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In 1944 world famous psychologist Carl Jung slipped on some ice and broke his foot. While in the hospital he suffered a heart attack. Jung hung on the edge of death as the doctor’s battle to save him. A nurse described Jung’s unconscious body as being surrounded by a strange glow. When he regained his senses Jung spoke of a vivid series of visions. He believed he had experienced a near death experience also known as an NDE. Jung sais at first he was floating one thousand miles above the earth. He felt as free as a bird and about to leave orbit and then as quick as a flash a huge black temple caught his attention. At the temple ancient Jung saw a Hindu man sitting cross legged, as he near the temple he felt that everything artificial in his personality was being stripped away. All that remained was something he described as the essential Jung. Jung knew that within the temple the ultimate mystery of his existence and life’s purpose would be revealed. He was about to cross the threshold when he was stuck in his tracks. Rising up to pull him back to his earthly existence was the King of Kos. The island site of the temple of … the Greek God of medicine. He explained to Jung that he had no right to leave the earth and he must return. Upon hearing this, Jung awoke from his NDE. Jung would always recall the sting of disappointment as being brought back to earth. He wrote: Life and the whole world struck me at the present. I had been so glad to shed it all. For 3 weeks Jung could take no pleasure in life. But slowly he began to take comfort from his visions. For locked within was a valuable lesson. In his professional life, as a psychologist, Jung argued that our unconscious mind consists of both personal experiences and those that we inherited from our ancestors which he called: the collective unconscious. Jung believed the collective unconscious contained universal images which are eternal and which we all instinctively know. He called these imagine archetypes – and he claimed that that he saw of them during his near death experience. For example, he believed the king of Kos represented his actual doctor while the Hindu man was not only an archetype of his own higher self but also of the God image within us all. For the rest of his day, Jung would stress that his NDE came from something real and eternal. He wrote: “It was only after the illness that I understood how important it is to understand one’s own destiny”

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Great art can move us to tears inspire us and its beauty can take our breath away. For some people those. A trick to the gallery is life experiencing a physical attack. This condition even have a name Stendhal Syndrome. Suffers cannot view art they perceive that beautiful without falling ill. Exposure to art they enjoy. Triggers are rapid heartbeats and overwhelming dizziness. This often leads to panic attack and fainting. And confusion temporary amnesia and paranoia are also common in Stendhal syndrome sufferers. In rare cases, the suffers experience hallucinations and temporary madness. It doesn’t seem to be limited to art. A setting some, way crashing in on the shore or a high and lonely mountain range can all indo the condition. Thankfully, the effects are short lived and suffers do not need a medical help. The condition was named after 19 century French author Elaine Barbell his paint name was Stendhal. At the age thirty four in 1817, Stendhal visited Frorences Stantacose Feardrop. It was the first time he had seen Gelatos famous Shilling fresco. I recall everything spoke so vividly to my soul. I had perpetration of the heart. Life was drained from me. I walk with the fear of falling. After Stendhal went public with his experiences. Other cases was reported. People use to call the condition art disease or tourist disease. In 1979, Doctor Gladiola McGreevy coined the term Stendhal Syndrome. She uses to describe the systems of many visitors to Florence. These tourists would suffer panic attack and bound of madness after viewing famous paintings or sculptures. Nuance Subgenre had argued that novelist Fedor Dotoieski and Michelle Proud also suffer from Stendhal syndrome. During a visit to Basil museum. Dotoieski suffered textbook Stendhal syndrome. His second wife Anna explained her husband seemed out of source when looking at the painting by Hans Hopan called death Christ. In image portraits Christ after he’s been taking down from the cross. Like a deer caught in the headlines. Dotoieski was over flown by it. He stood in front of a great work of art nail to the spot for over 20 minutes. His wife described a look of great agitation and fear upon his face. Eventually, she took the disorientated Dotoieski by the art and let him away. He slowly calm down, but insisted upon seeing the painting one last time before he left. Great works of art affect us profoundly some it won’t seen more than others. Einstein once said arts standing with one hand extended to the universe. And one hand extended into the world and letting ourselves be a can do it passing energy.