

# Dopamine emancipation

1. An object in the environment stimulates a nerve ending, i.e., touch, taste, sight, smell, sound.
2. An impulse (electrical charge) is sent up the nerve to the next nerve which is separated from it by a gap, called a synaptic gap.
3. If the nerve impulse is associated with pleasure, *dopamine* (one of the chemicals our body naturally produces, called a neurotransmitter) is “emancipated” or “liberated” into the synaptic gap between the nerves, stimulating the next nerve to send the impulse on to the brain.

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4. Once the impulse arrives at the brain, *dopamine* is “emancipated” or “liberated” between the nerve endings associated with pleasure in the brain, making the child aware of an object in the environment which stimulates pleasure, i.e., *dopamine*.
5. Becoming aware of the sensation of pleasure, i.e., *dopamine*, the child looks into the environment to locate the object that stimulated it.
6. Upon locating the object that stimulated pleasure, i.e., *dopamine*, the child then takes action to attain it so he can continue the pleasure, i.e., *dopamine* emancipation, which the object stimulates.

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The child is not in love  
with the toy.

He is in love with the  
*dopamine* it emancipates  
or liberates.

1 John 2:16

*"For all that is in the world,  
the lust of the flesh,  
and the lust of the eyes,  
and the pride of life,  
is not of the Father,  
but is of the world."*