

The Real Fount of Knowledge

There is a tree of knowledge, which has many references both biblical and religious, is based on an esoteric system called the Kabbala. Unfortunately, the way to gain knowledge through this system has been hijacked and corrupted, so it is not available to all, unless you join a cabalistic cult or group, much in the same way as the requirements of Freemasons or the Illuminate. This tends to make a distinction between people “in the club” and people outside the club. An “us” verses “them” mindset which by its nature is divisive and exclusive to those who join as initiates.

There is a structure to follow and various aspects that will explain the world of the external and the world of the internal. The world of the large and the world of the small. However, these are all framed through the bias systems of these organisations and their practices.

You do not have to join these secretive clubs to become knowledgeable, and it’s not even guaranteed that if you did, you would become wise and knowledgeable from their teachings. There is another way that is more of a true way to become knowledgeable. This is called collective intelligence or “perspective getting”. Where you access other minds for data, you then can access their experiences and learned knowledge, and the collated effect brings about greater understanding of something in the round than you trying to understand it on an individual level.

The Auditorium

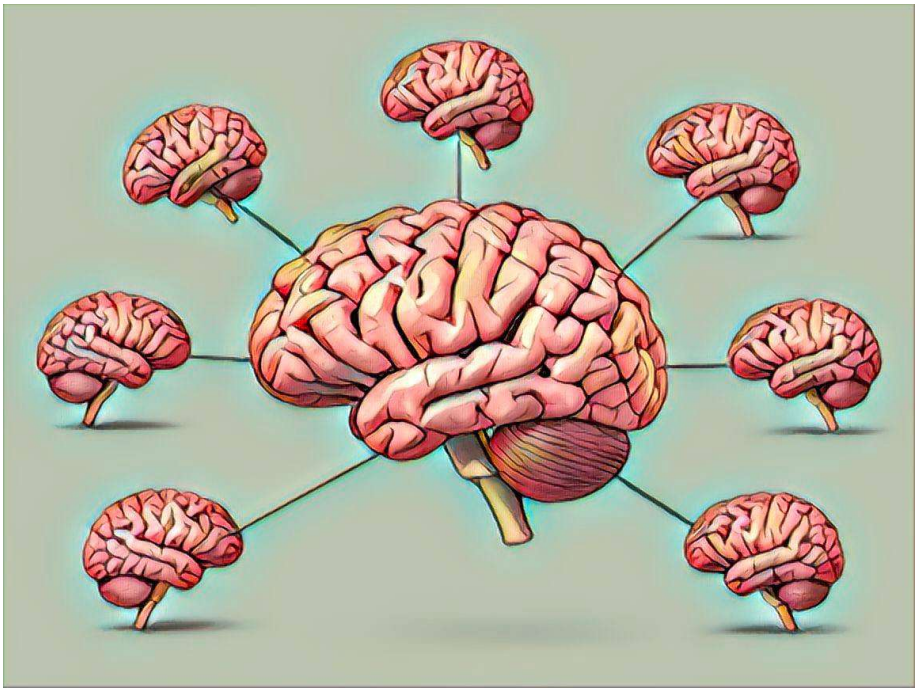
If you are sitting in a lecture room and you are seated towards the back of the auditorium, there is a chance that you may not be able to hear all that the speaker is saying, so you will potentially miss out on information that they are sharing. You could be distracted by people coming in and out of the rear door, or the chatter of people beside or in front of you. Also, if you are just trying to gather information on your own merits it means that you are just seeing one perspective of the situation.

Yet if you were to sit and listen to the speaker and then were able to ask as many people as possible that were in the room at the time what they heard, and what was said by the speaker, you can access more of a 360-degree perspective of multiple minds and understand what was said from multiple perspectives instead. This way you will get a fuller understanding of the talk.

If you only look at something from one person's viewpoint, (yours) you are not able to see what it looks like from many angles. Yet if you ask other people who had different angles on the talk, or sat in different positions around the speaker, then you will understand more of what was said but also have the various perspectives from these people that surrounded the speaker at the time.

Multidimensional Mind,

Collaborative Cognition & Collective Intelligence



Q.

What is the term used in psychology where a person who seeks information from asking other minds about their own perceptions and their experiential knowledge of a certain circumstance or situation, or to find an answer to a solution on a specific topic?

Many things we rely on in our everyday lives are a product of collaborative thinking. A car or an economy or a government etc are all the sum of many different moving parts. They are systems that rely on the collaboration of many people's minds working on a flowing system to combine multidisciplinary roles into one final end "product" or entity. These things have been the culmination of many minds; many heads have been put together to create something new from the sum total of those minds working together.

Not one person singularly has been able to know how to produce and generate the whole. As each part has its own world of expertise and specialism. Which is then pooled together to make that final outcome. Like a car or a government.

In psychology and behavioural science, this process is broadly known as interpersonal information seeking, but the exact term used to describe gathering others' perceptions to understand a situation is called **perspective getting**.

While *perspective taking* relies on imagining what others think (which is often inaccurate), **perspective getting** involves directly asking others about their experiences and mindsets to accurately map a specific circumstance.

Depending on the context, specific subfields of psychology use more targeted terms for this behaviour:

1. Social Cognition & Communication

- **Perspective Getting:** Actively inquiring about, listening to, and interviewing others to understand their unique point of view or experiential knowledge.
- **Social Referencing:** Looking to others to see how they perceive and emotionally react to an ambiguous or uncertain situation in order to guide one's own response. While prominent in developmental psychology, adults also use social referencing in unfamiliar or crisis environments.

2. Cognitive & Social Psychology

- **Social Epistemology:** The branch of psychology and philosophy that examines how individuals acquire knowledge and find answers specifically through communal interactions, shared experiences, and social groups.
- **Collaborative Cognition (or Distributed Cognition):** The practice of treating "other minds" as extensions of our own cognitive pool, actively consulting with others to solve a problem or find a solution that a single mind cannot achieve alone.

Concepts Related to Multiple Minds Solving Problems

- **Collaborative Problem Solving:** Two or more individuals pool their understanding, share distributed information, build a shared mental model, and generate or test solutions together. You can learn more about how this framework functions through the Collaborative Problem-Solving Psychology Overview.

- **Parallel Thinking:** Developed by Edward de Bono (also known as the "Six Thinking Hats" technique), this is a structured method where a group explores a problem from the same perspective or direction at one time rather than debating or arguing, allowing multiple minds to map out solutions creatively without adversarial friction.
- **Collective Intelligence:** A sociological and psychological concept describing the shared or group intelligence that emerges from the collaboration, collective efforts, and competition of many individuals.

What it is not

- **Parallel Processing (Individual Cognition):** If referring to a single mind managing multiple streams of information or tasks simultaneously rather than multiple people, psychologists call this **parallel processing** or **dual-process thinking**

The benefits of Collective Intelligence

The benefit of collective intelligence cannot be underestimated, if you are on your own and relying on just your own discernment, your rate of gaining new knowledge and understanding of lived experience grows at a slower rate than if you are pooling your knowledge with and from others, who share their life experiences and knowledge with you and also you with them, you gain a much fuller picture in-the-round of any given thing or event. That is why police ask for more than one eyewitness for example. Or why a CEO of a company uses more than one source to gain a fuller understanding of any given event or situation, or person.

When we ask others for information that they have learned and experienced and we access their minds through a voluntary process rather than coercion, we are able to get more of a true honest perspective from those individuals. Not only do we have an opportunity to share what we know with them to inform them of our own experience and knowledge, but also in a group setting each person also gains from the pool or fountain of knowledge. So, by asking others and gaining a collective knowledge, the collective gains too, each participant will increase the size of their own pool of knowledge.

You can’t teach someone something new if they think that they already know about it. They have blocked themselves through their ego and are not prepared to seek information from others for fear of coming across as ignorant. They may know about the subject or situation already and they may not learn anything new from asking someone else who knows that same info, but they may gain an idea of how that other person or people perceive that info and perspective, which is new to them. As it gives an insight as to that persons, or those people’s perception, which is unique.

If you want to just rely on your own 5/6 senses or input filters then go ahead and limit your mind to only that subjective singular self-centric set of inputs. I happen to think that it’s much better to seek other people’s perspectives so their other 5/6 senses,

perspectives, experiences and knowledge can inform your own. This way you can see and perceive more if you are open to asking others without being insecure of your own ignorance or lack of knowledge.

The real fount of all knowledge has always been all around you, it's in other people's experiences, and through not only yours but also their minds. Getting it from the "horse's mouth" through their lived experiences and their lives. Gaining that collective data through many subjective experiences gives you a quicker rate of understanding and also a fuller picture. All you have to do is ask, and then see what comes back. This then gives you and the group an advantage of collective knowledge. Which gives you more awareness of any given subject than if you were just using your own mind.

Don't ever be afraid to ask questions and seek inputs from others. Allow your curiosity to be your strength at gaining a greater collective intelligence. This ultimately allows you to collate all those perceptions into your own mind, so you can discern and become aware of a situation or circumstance from a fuller perspective.

💖🙏🌟