

∞ 86. Intuition ∞

"If therefore thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light." (Matthew 6:22). During deep meditation, the single or spiritual eye becomes visible within the central part of the forehead. This omniscient eye is variously referred to in scriptures as the "third eye," "star of the east," "inner eye," "dove descending from heaven," "eye of shiva," "eye of intuition," and so on.

-Yogananda

Thought is only memory.

Intuition is from the universal consciousness – spirit – mind.

The accumulation of insights, which are stored in the memory to be recalled later for the service of mankind, is called wisdom. Artificial knowledge, or ARTIFICIAL intelligence causes one to form or create many concepts. Conceptual knowing is what the Gnostics called false knowledge, or false knowing. What the Gnostics were saying was, why should any individual put their trust in conceptual knowing, which is always changing, when the individual could experience true knowledge, or UNDERSTANDING, of the intuitive and spiritual state which never changes and therefore does not create fear and uncertainty.

The Greeks sought "insights" and "wisdom," which makes them appear "intellectual." Intellectual capacity was not their goal. Self-realization and enlightenment were their goal and purpose in life; insight and wisdom are a NATURAL BY-PRODUCT (Seek ye first the kingdom and KNOW-THY-SELF mean the same thing).

"But the "helper," the (inner) "Holy Spirit whom the Father will "send" (uncover) in my name, he will teach you all things, and bring to your remembrance all things that I say to you."

-Jesus, John 14:26

For I will give you a mouth and "wisdom" which all your adversaries will not be able to contradict or resist.

-Jesus, Luke 21:15

Sometimes intuition is called an "original thought," or divine inspiration. With intuition you learn "how" to "think" instead of just "what" to "think." Intuition is superior to thinking; thinking is just the rapid recalling of stored information from memory.

When one is lost in thought there will be no insights; when one controls the brain and can stop thinking even for a short while, "insights" will come into being.

Science, technology and medicine can benefit from "insights." They will not benefit from thought or "thinking" (speculation, theories, and concepts.)

The purpose of a Zen "Koan" is to "baffle" the brain so that it stops and is "stalled." In this stillness of no thought an "insight" can occur into the nature of things, or even better, a person may experience their true "inner self" (prior to thought). This is Satori, Nirvana, self realization, samadhi, super consciousness, heaven, etc. It may only last an instant or it may last for hours, days, weeks, but hopefully, the rest of one's life.

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Socrates refers to the state of self-realization as knowledge, or true knowledge because it never changes. If something does not change, then it must be eternal. If it is eternal, then it must be that which is referred to as eternal spirit, or God, i.e., SELF is also God realization.

Intuition, in philosophy, a form of knowledge or of cognition independent of experience or reason. The intuitive faculty and intuitive knowledge are generally regarded as inherent qualities of the mind. (Actually it is the knowledge of the inner true eternal self.) The term has been used in different, sometimes opposing, senses by various writers and cannot be defined except with reference to its meaning in the writings of an individual philosopher. The concept of intuition apparently arose from two sources: the mathematical idea of an axiom (a self-evident proposition that requires no proof) and the mystical idea of revelation (truth that surpasses the power of the intellect).

Intuition was important in Greek philosophy, particularly in the thinking of such philosophers as Pythagoras and his followers, who were trained in mathematics. The concept also had great significance in much of Christian philosophy as one of the basic ways in which a person could know God.

The Greeks understood intuition to be the grasp of universal principles by the intelligence (nous), as distinguished from the fleeting impressions of the senses. The distinction used by the Greeks implied the superiority of intellectual intuitions over information received by the senses. Christian thinkers made a distinction between intuitive and discursive knowledge: God and angels know directly (intuitively) what men reach by reasoning.