Unveiling the Tapestry of Existence: An Introduction to the Theory of Living Thought

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# Introduction

The Theory of Living Thought presents a holistic framework that integrates principles from various disciplines to explore the essence of existence, knowledge, and personal growth. It emphasizes the interconnectedness and continuous evolution of life, advocating for a reflective and purpose-driven approach to learning and living. By delineating principles of Knowledge, Life, and Soul, the theory guides individuals towards a balanced development across intellectual, survival, and professional domains, fostering critical thinking, adaptability, and leadership. It encourages a deep engagement with life's complexities, urging individuals to make meaningful contributions to society. Serving as a philosophical compass, the Theory of Living Thought offers insights into the interconnected fabric of the universe, society, and individual consciousness, promoting a more conscious, integrated, and fulfilling existence.

# A Quick History of the Development of the Theory of Living Thought

The Theory of Living Thought was devised to motivate students by demonstrating the relevance of knowledge in their daily lives, later evolving into the Foundation and Ideological Application of the theory. It emerged from observing that high school students generally found academic subjects tedious, largely because these were taught without connecting them to their real-world applications. Given the mandatory nature of schooling in many countries, education should engage rather than deter students. The current system often fails to contextualize subjects for students, overlooking the unique importance and purpose of each. Initially, the theory emphasized eight key areas: Mathematics, Natural Science, Technology, Engineering, Humanities, Social Science, Arts, and Business, each with its distinct role. However, it posits that fundamental subjects, excluding Engineering and Business, should receive equal focus in education. These subjects are deemed “Fundamentals of Living Thought” as they have been crucial since the advent of Homo sapiens, facilitating our dominance over other species through the development of essential skills like mathematics for communication. The theory faced challenges but aimed to reshape educational perspectives by emphasizing the intrinsic value and purpose of these fundamental fields. In the continuous development of the theory, I encountered many issues with the significance of the theory. Many Scholars found this theory to be insignificant and found it to be little different from a classical distinction of fields of study instead of a theory. Due to these went deeper into the exploration of this theory and found that through the continuous studying of the six fundamental fields of study, one would develop skills that are highly sought after both for the market as well as for personal development. These skills later become the “Competencies of Living Thought” of the Core Theory, it is split into 6 different specific skills that are critical in interacting with one’s physical and metaphysical surroundings.

It was during this period that I encountered another concept: the importance of development and personal growth. To add depth to the theory, I realized the necessity of incorporating an additional dimension: time. This implies that the theory should not only address development but also encompass the entirety of life, whether on a personal level or on the scale of civilization. This aspect would form the final vertex of the core theory, named "The Processes of Living Thought."

At this point, I believe that this theory is no longer for me, and for a personal case, I believe that this theory is successful for anyone that must live in contact with our human society and community. And thus changed my two complex applications to relate to a wider audience. Thus, it became six different subjects that all people should have an understanding in for both personal fulfillment and individual ability. They became Engineering, Healthcare, Research, Business, Law, and Education. Each of these subjects would go into more detail when explaining the theory. These Subjects became part of the theory called “Pillars of Living Thought.”

After reading a list of notable works I have become more confident in the worthiness of the theory. But Before I go on to explain the theory, I would like to make a few Acknowledgements.

The Theory of Living Thought is profoundly influenced by a spectrum of seminal works that have shaped its foundation and expanded its horizons. Among these, "The Structure of Scientific Revolutions" by Thomas S. Kuhn challenges conventional perceptions of scientific progress and underscores the revolutionary shifts that redefine fields of knowledge. David Deutsch's "The Fabric of Reality" explores the interconnections between the physical world and our understanding of it, aligning closely with the theory's emphasis on the interconnectedness of knowledge. Edward O. Wilson's "Consilience: The Unity of Knowledge" advocates for the unification of the sciences and humanities, mirroring the theory's holistic approach. Carl Sagan's "Cosmos" opens vistas into the grandeur of the universe, reflecting the theory's awe for the cosmic scale of life and existence. "Range: Why Generalists Triumph in a Specialized World" by David Epstein champions the value of broad, interdisciplinary knowledge, a principle central to the Theory of Living Thought. Carol S. Dweck's "Mindset: The New Psychology of Success" contributes insights into the growth and adaptability of the mind, aspects vital to the theory's core of continual evolution. Yuval Noah Harari's works, "Sapiens" and "Homo Deus," provide a sweeping narrative of human history and future, resonating with the theory's exploration of human civilization's impact. Jared Diamond's "Guns, Germs, and Steel" examines the factors shaping societies and civilizations, underpinning the theory's considerations of societal development. Collectively, these works contribute diverse perspectives and deep insights, enriching the Theory of Living Thought with a multidimensional understanding of our world and our place within it.

Outline

Theory of Living Thought

A Theory of Life, Soul, and Unity

**Principle of Living Thought:** Principle of Knowledge:

a)      Complexity

b)      Interconnectedness

c)      Interdependence

Principle of Life:

a)      Change

b)      Growth

c)      Evolution

Principle of Soul:

a)      Purpose

b)      Meaning

c)      Contribution

**Fundamental of Living Thought:**

Mathematics – Explanation

a)      Foundational Mathematics

b)      Pure Mathematics

c)      Applied Mathematics

Natural Science – Rule

a)      Physical and Chemical Science

b)      Biological and Life Science

c)      Astro and Geo Science

Technology – Tool

a)      Extension Technology

b)      Manipulation Technology

c)      Connection Technology

Humanities – Record

a)      Language and Linguistics Studies

b)      Historical and Cultural Studies

c)      Philosophical and Ethical Studies

Social Science – Insight

a)      The Societal Science (Sociology)

b)      The Mental Science (Psychology)

c)      The Financial Science (Economics)

Arts – Expression

a)      Literary Arts

b)      Visual Arts

c)      Performing Arts

**Pillars of Living Thought:**

Applied MNT (Mathematics, Natural Science, and Technology)

a)      Engineering - Create

b)      Healthcare/Environmental Science - Sustain

c)      Research - Investigate

Applied HSA (Humanities, Social Science, and Arts)

a)      Business - Manage

b)      Law/Political Science - Control

c)      Education - Learn

**Competencies of Living Thought:**

Intellectual Skills

a)      Critical and Creative Thinking

b)      Investigation and Learning

Survival Skills

a)      Resilience and Perseverance

b)      Adaptability and Flexibility

Professional Skills

a)      Communication and Collaboration

b)      Management and Leadership

**Processes of Living Thought:**

1)      Foundational Stage

2)      Development Stage

3)      Professional Stage

4)      Application Stage

5)      Integration Stage

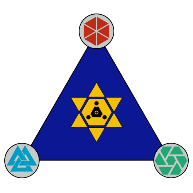
6)      World View and Legacy Stage

**Manifestation of Living Thought**

-          Life and the Universe

-          Society and Civilization

-          Individual and Consciousness

Theory of Living Thought

A Theory of Life, Soul, and Unity

# Principles of Living Thought

The Principles of Living Thought is a set of rules in which each entity that will be analyzed must follow to be valid. The principle of Knowledge ensures that the entity being studied can utilize multifaceted academics. The Principle of Life ensures that the entity is constantly changing and growing in reflection to the environment it is in. Lastly, the principle of soul ensures that the entity has a clear purpose and goal in mind.

## Principle of Knowledge

The Principle of Knowledge is the first principle for the use of the Theory of Living Thought. This principle focuses on the entities’ ability to be explained by or to use knowledge that is complex, interconnected, and interdependent.

The complexity shows that the entity being studied is integrated with various interactions with our world. Using the knowledge that we currently know; we can understand and potentially improve upon the understanding of the entity. For a clearer understanding, I will be using school as an example for the 3 principles. Schools are complex because the existence of the entity interacts with both the social and natural world around them. Thus, schools can be explained by both social knowledge and natural knowledge. The social interactions within schools are showcased through the interactions of students, teachers, and the school’s governing body. The natural interactions are shown through computers, projectors, books, buildings, materials, instruments, and the school’s logical organization that are used.  Only under circumstances that both social and natural interactions exist, explained by social and natural knowledge, do entities fulfill the Complexity of the Principle of Knowledge. But only having social and natural knowledge is not enough to make sure that an entity embodies the principle of knowledge. The principle of knowledge also requires the entity to be interconnected.

Interconnectedness highlights fundamental connections between the different knowledge held by entities. If an entity has complexity, the entity must be explained by both social and natural knowledge. Building on top of this, to achieve interconnectedness, knowledge must be interacting with the central goal of the entity, in other words, the controlling body must be utilizing both social and natural aspects of the entity. Going back to the example of schools, the interconnectedness is showcased through the connections between the goal, to teach students, is in close relationship with the buildings, the technology, as well as the social interactions, the communications that exist. Thus, schools achieve Interconnectedness. It is however important to recognize that interconnectedness does not mean that the social interactions and natural interactions must be closely related, however, they must have a reason to exist that is tied to the goal of the entity. To fulfill the Principle of Knowledge, the last requirement is interdependence.

Interdependence emphasizes the mutual reliance between social, natural, and spiritual knowledge. The interdependence of the types of knowledge must be connected; however, they must not be within one another, but interdependent of each other. In our example of schools, we understand that the entity embodies complexity and interconnectedness. The social system and the natural systems that play at work are separate systems at work. The teachers teach students in classes are different from the principle, office workers, and councilors, which are in turn different from the people who used principles of mathematics, science, and technology, to build the school’s facilities and education materials are separate parts of the school entity, yet it is known that for a school to work, the three parts have to work together in order for schools to achieve its ultimate goal.

The principle of Knowledge can be achieved by the three requirements: Complexity, Interconnectedness, and Interdependence.

## Principle of Life

The Principle of Life is the second principle for the use of the Theory of Living Thought. This principle captures the quality of perpetual change and growth that is embodied by Change, Growth, and Evolution.

Change is one of the requirements and one of the principles of life. Change stresses that the entity can change its quality. This means that there is the capacity for the entity to be analyzed by the Competencies of living Thought. For example, any company can change the quality and characteristics of their qualities over a period, and thus it fulfills the requirement for change. Change is an important characteristic of any entity because it ensures the ability to be flexible during difficult times and to have conscious choices. However, only having change does not fulfill the principle of life in the theory. If there is only change, but no improvement among the changes, in other words, one cannot adjust from their previous mistakes and grow, then it will not fulfill the principle of life.

Growth centers the idea that the entity can expand and develop on, this ensures that the growth can improve upon itself. Unlike change, however, growth ensures that the changes made by any entity can be saved. Anything that expands and develops, anything that has stages, would achieve the requirements of growth. Take the example of a company, a company goes through a few stages in its lifetime, it goes through startup, development, becoming public, and so on and so forth, until the collapse of the company. The company and the capacity to expand are an important quality of the entities. This quality can sometimes be hidden through a cycle or system, it may sometimes be difficult to identify. The best way to identify is if it has a specific cycle, like the cell cycle or the weather cycle. Beyond Growth, the final requirement of the Principal of Life is that there would need to be evolution.

Evolution is the last, and arguably the most important requirement of the principle of life. Evolution focuses on the idea that entities have a means of reacting to different situations, this system may or may not be conscious. Let’s go back to the example of a company, the company has a controlling figure, the CEO, that can change the status, or any other attribute of the company to react to specific special situations. Note that these situations may be positive or negative, reflecting recession or opportunity for a company.  The importance of having evolution for the entity is that evolution allows one to continuously develop, even if it requires multiple generations and legacies, the entity will be able to timelessly grow.

The Principle of Life can be achieved by the three requirements: Change, Growth, and Evolution.

## Principle of Soul

The principle of soul is the third principle for the use of the Theory of Living Thought. This principle focuses on having purpose, meaning, and contribution, anchors entities in their quest to fulfill their existential roles within the cosmos. Unlike the other 2 principles within the theory, the third one is not towards the entity but towards the person that is using the theory to analyze the entity.

Purpose, the first requirement to the principle of soul. Purpose states that the entity must have an inherent goal. Let’s take an example, a space agency has a purpose, which is to send people, experiments, and other objects to space. Beyond this, the principle of soul has meaning, in the space agency example, the deeper meaning would be the hidden purpose, which is finding possibilities for the future of humanity, the continuation of our civilization, and a testament to the rest of the visible universe. Lastly, there is contribution, which is the idea that all entities will leave something after it has gone, in other words, there will always be legacy.

The importance of the principle of soul is to understand the true meaning of the entity. It is important for the individual using the theory that they keep in mind to better understand the entity and theory.

After understanding the purpose of living thought, it is necessary to view the fundamentals in which the theory is completely based on. It is the level above the principles.

# Fundamentals of Living Thought

The following is the very foundation and basics in which the theory relies on, using the field, and its subsequent skill to help our understanding and impact on entities. The fundamental fields are the essential foundation in which the theory is built on. They reflect six rules used for analysis and understanding as well as for a clear guidance on what the future has in store. They serve as the most important and essential components or materials that entities are built upon.

## Mathematics

Mathematics is the first of the six fundamentals. Mathematics is the logical reasoning behind our understanding of entities. Mathematics contains three components: Foundational Mathematics, Pure Mathematics, Applied Mathematics. Foundational mathematics is the true logical foundation of mathematics, including set theory, mathematical logic, and model theory, which form the basis for the precise formulation and understanding of mathematical concepts and theorems. Pure Mathematics is the study of abstract concepts and structures that are independent of physical reality, including algebra, number theory, and topology, which form the basis for developing mathematical theories and proving theorems in a rigorous manner. Applied Mathematics is the application of mathematical methods by different fields such as science, engineering, business, and industry to solve practical problems, including statistics, operations research, and numerical analysis, which provide tools and techniques to model and analyze real-world situations. Mathematics serves as the fundamental knowledge for explanation that any entity's patterns and logic follow.

## Natural Science

Natural Science is the second of the six fundamentals. Natural Science is the systematic study of the natural world through observation and experiment. Natural Science contains three components: Physical and Chemical Science, Biological and Life Science, Astro and Geo Science. Physical and Chemical Science is the study of non-living systems, including physics, chemistry, and earth sciences, which form the basis for understanding the physical universe and the principles that govern it. Biological and Life Science is the study of living organisms and life processes, including biology, botany, and zoology, which provide insights into the complexity of life and its interactions within ecosystems. Astro and Geo Science is the exploration of space and Earth's geological structures, including astronomy, geology, and meteorology, which expand our knowledge of the universe, the Earth, and the environmental processes that shape our world. Natural Science serves as the fundamental knowledge for rules that any entity’s processes and phenomena follow.

## Technology

Technology is the third of the six fundamentals. Technology is the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes, especially in industry. Technology contains three components: Extension Technology, Manipulation Technology, Connection Technology. Extension Technology is the development of tools and machines to extend human capabilities, including mechanical devices and robotics, which enhance our physical abilities and productivity. Manipulation Technology involves the techniques and processes used to transform materials into products, including manufacturing and biotechnology, which allow for the creation of goods and the manipulation of biological systems. Connection Technology is the use of systems and networks to store, retrieve, transmit, and manipulate data, including the internet, telecommunications, and computing, which facilitate global communication and access to information. Technology serves as the fundamental knowledge for tools that any entity's creation and application follow.

## Humanities

Humanities is the fourth of the six fundamentals. Humanities is the study of human society and culture, analyzing human experience through a diverse range of disciplines. Humanities contains three components: Language and Linguistics Studies, Historical and Cultural Studies, and Philosophical and Ethical Studies. Language and Linguistics Studies is the examination of language structure, use, and evolution, including phonetics, grammar, and semantics, which provide insights into human communication and cognitive processes. Historical and Cultural Studies is the exploration of human history and cultural expressions, including archaeology, history, and cultural studies, which offer perspectives on how societies develop and how cultures reflect and shape human values. Philosophical and Ethical Studies is the inquiry into the nature of existence, knowledge, values, and reason, including ethics, logic, and metaphysics, which foster critical thinking and moral reasoning about the complexities of life and human behavior. Humanities serves as the fundamental knowledge for records of any entity's culture and experiences.

## Social Science

Social Science is the fifth of the six fundamentals. Social Science is the study of human society and social relationships, focusing on understanding the behavior of individuals and groups in various contexts. Social Science contains three components: The Societal Science (Sociology), The Mental Science (Psychology), The Financial Science (Economics). The Societal Science (Sociology) is the examination of societal structures, relationships, and institutions, including communities, religions, and families, which analyze how societies function and how social influences affect individual behavior. Mental Science (Psychology) is the study of mind and behavior, including cognitive, behavioral, and emotional aspects, which seeks to understand how individuals perceive, think, feel, and act both as individuals and within groups. The Financial Science (Economics) is the analysis of production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services, including macroeconomics and microeconomics, which explores how economic factors influence societies and individuals' decisions. Social Science serves as the fundamental knowledge for insight of any entity's behaviors and relationships.

## Arts

Arts is the sixth of the six fundamentals. Arts is the expression of human creativity and imagination, producing works to be appreciated primarily for their beauty or emotional power. Arts contains three components: Literary Arts, Visual Arts, Performing Arts. Literary Arts is the creation and study of written works, including poetry, fiction, and drama, which explore human experiences and convey ideas and emotions through language. Visual Arts involves the creation of visual pieces, including painting, sculpture, and photography, which express ideas, evoke emotions, and offer unique perspectives on the world through visual mediums. Performing Arts is the practice of art forms that are performed in front of an audience, including theater, dance, and music, which combine elements of expression, movement, and sound to tell stories and evoke emotional responses. Arts serve as the fundamental knowledge for expression of any entity's creations and legacies.

             The fundamental knowledge in this theory is the tools by which one would need to understand each entity with. The accumulation of knowledge for everyone should be a continuous process and the more knowledge, both in range and in depth, that you accumulate, the easier it will be to use the Theory of Living Thought. Next, we will get into the 3 cores of our theory: Pillars of Living Thought, Competencies of Living Thought, and Processes of Living.

# Pillars of Living Thought

The following are the building blocks of each of the entities, they are the pillars of any entity. Each of the following components are essential for an entity to be reliable and continuous. They serve as a structure for entities to develop on. This structure ensures the stable development of any entity. For the better explanation of this theory, the pillars are named after different complex academic fields and professions. Each of them represents a sector of an entity that serves an important purpose for the functioning of entities. They can be divided into Applied MNT and Applied HSA. They are Engineering, Healthcare/Medical Sciences, Research, Business, Law/Political Science, and Education.

## Engineering

Engineering is the pillar of entities that are responsible for solving problems. In our society, engineers serve this important purpose. In our world, many crucial problems regarding survival are solved by engineers. For example, for overpopulation, engineers solve this by building ever taller buildings, deeper underground facilities. Take another example, for societies’ problem of getting around the world, engineers created boats and airplanes. For communication, engineers innovated using computers to create applications and websites like EBSCO, ResearchGate, LinkedIn, Instagram, Messages, and many more. In all entities, having a sector for engineering is important to help the entity solve problems.

## Healthcare/Medical Sciences

Healthcare and Medical Sciences are the pillars of entities that are responsible for renewing and fixing, in essence, sustaining the basic units for their function. In our society, the medical sciences and healthcare resources ensure that humans, the most basic units of our society, can go to work to contribute themselves to our community for it to continue running, day in and day out. The importance of all entities to having this sector is that this ensures as much as possible to sustain the people who have been trained to do their jobs. The importance of this sector is to relieve the pressure of the education sector, which we will discuss later.

## Research

Research is the pillar of entities responsible for the finding of new information and discovery of new knowledge and information. This sector in our society is our laboratories, medical institutions, archaeological organizations, and so on. The importance of this sector is the ability to continue to find new tools for the entity to use. Finding new knowledge allows entities to more easily, more effectively and efficiently solve problems. In addition to this, the more knowledge, the easier it is for one entity to connect and interact with other entities.

## Business

Business is the pillar of entities that drives the movement of products and services, in their respective context. The sector’s importance lies in the product movement and transportation of material across the entity. This is most important as it provides a means of moving different materials around to support the other sectors, it provides the foundation for giving the resources that other sectors need and rely on. In other words, Business sector provides the basic economic foundation for the other sectors, providing a median for the sectors to interact with each other.

## Law / Political Science

Law and Political Science is the pillar that keeps order throughout the entity. The sector holds the important responsibility of giving a conscious rule to the entity which it must follow, it provides the platform for the entity to develop on. In our society, police, fire, and various other services are provided by the government, or required by the government to give individuals in our society a platform for us to develop, regardless of which developmental path it goes through.

## Education

Education is the pillar that is arguably the most important, it is one that holds it as its goal to provide a sustainable amount of new basic units within entities. Our society, it would be the schools and institutions, which prepares students for life in society. This pillar is closely related to the healthcare and medical sciences pillar as this provides new basic units for the entity whereas the healthcare and medical sciences provide sustainability and longer lifetime for these units working together.

The pillars are separate systems but work together interdependently. They have their own responsibilities, but they also rely on each other. For example, Business relies on engineering to solve problems, which relies on education to provide the knowledge that is suitable, and interim relief and works with healthcare to keep people safe, which relies on Research for the better treatment of individuals, whose institutions rely on business to get the funds and materials for the research needed, and whose sponsors rely on the law as the platform to which the business is built upon. This is only an example of the interconnectedness, interdependence, and complexity that the entity has, as the identification of each sector becomes clearer for each entity, more lines of connections become clear and valid. The Pillars of Living Thought bring to light the different makeups of entities, but the theory of living thought goes beyond looking at its possible attributes.

# Competencies of Living Thought

The following are the attributes of all entities that they might have or contain. The following are the qualities that help any entity improve, sustain, and retain the integrity of the entity for its continuous improvement and for a longer, more successful entity lifetime. The competencies are split into 3 types, each containing 2 competencies. They are split into: Intellectual Skills, containing Creativity and Critical thinking, and Investigation and Learning; Survival Skills, containing Resilience and Perseverance and Adaptability and Flexibility, and Professional Skills, containing, Communication and Collaboration and Management and Leadership. However, it needs to be made clear that this can also be unconsciously done, especially if there is no consciousness, it may be difficult to identify these qualities.

## Intellectual Skills

Intellectual skills are a set of skills that allows an entity to critically use the information around them, and the information that has been accumulated throughout the entity’s lifetime, for the better development and continuation of an entity. Creative and Critical thinking is the skills regarding the critical understanding and use of information and the ability to create and inform new types of units to the world. For an individual, creativity would be the means of creating something new, and an idea, which is information. Critical thinking for an individual would be a means of taking in information and deciding on the value and use of the information. On the other hand, the other skill is Investigation and Learning skills. These mainly stress the ability to gain new information or types of units, or the ability to learn previous entities units for its own use. In other words, it is the ability to research and learn new information. Together, they are the makeup of Intellectual skills regarding the creation, interpretation, and gaining of units.

## Survival Skills

Survival Skills are a set of skills that allow an entity to change form and react while retaining oneself. The survival skills contain Resilience and Perseverance and Adaptability and Flexibility. Resilience and Perseverance is a quality that ensures one keeps what is most true to them. These skills are most important as they keep the integrity of the entity. The entity may shift in form, and size, but will always stay itself. Building on this, Adaptability and Flexibility is a skill of finding and adjusting so that one can present and use their own integrity and self in a new environment.  The combination of the ability to stay true to yourself and correctly getting used to and leveraging your surroundings allows an entity to strive in any circumstances.

## Professional Skills

Professional Skills is a means of connecting with other entities and commanding your own entity. The skills are Communication and Collaboration and Management and Leadership. Communication and Collaboration is the ability to communicate and interact with the entities around it. Each entity is nearly impossible to exist all by itself, there must be other entities at plan to help the sustainability of the entity. And thus, communication and collaboration become very important for its survival and development. The ability to command or interact with the system within to make different choices to reach the goal. The compilation of these abilities to control oneself and the interaction with others is important if the entity lives with a group, yet even if it is not living with a group of other entities of the same kind, but interacting with different types of entities, it may still be useful and may be the key to survival and reaching the professional goal of the entity.

 The Competencies of Living Thought discusses the qualities of an entity; however, these competencies and pillars only limit it to what it may be at the present time. Next, the process of entities will be discussed in the Processes of Living Thought.

# Processes of Living Thought

The following are the stages that each entity will go through. The process showcases a step-by-step process in which all entities go through. From the developmental stage to the maturity stage of any entity can be seen here, regardless of which field it comes from. The process has six stages : the Foundational Stage, Developmental Stage, Professional Stage, Application Stage, Integration Stage, and World View and Legacy Stage. These stages each have their own specific traits that all entities follow.

## Foundational Stage

In the Foundational Stage, the entities begin their lifetime, it will start getting used to what it is and where it is. Getting the most basic understanding of, or adapting to, the environment it is in. It will start with understanding the basic laws of the environment it has. For humans, this is when we are first born until nearly the middle or end of elementary/primary school. This is when we first learn the basics of Mathematics and Language. Going from here, entities enter the Developmental Stage.

## Developmental Stage

In the Developmental Stage, entities come to know more about their own characteristics, and how they should behave in the context of their surroundings. This stage is reflected by the Secondary School or Middle and High School for a human. At this stage, they are introduced to various fundamental subjects of study and continue their pursuit into an intermediate level. At this stage, they begin to develop their own understanding of the world. Following this, entities continue their pursuit into the Professional Stage.

## Professional Stage

The Professional Stage is a time of choice in which entities choose which path they want to take; this is the stage where they will use their understanding of fundamental subjects to define their own path that they will go down with. This is in line with humans going to college or university, where they choose their major and the profession that they go with. This step is when humans go into detail about the specific subject that they will pursue. After, entities will reach the Application Stage.

## Application stage

The Application stage is when entities take all it has accumulated and put it into true application into the environment and surroundings that the entity is in contact with. The application stage can be seen as the stage of internship for humans or perhaps the first introductory job that university students have right after their graduation. This is the time where they first apply their knowledge to work, working under someone who has been in the industry for years. Going on from here entities enter a stage called Integration stage.

## Integration stage

Integration stage is the stage where entities have gained a certain commanding status where they can lead a team or control a group to help them reach their final goal. This reflects the stage where humans become leaders of a certain group, or governing figure, or even larger stockholders. This is when one, through their own work and experience, can change the way of a group or surroundings. After this One enters the World View and Legacy Stage.

## World View and Legacy Stage

World View and Legacy Stage is the last and longest stage; this includes the pinnacle all the way to the rejuvenation of the entity. This is when a time where the entity survives on what it once had and teaches or revives towards a new entity. This stage, however, not only includes the pinnacle, but it also usually follows with a quick and rapid downfall and collapse of the entity, forcing it to be reborn or create a legacy for generations that come after. This stage is complex and hard to understand unless one has reached this stage. From a human’s point of view, this is when they are in their elderly ages and have great wealth and status to be able to change the face of an industry easily.

The Processes of Living Thought looks at the lifetime of an entity and how it should go from just coming into existence to its glorious ages and its rejuvenation. However, there are three entities that are above all. I call them the Manifestation of Living Thought.

# Manifestation of Living Thought

The Triad of entities that embody a holistic understanding of the world in which all other entities will fall under. The Manifestation is three entities that go beyond and above all other entities in which all others fall under. These entities are the largest, most mysterious, yet ones that everyone, every moment, relies on. The Triad includes Life and the Universe, Society and Civilization, Individual and Consciousness

## Life and the Universe

Life and the Universe encompass a vast and intricate tapestry of existence that spans from the microscopic building blocks of life to the colossal expanses of the cosmos. Life, in its myriad forms, represents a dynamic and complex array of organisms that have evolved over billions of years, adapting to virtually every environment on Earth, from the deepest oceans to the highest mountains. It is characterized by fundamental processes such as growth, reproduction, and the capacity for change in response to the environment. The Universe, on the other hand, encompasses all of space and time, as well as the physical laws and constants that govern the existence of everything from the smallest particles to the largest galaxies. It is a place of immense diversity, containing billions of galaxies, each brimming with stars, planets, and potentially other forms of life. The study of life and the Universe, through disciplines such as biology, astronomy, and physics, seeks to unravel the mysteries of existence, exploring how life began on Earth, the potential for life elsewhere, and the origins, evolution, and fate of the Universe itself. As the universe evolves, societies and civilizations, complex core interactions start, resulting in societies and advanced living beings.

## Society and Civilization

Society and Civilization represent the culmination of human social development and cultural achievement over millennia. Society is an organized group of individuals who live together in communities, sharing common territories, beliefs, values, and norms that guide their interactions and collective behavior. It is the fabric of human relationships and institutions that bind people together, including families, schools, religions, governments, and businesses. Civilization, on the other hand, refers to the most advanced stage of human social development, marked by the creation of complex institutions, the development of cities, the advancement of arts and sciences, and the emergence of writing and record-keeping. Civilizations are characterized by their ability to sustain large populations through the development of agriculture, trade, and technology, and they often leave behind a rich legacy of cultural achievements such as literature, architecture, and legal systems. The study of society and civilization encompasses a broad range of disciplines, including sociology, anthropology, history, and political science, aiming to understand the evolution of human societies, the factors that influence their development and decline, and the ways in which individuals and groups interact within and between them. Through this understanding, we can appreciate the diversity of human cultures, the challenges of social cohesion, and the continuous effort to build a more equitable and sustainable world. The most mysterious part of society may perhaps come from the consciousness and individuals that certain humans have that drive our society and civilization.

## Individual and Consciousness

Individuality and consciousness are deeply intertwined, forming a singular, complex tapestry that defines the essence of human existence. At the core of this interconnection is the notion that consciousness is not merely a passive state of awareness but a dynamic, reflective process that shapes and is shaped by the individual's identity, experiences, and choices. The individual, with their unique combination of traits, beliefs, and life experiences, navigates through the world using consciousness as a tool for perception, decision-making, and understanding. This relationship signifies a continuous feedback loop where consciousness informs the individual's interpretation of the world and themselves, while the individual's actions and reflections contribute to the evolution of their conscious experience. The fusion of individuality and consciousness encapsulates the journey of self-discovery and the quest for meaning, driving the exploration of personal identity, autonomy, and the existential questions that have intrigued humans throughout history.

# Conclusion

The Theory of Living Thought stands as an expansive and integrative paradigm, weaving together the complexities of existence, the intricacies of knowledge, and the dynamics of personal and communal growth. It positions itself not merely as an analytical framework but as a philosophical and practical guide for engaging with the myriad aspects of life. By drawing on the fundamental principles of Knowledge, Life, and Soul, it lays a foundation for a deeper understanding of the self and the universe, emphasizing the continuous process of change, growth, and evolution.

At its core, the Theory of Living Thought advocates for a holistic approach to learning and living, one that transcends the boundaries of traditional disciplines and embraces the interconnectedness of all aspects of existence. It encourages individuals to cultivate a broad spectrum of competencies—ranging from intellectual and survival skills to professional abilities—fostering resilience, creativity, and leadership. This multifaceted development aims to prepare individuals not only to adapt to the ever-changing landscape of life but also to shape it, making meaningful contributions to the evolution of society and the broader cosmos.

Furthermore, the theory illuminates the significance of understanding the Manifestations of Living Thought—Life and the Universe, Society and Civilization, Individual and Consciousness—as overarching entities that encompass all other forms of existence. This perspective invites a profound exploration of the nature of reality, the structure of human societies, and the depths of individual consciousness, prompting reflections on our place within the universe and our impact on the world and each other.

In conclusion, the Theory of Living Thought offers a comprehensive and transformative vision, a call to action for individuals to engage deeply with the world, to seek out connections across seemingly disparate domains, and to aspire towards a more integrated, conscious, and fulfilling life. It challenges us to reconceptualize our approach to learning, to redefine our perceptions of growth, and to recommit to a life of purpose, guided by the principles of unity, diversity, and the unending quest for understanding. This theory not only reflects a profound contemplation of what it means to live thoughtfully but also serves as a beacon for those seeking to navigate the complexities of existence with wisdom, compassion, and an unwavering commitment to the betterment of the self and society.

The following is an image representing the entirety of the Theory of Living Thought