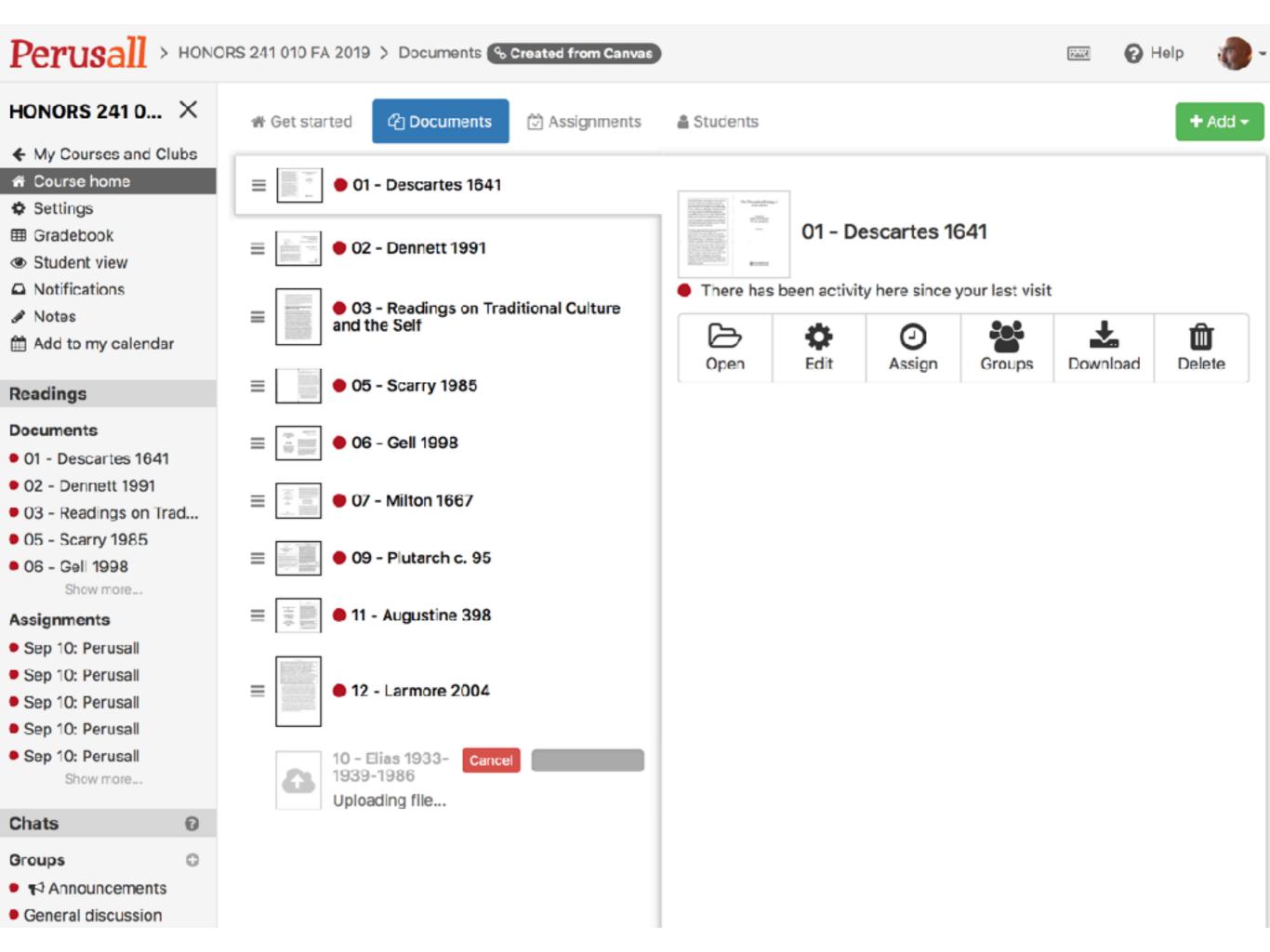
If checked, your course will have access to group chats where students can discuss course content together or in smaller private groups. Students and instructors can also communicate through one-on-one messages.

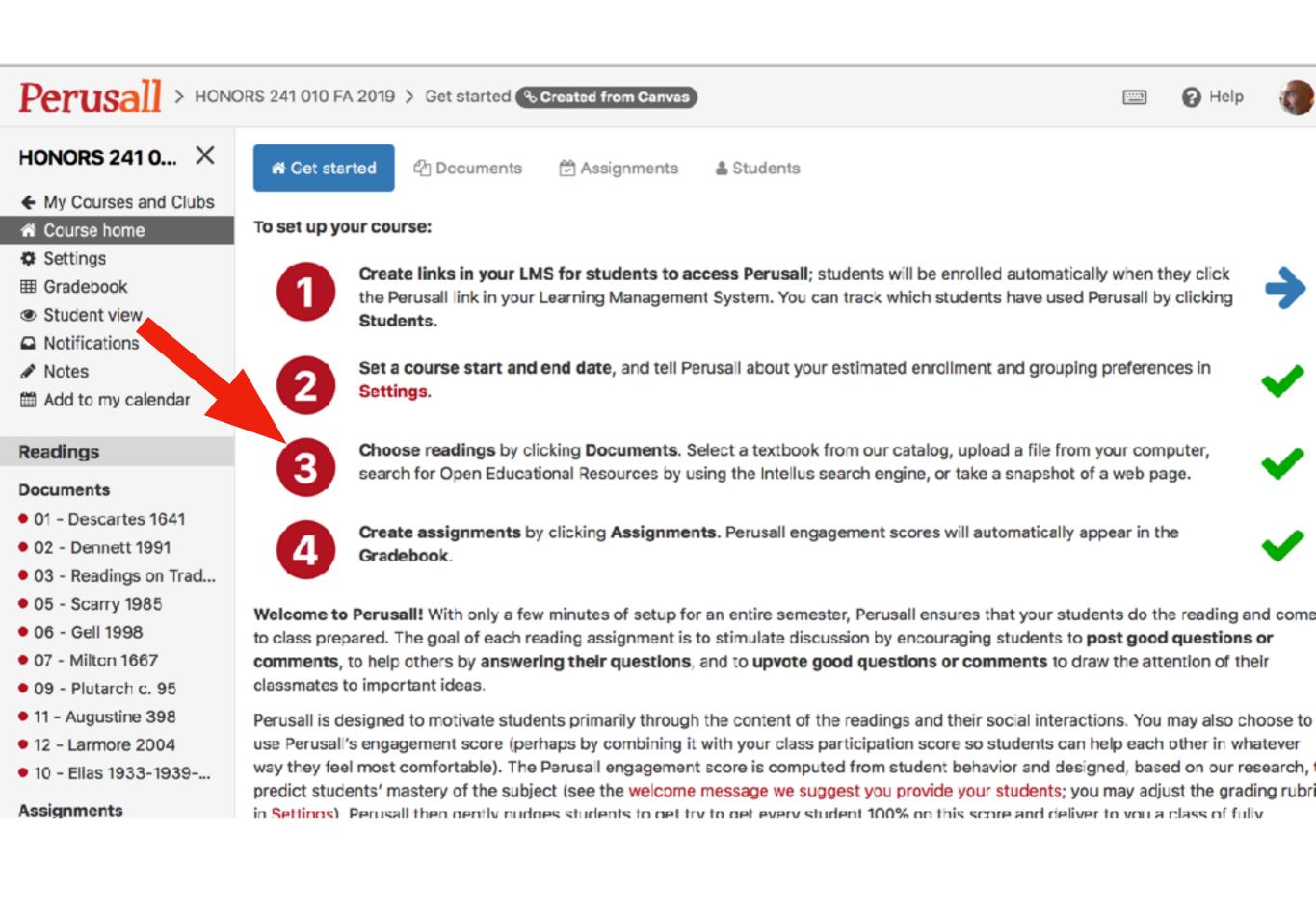
Allow instructor to edit any student comment by clicking on it.

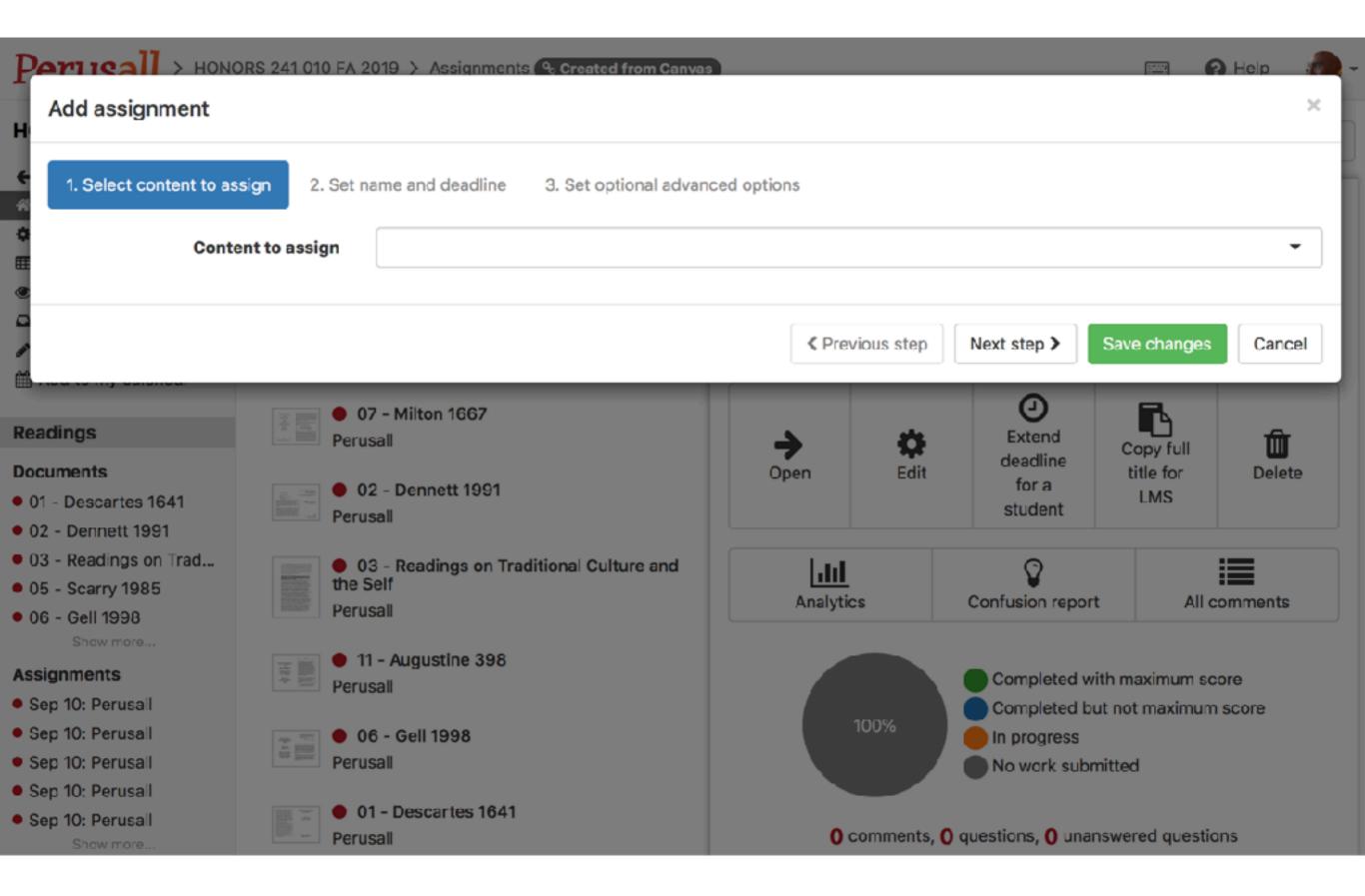
If checked, any instructor in the course can edit any comment by any course member.

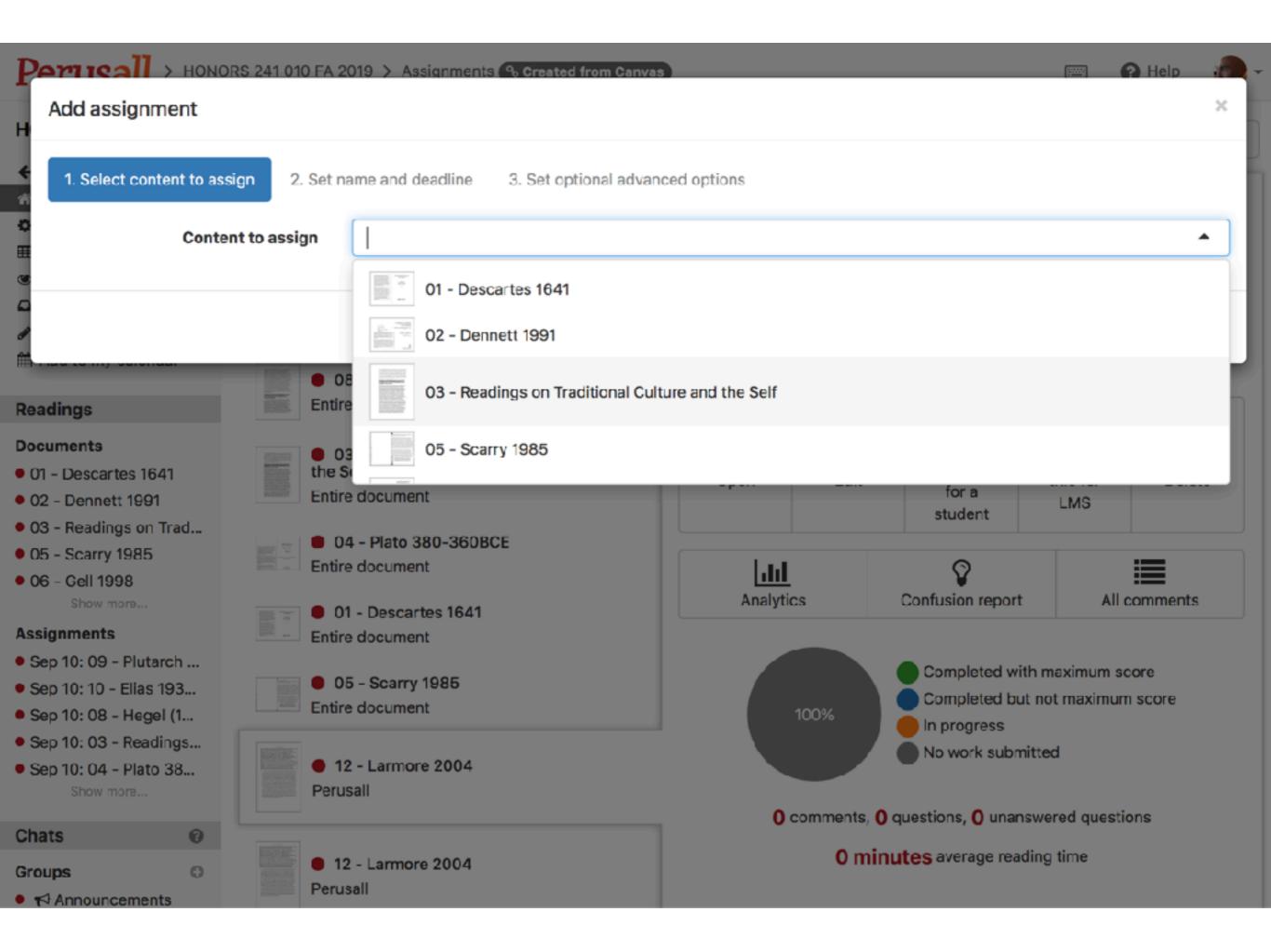
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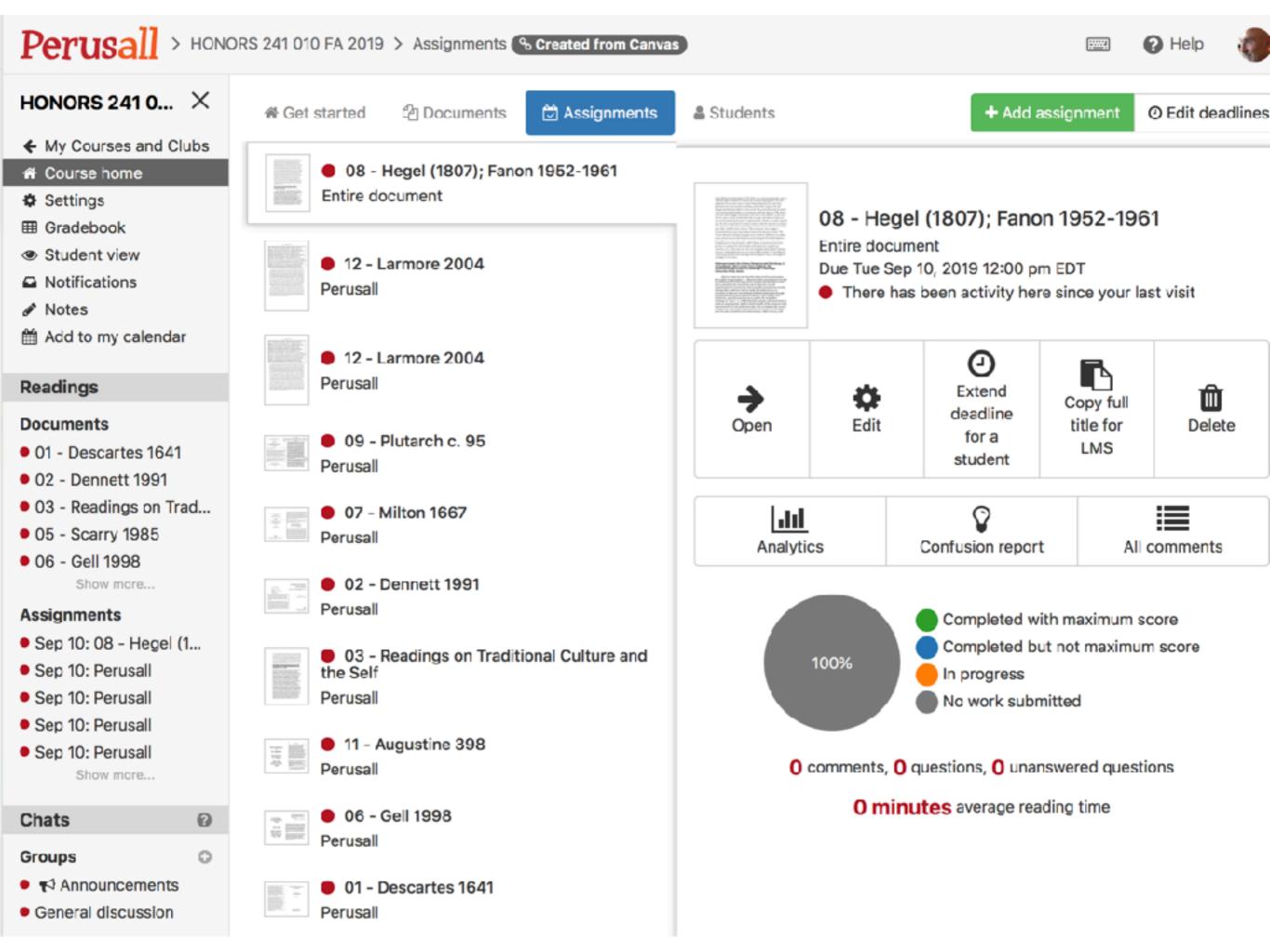






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 Select content to 	2. Set name and dead	lline 3. Set optional advanced options	
•	Submission deadline	Tuesday September 10, 2019, 12:00 PM	
		Students can annotate for full credit until this deadline. Your cou a reply window for adding responses or partial credit for late wor	<u> </u>
	Assignment name		
R	his much	Optional. If you give the assignment a name, ensure each assign identically-named assignments will be assigned to different stud	
Di US US	his must be the s in Canvas assig	ame name for students: what they should focus	on, tips for reading, etc.
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 Sep 10: 09 - Plutarch Sep 10: 10 - Elias 193 Sep 10: 08 - Hegel (1 		100%	Completed with maximum score Completed but not maximum score In progress
 Sep 10: 03 - Readings Sep 10: 04 - Plato 38 Show more 	• 12 - Larmore 2 Perusall	004	No work submitted
Chats 6		O comments, O que	estions, O unanswered questions
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Add assignment	mments. 9 Created from Canvas	Help 🔀 🔀 Karakara karakara karakara karakara karakara
 1. Select content to assign 2. Set name and deal 	dline 3. Set optional advan	ced options
Annotations to grade	Use course setting (7) This overrides your course de	afault; the course default can be changed in your course settings.
Assignment is visible to students starting on	-	to students under Upcoming Assignments until this time. This overrides your y settings set under Settings > General.
Re Assign to specific students	 Assignment is fully anonyr If checked, students will apport posted anonymously. As alwand Assignment is optional 	to assign this to; leave blank to assign to all students in the course. <u>Learn more</u> mous ear as anonymous when working on the assignment, and all comments will be eys, nothing is anonymous to the instructor. <u>Learn more</u> ill display as optional for students, and scores will not be calculated or
•		<pre></pre>
Sep 10: 04 - Plato 38 Show more Perusall	2004	O comments, O questions, O unanswered questions
Chats Image: Constraint of the second sec	2004	0 minutes average reading time



More than you might want, but the best thing about Perusall is....



Brian Lukoff <brian@perusall.com>

Used this way, Perusall essentially performs as an automatically graded reading accountability tool that enhances overall engagement through adding a social media aspect to the reading process.

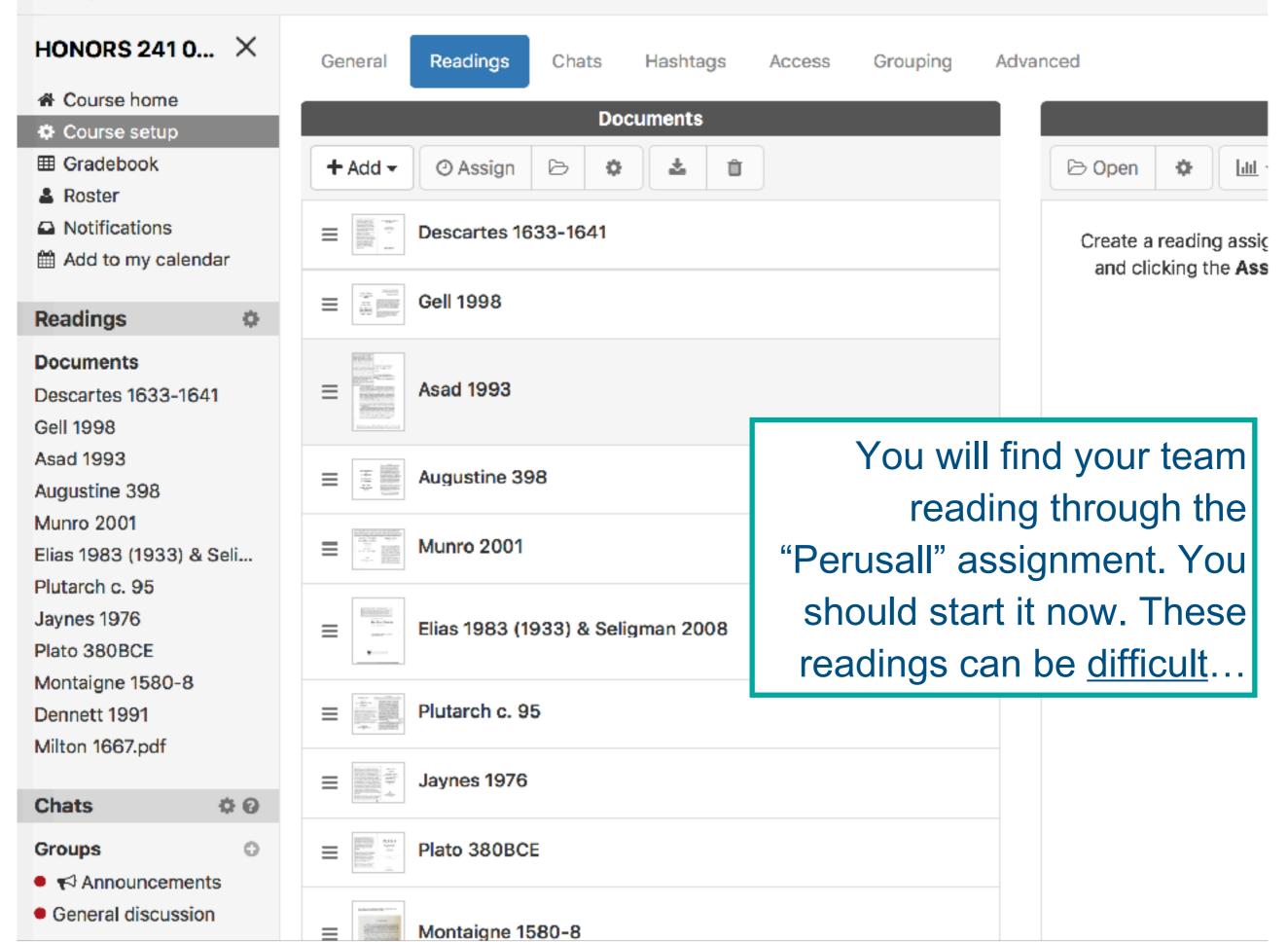
Perusall can, however, be used other ways; for example as a team-building tool.



HONORS 241 010 FA 2019 > People > Groups

	Fall 2019	Everyone Teams	
<u>Account</u>	<u>Home</u>	Everyone Teams	
\square	<u>Syllabus</u>	Groups (18)	
Dashboard Courses	<u>Lecture</u> <u>Recordings</u> <u>Assignments</u>	Angela-Scarry	Your team has been paired with one of the class's
EBB Calendar	<u>Quizzes</u> Grades	Armistice-Fanon	readings; your writing for the entire semester will
正 Inbox	iClicker Sync	▶ <u>Arnold-Gita</u>	revolve around this reading
€ → <u>Commons</u>	<u>Pages</u>	Bernard-Gell	and its relation both to Westworld and to the ideas
? <u>Help</u>	<u>Teaching</u> Evaluations Announcements	<u>Charlotte-Milton</u>	explored in other readings.
Well-being	<u>U-M Course</u> <u>Manager</u>	Clementine-Descartes	0 / 6 students
	<u>Conferences</u> <u>Modules</u>	Delos-Plutarch	0 / 6 students

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