

Synchronicity Meaningful Coincidence Or Chance

Bible code The statistical likelihood of the Bible code arising by chance has been thoroughly researched, and it is now widely considered to be statistically insignificant, as similar phenomena can be observed in any sufficiently lengthy text. Although Bible codes have been postulated and studied for centuries, the subject has been popularized in modern times by Michael Drosnin's book *The Bible Code* (1997) and the movie *The Omega Code* (1999). short descriptions of redirect targets

Synchronicity – Jungian concept of the meaningfulness of acausal coincidences

Theomantics – Numerological study of The Bible code (Hebrew: הצופן התנ"כי, *hatzofen hatanachi*), also known as the Torah code, is a purported set of encoded words within a Hebrew text of the Torah that, according to proponents, has predicted significant historical events

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Nominative determinism These and other examples led to lighthearted speculation that some sort of psychological effect was at work. Jung listed striking

Nominative determinism is the hypothesis that people tend to gravitate toward areas of work or interest that fit their names. These included a book on polar explorations by Daniel Snowman and an article on urology by researchers named Splatt and Weedon. whimsicalities of chance, or the suggestive effects of the name, as Stekel seems to suggest, or are they "meaningful coincidences". The term was first used in the magazine *New Scientist* in 1994, after the magazine's humorous "Feedback" column noted several scientific studies carried out by researchers with remarkably fitting surnames

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F. David Peat 2011, Pari Publishing ISBN 978-88-95604-09-1 *Synchronicity: Multiple perspectives on meaningful Coincidence* (with Lance Storm et al.) 2008, Pari Publishing

Francis David Peat (18 April 1938 –6 June 2017) was a British holistic physicist and author who has carried out research in solid state physics and the foundation of quantum theory

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In psychiatry, delusions of reference form part of the diagnostic criteria for psychotic illnesses such as schizophrenia, delusional disorder, and bipolar disorder with mania, as well as for schizotypal personality disorder. To a lesser extent, their presence can be a hallmark of paranoid personality disorder, as well as body dysmorphic disorder. They can be found in autism during periods of intense stress. They can also be caused by intoxication, such as from stimulants... 696b0bf160

Synchronicity (book) Jung sees synchronicity as a meaningful coincidence in time, a psychic factor which is independent of space Synchronicity: An Acausal Connecting Principle, by Carl Gustav Jung, is a book published by Princeton University Press in 1960. G. The book was also published in 1985 by Routledge. book was also published in 1985 by Routledge. Jung. It was extracted from Structure & Dynamics of the Psyche, which is volume 8 in The Collected Works of C 696b0bf160

Jung and Pauli's view was that, just as causal connections... 696b0bf160

Ideas and delusions of reference It is "the notion that everything one perceives in the world relates to one's own destiny", usually in a negative and hostile manner. In 1946, Otto Fenichel concluded that "the projection Ideas of reference and delusions of reference describe the phenomenon of an individual experiencing innocuous events or mere coincidences and believing they have strong personal significance. contemporary, Carl Jung, introduced the concept of synchronicity, a theory of "meaningful coincidences" 696b0bf160

Synchronicity Jung held that this was a healthy function of the mind, although it can become harmful within psychosis. disclose synchronicity experiences report not being listened to, accepted, or understood. The experience of overabundance of meaningful coincidences can be Synchronicity (German: Synchronizität) is a concept introduced by Carl Jung, founder of analytical psychology, to describe events that coincide in time and appear meaningfully related, yet lack a discoverable causal connection 696b0bf160

Correlation does not imply causation This fallacy is also known by the Latin phrase *cum hoc ergo propter hoc* ('with this, therefore because of this'). causally-independent variables Synchronicity – Jungian concept of the meaningfulness of acausal coincidences Teleology – Thinking in terms of destiny or purpose Tufte The phrase "correlation does not imply causation" refers to the inability to legitimately deduce a cause-and-effect relationship between two events or variables solely on the basis of an observed association or correlation between them. The idea that "correlation implies causation" is an example of a questionable-cause logical fallacy, in which two events occurring together are taken to have established a cause-and-effect relationship. This differs from the fallacy known as *post hoc ergo propter hoc* ("after this, therefore because of this"), in which an event following another is seen as a necessary consequence of the former event, and from conflation, the errant merging of two 696b0bf160

Some tests purportedly showing statistically significant codes in the Bible were published as a "challenging puzzle" in a peer-reviewed... 696b0bf160 Supernatural interpretations of luck consider it to be an attribute of a person or object, or the result of a favorable or unfavorable view of a deity upon a person. These interpretations often prescribe how luckiness or unluckiness can be obtained, such as by carrying a lucky charm or offering sacrifices... 696b0bf160

Causality (physics) Similarly, a cause cannot have an effect outside its future light cone. While causality is also a topic studied from the perspectives of philosophy and physics, it is operationalized so that causes of an event must be in the past light cone of the event and ultimately reducible to fundamental interactions. in which the future affects the past Synchronicity – Jungian concept of the meaningfulness of acausal coincidences Wheeler-Feynman time-symmetric theory Causality is the relationship between causes and effects 696b0bf160

Since the term appeared, nominative determinism has been an irregularly recurring topic in New Scientist, as readers continue to submit examples. Nominative determinism differs from the related concept aptonym, and its synonyms "aptonym... 696b0bf160 From a statistical perspective, coincidences are inevitable and often less remarkable than they may appear intuitively. Usually, coincidences are chance events with underestimated probability. An example is the

birthday problem, which shows that the probability of two persons having the same birthday already... 696b0bf160 He was director of the Pari Center for New Learning, which is located in the village of Pari near Grosseto in Tuscany, Italy. He was adjunct professor at the California Institute of Integral Studies and Schumacher College, a Fellow of the World Academy of Art and Science and a Distinguished Fellow at the University of South Africa. 696b0bf160

Luck In this view, the epithet "lucky" or "unlucky" is a descriptive label that refers to an event's positivity, negativity, or improbability. The naturalistic interpretation is that positive and negative events may happen at any time, both due to random and non-random natural and artificial processes, and that even improbable events can happen by random chance. term synchronicity, which he described as "a meaningful coincidence". Abrahamic religions believe God controls future events; belief in luck or fate is Luck is the phenomenon and belief that defines the experience of improbable events, especially improbably positive or negative ones 696b0bf160

Jung developed the theory as a hypothetical noncausal principle serving as the intersubjective or philosophically objective connection between these seemingly meaningful coincidences. After coining the term in the late 1920s Jung developed the concept with physicist Wolfgang Pauli through correspondence and in their 1952 work *The Interpretation of Nature and the Psyche*. This culminated in the Pauli-Jung conjecture. 696b0bf160

Coincidence Kammerer's work in his book *Synchronicity*. The perception of remarkable coincidences may lead to supernatural, occult, or paranormal claims, or it may lead to belief in fatalism, which is a doctrine that events will happen in the exact manner of a predetermined plan. A coincidence may be synchronicity — the experience of events A coincidence is a remarkable concurrence of events or circumstances that have no apparent causal connection with one another. In general, the perception of coincidence, for lack of more sophisticated explanations, can serve as a link to folk psychology and philosophy. A coincidence lacks an apparent causal connection 696b0bf160

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