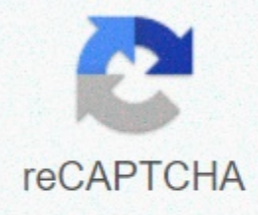




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Helen fisher's ted talk on the brain in love focused on

Posted by brainchemist on November 30, 2010 · Leave a Comment Ted Talk Helen Fisher: Amorous brains of 37 people who are madly in love with a functional MRI brain scanner. 1. 17, happily in love 2.15, who had just been dumped 3. He examines people who claim to be in love after 25 years of marriage. Guatemala's temples, built by the greatest King of the Mayan Sun (Jasaw Chan K'awiil), honored his wife, who he deeply loved in his wife. The temple of his wife was turned against his temple and every spring and autumn, at the equinox of the night, the sun rises behind his temple in the complete bath of her temple with its shadow. As the sun sets in the afternoon, he completely bathes his temple with its shadow. After 1,300 years, these lovers are still kissing and touching you from their tomb. People love it. write stories, songs, music, etc. about love. Bore for love, die for love, kill for love, die for love. The anthropology of love evidence was found in 170 societies around the world, and no single society was found that it did not have. Love isn't always a happy experience Study: 1. Have you ever been rejected by someone you truly loved? 2. Have you all softened someone who really loved you? 95% of men and women answered yes to both questions. No one can live out of love. The most powerful love song on earth (told by anon. Kwakuti Indian of southern Alaska missionary in 1896) Fire flows through my body with the pain that I love pain running through my body with the fire of my love for you Pain as a spring that will burst with my love for you Consumed by the fire of my love for you I remember what you told me I mean your love for me. I'm torn from your love for me. Pain and more pain. Where are you going with my love? I'm told you're getting out of here. They told me you'd leave me here. My body is numb with sadness. Remember what I said, my love, goodbye. Dissuading is all we need to know about Emilie Dickinson's hell How many people have suffered in millions of years of evolution? How many people are dancing in the asceaty at the moment? Romantic love is one of the most powerful senses in the world. Experiment 1: Look into the brain to examine the madness of the ventral love tegmental area: a tiny factor near the base of the brain. The activity was found in a10 cells that produce dopamine (a natural stimulant) and disperse it into many brain regions. VTA is part of the brain's reward system, and is far below the cognitive process of thought, the blow of emotions. VTA is part of the reptilian core of the brain that is associated with WANTING, MOTIVATION, FOCUS, CRAVIN. These regions are active when an individual feels the rush of cocaine. But romantic love is much more to cocaine high because you come down from cocaine high. Romantic love is an obsession. She possessed you. You lose your sense of self, you stop thinking about another other person (someone camping in your head). My barn didn't have time when it didn't. A Japanese poet from the 8th century Wild is love. Obsession can get worse when you're rejected. Experiment 2: watch people who have just been dumped. Activity was found in three brain regions 1. VTA: The same region active during intense romantic love. (don't forget them, you just love them more). The less my hope, the hotter my love is the Roman poet Terence. This region you want, motivation, focus and longing become more active when you can't get what you want. 2. Nucleus Accumbens core core: Brain region associated with calculating gains and losses. Even a brain region that becomes active when you are willing to take huge risks for huge profits and huge losses becomes very active as your exchange of your profits and loss of lost love. 3. Region associated with a deep attachment to another individual. No wonder people suffer around the world and we have so many crimes out of passion. When you have been rejected in love, you are covered by feelings of romantic love, but you feel deeply attached to this individual, while the brain circuit for the prize works and your sense of intense energy, intense focus, intense motivation and willingness to risk everything to get the greatest life award. Completion of experiments 1. Romantic love is a ride. basic mating drive. Romantic love allows you to focus your mating energy on just one at a time, retain your mating energy and start the mating process with this individual. Sex drive is different , which is why you go out looking for a whole range of partners) God of love lives in a state of plato needs. Love is a necessity, a naked, homeostatic imbalance, a living hunger and a tinge, almost impossible to extify. 2. Romantic love is an addiction A completely wonderful addition when everything goes well, and a completely terrific addition when it goes bad. Love has all the hallmarks of addiction: you focus on the person, you think obsessively about them, you yearn for them, you distort reality, your willingness to take huge risks to win that person. Love has three main characteristics of addiction: a. Tolerance: you need to see more and more b. Resign. c. Relapse. Romantic love is one of the most addicted substances on earth. Animals love animals. There are no animals on this planet that can be skin-like with everything that comes with it. To look at 100 species, everywhere in the wild, have a favorite. Ethologists have eight words for animal popularity: Selective perceptivity, Mate choice, Female choice, Sexual choice etc. There are three published articles that address the attractiveness of animals and the rewards system. Understanding the science of love won't ruin it. When you sit down and you're cake can still feel this joy. Experiment 3: Studying love in people who were in a long-term relationship using fMRI The same conclusion, brain areas associated with intense romantic love, still become active 25 years later. Why do you prefer to fall in love with one person over another? We always fall in love with people from the same 1st socioeconomic background, 2nd level of intelligence, 3rd general level of good looks 4. religious values 5. experience from childhood (did not quite understand how) But how do two personalities match to make a good relationship? Maybe biology is pulling you more against other people. Questionnaire: CHEMISTRY.com to see at which stage dopamine, serotonin, estrogen, testosterone are expressed. Four types of personality are based on the proportion of these four brain chemicals. In the years to come, we will understand the brain mechanism that draws us to one person, not the other. The past is not dead, nor is the past Faulkner intimacy for women FACE-to-face speeches. Turn against each other and do an anchoring. It must have evolved for millions of years to hold a child, to stun it, to train it with words. Intimacy for men on the side. As soon as one man looks up, the other looks away. It must have evolved from millions of years ago, sitting behind a bush looking for hunting. For more than a million years, men faced their enemies and sat with their friends. Love is within us, it's deeply channeled into the brain. Canadian anthropologist Helen FisherFisher in 2014Born (1945-05-31) 31. Thirdly published in 1945 (age 75)U.S. citizenshipAlma motherAlma mother ColoradoKnown forWhy We Love, Anthropology of Sex, Romance, Attachment and SocialityScientismScientologyPolaAntropologyInland Institute Helen Fisher[1] (May 31, 1945) is an American anthropologist, human researcher and author of self-help. She is a biological anthropologist, is a senior research fellow at the Kinsey Institute, Indiana University and a member of the Center for Human Evolution in the Department of Anthropology at Rutgers University. [2] [3] Prior to Rutgers University, she was a research fellow at the American Museum of Natural History in New York. She is a leading expert in the biology of love and attraction. [5] Fisher said that when she started researching for her thesis, she felt that one thing all people had in common was their reproductive strategies. [6] She is now the most posted scholar in the love research community. [required indication] In 2005, she was hired by match.com to help build chemistry.com, which, through her research and experience, created both hormone-based systems and personality. She was one of the keynote speakers at TED 2006 and 2008 Abc News' 20/20 special, Why him? Why her? The Science of Seduction, where she talked about the latest research into brain chemistry and romantic love. In a 2014 documentary about heartbreak and loneliness, Sleepless in New York, and the 2017 PBS Nova special program on computer dating, How to Love Find Online. Fisher advises that in order to maintain long-term deep attachment and romantic love, the pair should leverage neurochemistry through regular sex and physical contact (which promotes the oxytocin system), which engages in new activities (which stimulates the dopamine system), and tells nice things to a partner (which reduces

cortisol and cholesterol). In 1968, he earned B.A. in Anthropology and Psychology at New York University; PhD in Physical Anthropology, Cultural Anthropology, Linguistics and Archaeology, University of Colorado at Boulder in 1972 and a Doctorate in Physical Anthropology in 1972: Human Evolution, Primatology, Human Sexual Behavior and Reproductive Strategies, university of Colorado at Boulder in 1975. Research 2004 In the book Why We Love: The Nature and Chemistry of Romantic Love, Fisher suggested that humanity evolved into three basic brain systems for mating and reproduction: lust – sex drive or libido, which is also described as borogodó. attraction – early stage intense romantic love. connection – deep feelings of connection with a long-term partner. Love can begin with any of these three emotions, preserves Fisher. Some people have sex with someone new and fall in love. Some people fall in love first, then they have sex. Some feel a deep sense of attachment to another, which then turns into romance and sex drive. But the sex drive has evolved to begin mating with a range of partners; romantic love has evolved to focus the energy of mating on one partner; and attachment has evolved to allow us to form a pair of bonding and rear the young together as a team. Fisher discusses many feelings of intense romantic love, saying that it begins when a loved one takes on special meaning. Then focus intensely on him or her. People can write things that they don't care about, but they find things aside and focus on what they love. Intense energy, avulance, mood swings, emotional dependence, separation anxiety, serenity, physical reactions including heart palpitations and shortness of breath, and longing, Fisher reported, are all central to that feeling. But the most important thing is the obsession with thought. As Fisher says, someone's camping in your head. Fisher and her colleagues studied the brain circuitry of romantic love by scanning the brains of 49 men and women: seventeen who had just fell madly in love, 15 who had just been dumped, and seventeen who had just been dumped. that they are still in love after 21 years of marriage. One of her central ideas is that romantic love is driven by a stronger-than-sexual instinct. As she said, after all, if by the way you ask someone to go to sleep with you and refuse to do so, you don't slip into depression, commit suicide or murder - but around the world people suffer terribly from romantic rejection. Fisher also argues that taking certain antidepressants can potentially stifle feelings of romantic love and attachment (as well as sex drive). From brain scans of people who have just fell madly in love, Fisher's 2004 book discusses the differences between male and female brains. On average, men showed more activity in the brain region associated with the integration of visual stimuli, while women showed more activity in several brain regions associated with memory. Fisher assumes that these differences come from the different evolutionary forces that govern mate selection. In the pre-image (and today), the male was obliged to visually increase the potential female partner to ensure that she was healthy and age-old to carry and delay her potential offspring. But the male-looking female could not know whether she would be a good husband and father; She had to remember his past behaviours, achievements and unhappiness – memories that could help her choose an effective husband and father for incoming young people. 2006 In 2006, her MRI study showed that the ventral tegmental area and the cores of the caudata become active when people are in love, presented in the (February) national geographic headline article, Love – the Chemical Reaction. [12] See also Keirsej Temperament Sorter Interpersonal attraction Matchmaking Myers-Briggs Type Michael Indicator Liebowitz, The Chemistry of Love Pepper Schwartz Neil Clark Warren Reference ^ Fisher, Helen: --Anthropologist. Connection.ebscohost.com. Retrieved July 31, 2016. [dead link] ^ Health Report - 6/09/99: Biology of Love. Australian Broadcasting Corporation. 2011-08-24. Archived from the original on 24 August 2011. Retrieved 2015-09-08. † Stony Brook Mind/Brain Lecture Series : 10th Annual Lecture: The Drive to Love – The Biology and Evolution of Romantic Love : Guest Lecturer: Helen Fisher, ph.d. Theswartzfoundation.org. Produced on 2 December 2014. ^ BBC Science – Human Body & Mind – Science of Love. Bbc.co.uk. Retrieved 2 December 2014. † Safe in the mouth. Flatrock.org.nz. Retrieved 2 December 2014. ^ Helen Fisher – Love and Sex and Attachment. About being with Krista Tippett. Retrieved 19 June 2015. † Browse the Conversations – TED.com. Ted.com. 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