

The possession of a physical third eye was physically evident in the Third Root-Race and throughout the period of the Third SUB-race into the Fourth Root-Race. At some point following the fourth root race the consolidation and perfection of the human frame made it disappear from the outward anatomy of man. Psychically and spiritually, its mental and visual perceptions lasted till nearly the end of the Fourth Race. Its functionality, owing to the materiality and depraved condition of mankind, calcified and became dormant before the submersion of the bulk of the Atlantean continent.

Cognition and Perception

Perception of the physical world is an illusion created by the mind. Perception is about seeing beyond the outward exterior. It is seeing beyond what one is presented with.

In reality, perception is the organization; identification and interpretation of sensory information in order to understand identify and represent what is seen in the proximal and distal environments. So we could say that the primary function of perception is that of generating a fully spatial virtual-reality replica of the external world in our internal representation.

To understand this concept, we have to realize there are four different types of perception known as adaptive awareness, sensory, veridical, and optical. These perceptions are either general, specialized, or complex. Alone, they can provide misperceptions, but together they provide truth and understanding. These are known as the perception strategies of consciousness.

- **Sensory** means detecting, recognizing, characterizing and responding to stimuli. There are five different kinds of stimulus that are categorized as mechanical, chemical, electrical, light and temperature. The process of sensory perception begins when something in the real world stimulates our sense organs. Stimuli from varying sources, and of different types, are received and changed into the electrochemical signals of the nervous system. This occurs when a stimulus changes the cell membrane potential of a sensory neuron. The stimulus causes the sensory cell to produce an action potential that is relayed into the central nervous system (CNS), where it is integrated with other sensory information—or sometimes higher cognitive functions—to become a conscious perception of that stimulus. The central integration may then lead to a motor response. Describing sensory function with the term sensation or perception is a deliberate distinction. Sensation is the activation of sensory receptor cells at the level of the stimulus. Perception is the central processing of sensory stimuli into meaningful patterns. Perception is dependent on sensation, but not all sensations may be perceived. the five major senses—taste, smell, touch, hearing, and sight. However, these are not all of the senses. The most obvious omission from this list is balance. Also, what is referred to simply as touch can be further subdivided into pressure, vibration, stretch, and hair-follicle position, on the basis of the type of mechanoreceptors that perceive these touch sensations. Other overlooked senses include temperature perception by thermoreceptors and pain perception by nociceptors. Within the realm of physiology, senses can be classified as either general or specific. A general sense is one that is distributed throughout the body and has receptor cells within the structures of other organs. Mechanoreceptors in the skin, muscles, or the walls of blood vessels are examples of this type. General senses often contribute to the sense of touch, as described above, or to proprioception (body movement) and kinesthesia (body movement), or to a visceral sense, which is most important to autonomic functions. A special sense is one that has a specific organ devoted to it, namely the eye, inner ear, tongue, or nose. Each of the senses is referred to as a sensory modality. Modality refers to the way that information is encoded, which is similar to the idea of transduction. The main sensory modalities can be described on the basis of how each is transduced. The chemical senses are taste and smell. The general sense that is usually referred to as touch includes chemical sensation in the form of nociception, or pain. Pressure, vibration, muscle stretch, and the movement of hair by an external stimulus, are all sensed by mechanoreceptors. Hearing and balance are also sensed by mechanoreceptors.

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Finally, vision involves the activation of photoreceptors. Listing all the different sensory modalities, which can number as many as seventeen, involves separating the five major senses into more specific categories, or submodalities, of the larger sense. An individual sensory modality represents the sensation of a specific type of stimulus. For example, the general sense of touch, which is known as somatosensation, can be separated into light pressure, deep pressure, vibration, itch, pain, temperature, or hair movement. All of these generalizations reveal how important and how complex stimuli are to perception. This is a cornerstone to representing our recognition.

- **Veridical** means receiving stimuli as it exists in a state of factual truth, perceptual experience, or to have correct comprehension of what is authentic and real. Veridical is a superior perception, and represents peaks of abilities and skills through prior awareness and experiences. This enhanced perceptual functioning emphasizes the increased role and autonomy of perceptual information processing received from the cognitive processes. It involves abilities of enhanced pattern detection, which develop through veridical mapping across corresponding perceptual and non-perceptual structures. Veridical mapping is a specific mechanism which explains the higher incidence of psychic capabilities, as well as, other related energetic experienced phenomena. This happens because neurocognitive components restructure to share the same structure and developmental course, and represent related ways by which the perceptual brain deals with objective structures under different conditions. Newer and different phenomena develop through this veridical mapping mechanism whereby perceptual information is coupled with homological data drawn from within or across corresponding structures. With each new level of awareness, we gradually move toward the difficult task of representing progressively more objective aspects of our proximal and distal environments. Perception and cognition without veridicality would be like physics without the conservation laws.
- **Optical** means the ability to understand and interpret the surrounding environment using light in the visible spectrum reflected by the objects in the environment. A key point is that visual perception involves the evolution of an organism's visual system to match the structure of the world and the coding scheme provided by nature. So in other words, the eyes receive some images and the brain estimates the so called true values of scene properties such as shape, size, intensity, use, and color. It then computes the conditional probability measures and then selects a value for which this conditional probability would be maximized according to the current level of awareness. This is the means for the basis of evolutionary process. Furthermore, this perception resembles a part of reality, but not all of reality. We see the truth, but not the whole truth, and sometimes something other than the truth. For instance, we see visible light but not ultraviolet or X-rays, and this can provide misperceptions, such as optical illusions.
- **Adaptive Awareness** is externally directed consciousness that is either exclusively knowledge or exclusively process. Our capacity to change is influenced by our knowledge and awareness of the change. There are three factors influencing adaptive awareness perception:

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- (1) perceiving the attitudes, motives, interest, experiences, and potentials of the proximal and distal environments,
- (2) the focus of the target, motions, sounds, patterns, size, background, and similarities and
- (3) recognizing the influence of the situation, time, setting, events and actions taken

Cognition, on the other hand, is the mental processes of perception, memory, reasoning, and problem solving.

