Chapter 1 : Sigmund Freud's Theories | Simply Psychology

The Tysons view development as it occurs rather than retrospectively from reconstructions of earlier life experience. They begin by tracing the history of this perspective, describing the developmental process, then critically reviewing psychoanalytic theories of development.

But with the emergence of psychoanalysis as a distinct clinical practice, both terms came to describe that. Although both are still used, today, the normal adjective is psychoanalytic. Psychoanalytic theorists believe that human behavior is deterministic. It is governed by irrational forces, and the unconscious, as well as instinctual and biological drives. Due to this deterministic nature, psychoanalytic theorists do not believe in free will. Josef Breuer , especially when it came to the study on Anna O. Today, Breuer can be considered the grandfather of psychoanalysis. The research and ideas behind the study on Anna O. These observations led Freud to theorize that the problems faced by hysterical patients could be associated with painful childhood experiences that could not be recalled. The influence of these lost memories shaped the feelings, thoughts and behaviours of patients. These studies contributed to the development of the psychoanalytic theory. The id is the aspect of personality that is driven by internal and basic drives and needs. These are typically instinctual, such as hunger, thirst, and the drive for sex, or libido. The id acts in accordance with the pleasure principle , in that it avoids pain and seeks pleasure. Due to the instinctual quality of the id, it is impulsive and often unaware of implications of actions. The ego is driven by the reality principle. It helps separate what is real, and realistic of our drives as well as being realistic about the standards that the superego sets for the individual. The superego is driven by the morality principle. It acts in connection with the morality of higher thought and action. Instead of instinctively acting like the id, the superego works to act in socially acceptable ways. It employs morality, judging our sense of wrong and right and using guilt to encourage socially acceptable behavior. Freud said that it is the unconscious that exposes the true feelings, emotions, and thoughts of the individual. There are variety of psychoanalytic techniques used to access and understand the unconscious, ranging from methods like hypnosis, free association, and dream analysis. Whereas latent content is the underlying meaning of a dream that may not be remembered when a person wakes up, manifest content is the content from the dream that a person remembers upon waking and can be analyzed by a psychoanalytic psychologist. Exploring and understanding the manifest content of dreams can inform the individual of complexes or disorders that may be under the surface of their personality. Dreams can provide access to the unconscious that is not easily accessible. They are considered mistakes revealing the unconscious. Examples range from calling someone by the wrong name, misinterpreting a spoken or written word, or simply saying the wrong thing. It thus reacts to protect the individual from any stressors and anxiety by distorting reality. This prevents threatening unconscious thoughts and material from entering the consciousness. The different types of defense mechanisms are: Repression , reaction formation , denial , projection , displacement , sublimation , regression , and rationalization. It is a stage theory that believes progress occurs through stages as the libido is directed to different body parts. The different stages, listed in order of progression, are: The Genital stage is achieved if people meet all their needs throughout the other stages with enough available sexual energy. They do not support the idea that development of the personality stops at age 6, instead they believed development spreads across the lifespan. Critics of psychoanalytic theory[edit] The psychoanalytic approach has a variety of advantages and limitations that have spurred further research and expansion into the realm of personality development. Advantages[edit] The theory emphasizes the importance of childhood experiences. Limits[edit] Some claim that the theory is lacking in empirical data and too focused on pathology. Freud is considered a philosopher in some areas, and other philosophers, such as Jacques Lacan , Michel Foucault , and Jacques Derrida have written extensively on how psychoanalysis informs philosophical analysis. An Elementary Textbook of Psychoanalysis - Revised edition.

Chapter 2 : Psychoanalytic theory - Wikipedia

The Tysons critically review the psychoanalytic literature on human development and provide an original developmental theory, one that examines psychosexual development in the context of other simultaneously evolving systems--emotional, behavioral, cognitive, and social.

The controversy stems from the provocative ideas of its originator, the Viennese neurologist Sigmund Freud He died in England in , two years after fleeing the German occupation. Trained as a neurologist, Freud became interested in patients who were suffering from mental disorders. At the time, we knew very little about the causes of mental illness, and treatment was largely a matter of forced confinement. Moreover, he speculated that the basis of mental illness could be found in the early development of the child--particularly during the first five years of life. Libido is stored in the id, a place in the mind that Freud called the the "reservoir of libido" Freud, , p. The id may be thought of as a storage battery that has a relentless need to discharge its energy from the moment of birth. Discharge takes the form of investments of libido in activities and objects that afford pleasure by reducing tension. We may invest libido in reality or in fantasy; thus dreams can be a source of great pleasure. All of the activities of the id are unconscious; thus we are all unaware of our instincts and their profound and virtually irresistible effects on our behavior. The process of investment undergoes important developmental change. However, parents soon begin to socialize their infants to delay gratification, tolerate frustration, and seek pleasure in more socially competent ways. It has two distinct components: The problem is that there is nothing necessarily "ideal" about the ego ideal; its features may be positive or negative or both. The combination of beliefs, rules, and images that constitute the superego are not taught to the child, nor are they learned as one would memorize a list of rules at school. Psychodynamics Freud suggested that the id, ego, and superego interact in a dynamic system. Guilt, like anxiety, impairs the functioning of the ego. The ego, therefore, exists "between a rock and a hard place," in a persistent state of internal stress and conflict. He described several defense mechanisms and their effects: Denial conveniently wipes outmemories of traumatic events. Each stage is defined by the presence of libido in a particular part or zone of the body. The stage ends when the infant is "weaned" from sucking to sipping. The stage ends when the child is toilet trained. Freud believed that the child selects the opposite-sex parent as a love object during this stage--a choice that creates considerable emotional conflict within the child and within the family. Freud believed that emotional upheavals of the phallic stage are followed by massive repression of sexual and aggressive drives during middle childhood, a stage he called latency. But latency is merely the calm before the storm. The genital stage begins in adolescence and extends through adulthood. In fact, he traced particular forms of disturbance directly to specific traumatic events during the oral, anal, and phallic stages. For example, infants who are weaned too abruptly may remain dependent on others throughout their lives and are prone to develop eating disorders in adolescence. Toddlers who are either physically punished or overindulged by their parents during toilet training may become rigid, compulsive adults. Children who fail to resolve the intense emotional conflicts during the phallic stage may have permanent problems relating to others. He studied psychoanalysis in Vienna with some of the most renown psychoanalysts, including Freud and his daughter Anna. Like Freud, he came to the United States to escape the Nazis. Erik Erikson died in Erikson argued that classical Freudian theory had several serious limitations: Erikson described the development of the ego through a series of eight stages. Erikson emphasized that each successive crisis can only be resolved when families engage in mutual regulation--that is, sensitive, reciprocal caring, and emotional sharing between parent and child. For this weak and changing being moves the whole family along. Babies control and bring up their families as much as they are controlled by them; in fact, we may say that the family brings up a baby by being brought up by him. The concepts and relationships defy verification by the scientific method, and its exclusive reliance on individual case studies limits generalizability. On the other hand, psychoanalytic theory fares better as "developmental" theory. Both Freud and Erikson conceive of development as a gradual accumulation of relatively permanent changes through transactions with the environment. This said, we will briefly consider the broader strengths and weaknesses of the theory. The great value of psychoanalytic theory is its emphasis on the importance of

early experience in personality development. The psychoanalytic notions of the unconscious mind, trauma, and the importance of sexuality in early development have greatly expanded our perspective on child development. The weaknesses of psychoanalytic theory--beyond its limitations as theory--lies in its overly negative view of development and its overemphasis on the importance of early sexuality in personality development. His notion of the long-term effects of early trauma on emotional development has received little research support.

Chapter 3 : Psychodynamic Approach | Simply Psychology

Psychoanalytic theory is the theory of personality organization and the dynamics of personality development that guides psychoanalysis, a clinical method for treating psychopathology.

Psychoanalyse first started to receive serious attention under Sigmund Freud, who formulated his own theory of psychoanalysis in Vienna in the s. Freud was a neurologist trying to find an effective treatment for patients with neurotic or hysterical symptoms. He then wrote a monograph about this subject. Charcot had introduced hypnotism as an experimental research tool and developed the photographic representation of clinical symptoms. Breuer wrote that many factors that could result in such symptoms, including various types of emotional trauma, and he also credited work by others such as Pierre Janet ; while Freud contended that at the root of hysterical symptoms were repressed memories of distressing occurrences, almost always having direct or indirect sexual associations. It remained unpublished in his lifetime. This became the received historical account until challenged by several Freud scholars in the latter part of the 20th century who argued that he had imposed his preconceived notions on his patients. Freud formulated his second psychological theoryâ€" which hypothesises that the unconscious has or is a "primary process" consisting of symbolic and condensed thoughts, and a "secondary process" of logical, conscious thoughts. This theory was published in his book, The Interpretation of Dreams. This "topographic theory" is still popular in much of Europe, although it has fallen out of favour in much of North America. Freud and Jung in the center In , Freud published Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality [27] in which he laid out his discovery of so-called psychosexual phases: His early formulation included the idea that because of societal restrictions, sexual wishes were repressed into an unconscious state, and that the energy of these unconscious wishes could be turned into anxiety or physical symptoms. Therefore, the early treatment techniques, including hypnotism and abreaction, were designed to make the unconscious conscious in order to relieve the pressure and the apparently resulting symptoms. This method would later on be left aside by Freud, giving free association a bigger role. In On Narcissism [28] Freud turned his attention to the subject of narcissism. Still using an energic system, Freud characterized the difference between energy directed at the self versus energy directed at others, called cathexis. By , in "Mourning and Melancholia", he suggested that certain depressions were caused by turning guilt-ridden anger on the self. By , Freud addressed the power of identification with the leader and with other members in groups as a motivation for behavior Group Psychology and the Analysis of the Ego. Also, it was the first appearance of his "structural theory" consisting three new concepts id, ego, and superego. Hence, Freud characterised repression as both a cause and a result of anxiety. In , in Inhibitions, Symptoms and Anxiety, Freud characterised how intrapsychic conflict among drive and superego wishes and guilt caused anxiety , and how that anxiety could lead to an inhibition of mental functions, such as intellect and speech. According to Freud, the Oedipus complex, was at the centre of neurosis, and was the foundational source of all art, myth, religion, philosophy, therapyâ€"indeed of all human culture and civilization. It was the first time that anyone in the inner circle had characterised something other than the Oedipus complex as contributing to intrapsychic development, a notion that was rejected by Freud and his followers at the time. Within a year, Sigmund Freud died. Led by Heinz Hartmann , Kris, Rappaport and Lowenstein, the group built upon understandings of the synthetic function of the ego as a mediator in psychic functioning[jargon]. Hartmann in particular distinguished between autonomous ego functions such as memory and intellect which could be secondarily affected by conflict and synthetic functions which were a result of compromise formation[jargon]. These "Ego Psychologists" of the s paved a way to focus analytic work by attending to the defenses mediated by the ego before exploring the deeper roots to the unconscious conflicts. In addition there was burgeoning interest in child psychoanalysis. Although criticized since its inception, psychoanalysis has been used as a research tool into childhood development, [39] and is still used to treat certain mental disturbances. In the first decade of the 21st century, there were approximately 35 training institutes for psychoanalysis in the United States accredited by the American Psychoanalytic Association APsaA , which is a component organization of the International Psychoanalytical Association IPA , and there are over graduated psychoanalysts practicing in the United

States. The IPA accredits psychoanalytic training centers through such "component organisations" throughout the rest of the world, including countries such as Serbia, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, [42] and many others, as well as about six institutes directly in the United States. Theories[edit] The predominant psychoanalytic theories can be organised into several theoretical schools. Although these theoretical schools differ, most of them emphasize the influence of unconscious elements on the conscious. There has also been considerable work done on consolidating elements of conflicting theories cf. In the 21st century, psychoanalytic ideas are embedded in Western culture,[vague] especially in fields such as childcare , education , literary criticism , cultural studies , mental health , and particularly psychotherapy. Though there is a mainstream of evolved analytic ideas , there are groups who follow the precepts of one or more of the later theoreticians. Psychoanalytic ideas also play roles in some types of literary analysis such as Archetypal literary criticism. Topographic theory[edit] Topographic theory was named and first described by Sigmund Freud in The Interpretation of Dreams These systems are not anatomical structures of the brain but, rather, mental processes. Although Freud retained this theory throughout his life he largely replaced it with the Structural theory. Structural theory[edit] Structural theory divides the psyche into the id , the ego , and the super-ego. The id is present at birth as the repository of basic instincts, which Freud called "Triebe" "drives": The super-ego is held to be the part of the ego in which self-observation, self-criticism and other reflective and judgmental faculties develop. The ego and the super-ego are both partly conscious and partly unconscious. The theory was refined by Hartmann , Loewenstein, and Kris in a series of papers and books from through the late s. Leo Bellak was a later contributor. This series of constructs, paralleling some of the later developments of cognitive theory, includes the notions of autonomous ego functions: Freud noted that inhibition is one method that the mind may utilize to interfere with any of these functions in order to avoid painful emotions. Hartmann s pointed out that there may be delays or deficits in such functions. Frosch described differences in those people who demonstrated damage to their relationship to reality, but who seemed able to test it. According to ego psychology, ego strengths, later described by Otto F. Kernberg , include the capacities to control oral, sexual, and destructive impulses; to tolerate painful affects without falling apart; and to prevent the eruption into consciousness of bizarre symbolic fantasy. Synthetic functions, in contrast to autonomous functions, arise from the development of the ego and serve the purpose of managing conflict processes. Defenses are synthetic functions that protect the conscious mind from awareness of forbidden impulses and thoughts. One purpose of ego psychology has been to emphasize that some mental functions can be considered to be basic, rather than derivatives of wishes, affects, or defenses. However, autonomous ego functions can be secondarily affected because of unconscious conflict. For example, a patient may have an hysterical amnesia memory being an autonomous function because of intrapsychic conflict wishing not to remember because it is too painful. Taken together, the above theories present a group of metapsychological assumptions. Therefore, the inclusive group of the different classical theories provides a cross-sectional view of human mentation. There are six "points of view", five described by Freud and a sixth added by Hartmann. Unconscious processes can therefore be evaluated from each of these six points of view. The "points of view" are: Dynamic the theory of conflict 3. Economic the theory of energy flow 4. Genetic propositions concerning origin and development of psychological functions and 6. Adaptational psychological phenomena as it relates to the external world. Modern conflict theory addresses emotional symptoms and character traits as complex solutions to mental conflict. Moreover, healthy functioning adaptive is also determined, to a great extent, by resolutions of conflict. A major objective of modern conflict-theory psychoanalysis is to change the balance of conflict in a patient by making aspects of the less adaptive solutions also called "compromise formations" conscious so that they can be rethought, and more adaptive solutions found. How the Mind Shields Itself. Object relations theory[edit] Object relations theory attempts to explain the ups and downs of human relationships through a study of how internal representations of the self and others are organized. It is not suggested that one should trust everyone, for example. Concepts regarding internal representations also sometimes termed, "introspects", "self and object representations", or "internalization of self and other" although often attributed to Melanie Klein , were actually first mentioned by Sigmund Freud in his early concepts of drive theory Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality , John Frosch, Otto Kernberg , Salman

Akhtar and Sheldon Bach have developed the theory of self and object constancy as it affects adult psychiatric problems such as psychosis and borderline states. Peter Blos described in a book called On Adolescence, how similar separation-individuation struggles occur during adolescence, of course with a different outcome from the first three years of life: During adolescence, Erik Erikson â€"s described the "identity crisis", that involves identity-diffusion anxiety. In order for an adult to be able to experience "Warm-ETHICS" warmth, empathy, trust, holding environment Winnicott , identity, closeness, and stability in relationships see Blackman, Defenses: How the Mind Shields Itself, , the teenager must resolve the problems with identity and redevelop self and object constancy. Self psychology[edit] Self psychology emphasizes the development of a stable and integrated sense of self through empathic contacts with other humans, primary significant others conceived of as "selfobjects". The process of treatment proceeds through "transmuting internalizations" in which the patient gradually internalizes the selfobject functions provided by the therapist. Jacques Lacan and Lacanian psychoanalysis[edit] Lacanian psychoanalysis , which integrates psychoanalysis with structural linguistics and Hegelian philosophy, is especially popular in France and parts of Latin America. Lacanian psychoanalysis is a departure from the traditional British and American psychoanalysis, which is predominantly Ego psychology. In the United Kingdom and the United States, his ideas are most widely used to analyze texts in literary theory. This is contrasted with the primacy of intrapsychic forces, as in classical psychoanalysis. Culturalist psychoanalysts Some psychoanalysts have been labeled culturalist, because of the prominence they attributed culture in the genesis of behavior. For Freud, male is subject and female is object. For Lacan , the "woman" can either accept the phallic symbolic as an object or incarnate a lack in the symbolic dimension that informs the structure of the human subject. Feminist psychoanalysis is mainly post-Freudian and post-Lacanian with theorists like Toril Moi , Joan Copjec , Juliet Mitchell , [55] Teresa Brennan [56] and Griselda Pollock , [57] following French feminist psychoanalysis, [58] the gaze and sexual difference in, of and from the feminine. Adaptive paradigm of psychoanalysis and psychotherapy[edit] Main article: Robert Langs The "adaptive paradigm of psychotherapy" develops out of the work of Robert Langs. The adaptive paradigm interprets psychic conflict primarily in terms of conscious and unconscious adaptation to reality. It was introduced by Stephen Mitchell. Fonagy and Target, in London, have propounded their view of the necessity of helping certain detached, isolated patients, develop the capacity for "mentalization" associated with thinking about relationships and themselves. Arietta Slade, Susan Coates , and Daniel Schechter in New York have additionally contributed to the application of relational psychoanalysis to treatment of the adult patient-as-parent, the clinical study of mentalization in parent-infant relationships, and the intergenerational transmission of attachment and trauma. Interpersonal-relational psychoanalysis[edit] The term interpersonal-relational psychoanalysis is often used as a professional identification. Psychoanalysts under this broader umbrella debate about what precisely are the differences between the two schools, without any current clear consensus. Intersubjective psychoanalysis[edit] The term " intersubjectivity " was introduced in psychoanalysis by George E. Atwood and Robert Stolorow The authors of the interpersonal-relational and intersubjective approaches:

Chapter 4 : Theories of Development by William Crain

Sigmund Freud emphasized the importance of the unconscious mind, and a primary assumption of Freudian theory is that the unconscious mind governs behavior to a greater degree than people suspect. Indeed, the goal of psychoanalysis is to make the unconscious conscious.

Click here for more information on defense mechanisms. In many cases, the result was some form of neurotic illness. Freud sought to understand the nature and variety of these illnesses by retracing the sexual history of his patients. This was not primarily an investigation of sexual experiences as such. Freud believed that children are born with a libido â€" a sexual pleasure urge. This particular theory shows how adult personality is determined by childhood experiences. Dreams perform important functions for the unconscious mind and serve as valuable clues to how the unconscious mind operates. On 24 July , Freud had his own dream that was to form the basis of his theory. He had been worried about a patient, Irma, who was not doing as well in treatment as he had hoped. Freud, in fact, blamed himself for this, and was feeling guilty. Freud dreamed that he met Irma at a party and examined her. He then saw a chemical formula for a drug that another doctor had given Irma flash before his eyes and realized that her condition was caused by a dirty syringe used by the other doctor. Freud interpreted this dream as wish-fulfillment. Based on this dream, Freud went on to propose that a major function of dreams was the fulfillment of wishes. Freud distinguished between the manifest content of a dream what the dreamer remembers and the latent content, the symbolic meaning of the dream i. The manifest content is often based on the events of the day. The process whereby the underlying wish is translated into the manifest content is called dreamwork. The purpose of dreamwork is to transform the forbidden wish into a non-threatening form, thus reducing anxiety and allowing us to continue sleeping. Dreamwork involves the process of condensation, displacement, and secondary elaboration. Displacement takes place when we transform the person or object we are really concerned about to someone else. Freud interpreted this as representing his wish to kill his sister-in-law. If the patient would have really dreamed of killing his sister-in-law, he would have felt guilty. The unconscious mind transformed her into a dog to protect him. Secondary elaboration occurs when the unconscious mind strings together wish-fulfilling images in a logical order of events, further obscuring the latent content. According to Freud, this is why the manifest content of dreams can be in the form of believable events. Some of these were sexual in nature, including poles, guns, and swords representing the penis and horse riding and dancing representing sexual intercourse. However, Freud was cautious about symbols and stated that general symbols are more personal rather than universal. At the beginning of , the committee had 22 members and renamed themselves the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society. For example, the unconscious mind is difficult to test and measure objectively. Such empirical findings have demonstrated the role of unconscious processes in human behavior. He mostly studied himself, his patients and only one child e. The main problem here is that the case studies are based on studying one person in detail, and with reference to Freud, the individuals in question are most often middle-aged women from Vienna i. This makes generalizations to the wider population e. However, Freud thought this unimportant, believing in only a qualitative difference between people. Freud may also have shown research bias in his interpretations - he may have only paid attention to information which supported his theories, and ignored information and other explanations that did not fit them. The unbearable automaticity of being. American psychologist, 54 7 , Testing the theories and therapy. The neuro-psychoses of defence. Further remarks on the neuro-psychoses of defence. The interpretation of dreams. Beyond the pleasure principle. The ego and the id. Standard edition, 19, The resistances to psycho-analysis. The Ego and the Id and other works pp. Psychological review, 1 , 4. Studies of interference in serial verbal reactions. Journal of experimental psychology, 18 6 , Episodic and semantic memory. How to reference this article: What are the most interesting ideas of Sigmund Freud?.

Chapter 5 : 5 Important Child Development Theories • Explore Psychology

Although psychoanalytic theory has been controversial, ideas that come from psychoanalytic theory are still very influential, particularly in relation to the study of the development of mental and emotional disorders, a field known as developmental psychopathology.

Saul McLeod , updated The psychodynamic approach includes all the theories in psychology that see human functioning based upon the interaction of drives and forces within the person, particularly unconscious, and between the different structures of the personality. The words psychodynamic and psychoanalytic are often confused. Sigmund Freud writing between the s and the s developed a collection of theories which have formed the basis of the psychodynamic approach to psychology. His theories are clinically derived - i. The psychodynamic therapist would usually be treating the patient for depression or anxiety related disorders. Basic Assumptions Our behavior and feelings are powerfully affected by unconscious motives: The unconscious mind comprises mental processes that are inaccessible to consciousness but that influence judgments, feelings, or behavior Wilson, According to Freud , the unconscious mind is the primary source of human behavior. Like an iceberg, the most important part of the mind is the part you cannot see. Our feelings, motives, and decisions are actually powerfully influenced by our past experiences, and stored in the unconscious. Our behavior and feelings as adults including psychological problems are rooted in our childhood experiences: Psychodynamic theory states that events in our childhood have a great influence on our adult lives, shaping our personality. Events that occur in childhood can remain in the unconscious, and cause problems as adults. Personality is shaped as the drives are modified by different conflicts at different times in childhood during psychosexual development. All behavior has a cause usually unconscious , even slips of the tongue. Therefore all behavior is determined: Psychodynamic theory is strongly determinist as it views our behavior as caused entirely by unconscious factors over which we have no control. Unconscious thoughts and feelings can transfer to the conscious mind in the form of parapraxes, popularly known as Freudian slips or slips of the tongue. Freud believed that slips of the tongue provided an insight into the unconscious mind and that there were no accidents, every behavior including slips of the tongue was significant i. Personality is made up of three parts i. The id is the primitive and instinctive component of personality. It consists of all the inherited i. The ego develops in order to mediate between the unrealistic id and the external real world. It is the decision making component of personality. Parts of the unconscious mind the id and superego are in constant conflict with the conscious part of the mind the ego. In it they explained their theory: By Freud had found the key to his own system, naming it psychoanalysis. In it, he had replaced hypnosis with "free association. Freud and his colleagues came to Massachusetts in to lecture on their new methods of understanding mental illness. In the years following the visit to the United States, the International Psychoanalytic Association was founded. Freud designated Carl Jung as his successor to lead the Association, and chapters were created in major cities in Europe and elsewhere. Regular meetings or congresses were held to discuss the theory, therapy, and cultural applications of the new discipline. Following his emergence from this period of crisis, Jung developed his own theories systematically under the name of Analytical Psychology. Among her best known works are The Ego and the Mechanism of defense

Chapter 6 : Psychoanalytic theory (video) | Behavior | Khan Academy

This important new book presents a comprehensive integration of psychoanalytic theories of human development from Freud to the present, showing their implications for the evaluation and treatment of children and adults. Phyllis Tyson and Robert L. Tyson not only review the literature on emotional.

This perspective of psychoanalysis was dominant in America for approximately a year span until the s. Meanwhile, in Europe, various theoretical approaches had been developed. Current Psychoanalytic Treatment Approaches Today, the ego psychology that was dominant in American psychoanalytic thought for so many years has been significantly modified and is also currently strongly influenced by the developing relational point of view. The diverse schools of therapeutic approach currently operative in America include influences from British object relationists, "modern Freudians", the theories of Klein and Bion, self-psychology, the Lacanians, and more. Truly, a kaleidoscope of approaches is now available at psychoanalytic institutions in the United States. Many psychoanalysts believe that the human experience can be best accounted for by an integration of these perspectives. Whatever theoretical perspective a psychoanalyst employs, the fundamentals of psychoanalysis are always presentâ€"an understanding of transference, an interest in the unconscious, and the centrality of the psychoanalyst-patient relationship in the healing process. Attachment Theory The term "attachment" is used to describe the affective feeling-based bond that develops between an infant and a primary caregiver. The father of attachment theory, John Bowlby, M. It is important to note that attachment is not a one-way street. As the caregiver affects the child, the child also affects the caregiver. Transference Transference is a concept that refers to our natural tendency to respond to certain situations in unique, predetermined ways--predetermined by much earlier, formative experiences usually within the context of the primary attachment relationship. Transference is what is transferred to new situations from previous situations. Freud coined the word "transference" to refer to this ubiquitous psychological phenomenon, and it remains one of the most powerful explanatory tools in psychoanalysis todayâ€"both in the clinical setting and when psychoanalysts use their theory to explain human behavior. Transference describes the tendency for a person to base some perceptions and expectations in present day relationships on his or her earlier attachments, especially to parents, siblings, and significant others. Because of transference, we do not see others entirely objectively but rather "transfer" onto them qualities of other important figures from our earlier life. Thus transference leads to distortions in interpersonal relationships, as well as nuances of intensity and fantasy. The psychoanalytic treatment setting is designed to magnify transference phenomena so that they can be examined and untangled from present day relationships. These experiences can range from a fear of abandonment to anger at not being given to fear of being smothered and feelings of One common type of transference is the idealizing transference. We have the tendency to look towards doctors, priests, rabbis, and politicians in a particular wayâ€"we elevate them but expect more of them than mere humans. Psychoanalysts have a theory to explain why we become so enraged when admired figures let us down. The concept of transference has become as ubiquitous in our culture as it is in our psyches. But this explanatory concept is constantly in use. For example, in season three of the television series Madmen, one of the female leads is romantically drawn to a significantly older man just after her father dies. She sees him as extraordinarily competent and steady. Some types of coaching and self-help techniques use transference in a manipulative way, though not necessarily negatively. Essentially, this person accepts the transference as omnipotent parent and uses this power to tell the client what to do. Often the results obtained are short lived. Resistance Along with transference, resistance is one of the two cornerstones of psychoanalysis. As uncomfortable thoughts and feelings begin to get close to the surface--that is, become conscious--a patient will automatically resist the self-exploration that would bring them fully into the open, because of the discomfort associated with these powerful emotional states that are not registered as memories, but experienced as fully contemporaryâ€"transferences. The patient is thus experiencing life at too great an intensity because he or she is burdened by transferences or painful emotions derived from another source, and must use various defenses resistances to avoid their full emotional intensity. These resistances can take the form of suddenly changing the topic, falling into silence, or trying to

discontinue the treatment altogether. As the analysis progresses, patients may begin to feel less threatened and more capable of facing the painful things that first led them to analysis. In other words, they may begin to overcome their resistance. Psychoanalysts consider resistance to be one of their most powerful tools, as it acts like a metal detector, signaling the presence of buried material. Trauma Trauma is a severe shock to the system. Sometimes the system is psychical; the trauma is a deep emotional blow or wound which itself might be connected to a physical trauma. While many emotional wounds take a while to resolve, a psychic trauma may continue to linger. Often this lack of resolution can foster a repetition compulsion--a chronic re-visiting of the trauma through rumination or dreams, or an impulse to place oneself in other traumatic situations. Psychoanalysis can help the victim to develop emotional and behavioral strategies to deal with the trauma. Fortunately, the need for trauma survivors to have treatment is now well understood in the broader mental health community. Certain medications are helpful in the treatment of trauma, but there should always be a psychological component to the treatment, and it must be understood that treatment can be needed years after the trauma is experienced. Treatment of PTSD still contains elements that harken back to psychoanalysisâ€"trauma patients need a witness to their pain, who helps them, bit by bit, incorporate the traumatic experience with the rest of the story of their lives in some way that can make sense. Facing unbearable feelings with another human being, and supporting and employing the ego-the part of the mind responsible for decision making, understanding cause and effect, and discriminationâ€"all these techniques owe their roots to psychoanalysis.

Chapter 7 : The Psychoanalytic Theories of Development: An Integration by Phyllis Tyson

This important new book presents a comprehensive integration of psychoanalytic theories of human development from Freud to the present, showing their implications for the evaluation and treatment of children and adults.

May 8, by Tom Farr Adults represent an incredible diversity. Some are successful and responsible and some are more like children in adult bodies. Then there are people that falls somewhere in the middle of those spectrums. Not all people are the same, but what exactly determines how a person ends up. Many people have studied that question throughout history and developed certain theories for how development occurs. The interesting thing about adults is that all of them basically start at the same place, as children. This course will help you to understand the way children develop from birth to 6 years. Here is a great course of the art of parenting well-adjusted children. After understand more about the child development theories, you can begin to develop a more cohesive understanding of what works best in helping children to development well. Maturational Theory The Maturational Theory of child development was developed by a psychologist and pediatrician named Arnold Gesell. Gesell observed and recorded the changes he observed in the growth and development of children from infancy through adulthood. Within the Maturational Theory of child development, children are expected to exhibit certain behaviors according to a maturational timetable. This can be very helpful for parents and educators to see a list of normative behavior for children at a specific age. Behaviorist Theory If the Maturational Theory is based primarily in biology and heredity, the Behaviourist Theory focuses on the other end of the spectrum by basing child development on environmental factors. Essentially, the way a child develops in the Behaviorist Theory is determined by the external conditions that influence particular elements of their development. Skinner was one of the primary proponents of the Behaviorist Theory. His contribution concerned a system of reward and punishment. Diversity in the way that children develop is found in the diversity of rewards and punishments that children experience throughout their lives. Whereas in the Maturational Theory, any negative development issue is considered to originate within the child, in the Behaviorist Theory, it would be considered to originate exclusively in the environment of the child. Parents and educators often rely on the Behaviorist Theory to reinforce positive and healthy behavior while trying to eliminate negative and destructive behaviors. Cognitive Theory Jean Piaget was a psychologist who was specifically interested in the process of cognitive development in children. His findings revealed that children think on a different level than adults, and they go through a process from simple to more complex cognitive ability. The process of development involves a child interacting with the world, developing an understanding about the world in which they find themselves, experiencing discrepancies with their understanding and the way the world actually is, and reorganizing their previous discoveries about the world into a new understanding. Piaget broke his cognitive theory into four stages of development. Sensorimotor â€" This stage is experienced by children between years old, and the key feature of this stage object permanence. Preoperational â€" This stage is experienced by children between years old, and the key feature is egocentrism. Concrete Operational â€" This stage is experienced by children between years old, and the key feature is conservation. Formal Operational â€" This stage is typically experienced by children at age 11 or after, and the key feature of this stage is abstract reasoning. Piaget believed that all children around the world experienced these four stages of cognitive development in this sequence. However, he acknowledged that not all children would reach each stage at the same age, and some children may not even reach all the stages. He believed the order of the stages was universal, no matter what type of environment the child came from. One of the most important implications of the Cognitive Theory of child development is the need for children to be active in exploring the world around them and making discoveries. The idea is to encourage children to learn by doing. Freud understood the human mind to be divided into three controlling concepts. He believed that all children are born with certain innate selfish desires that drive their behavior. Check out this course for more information on the psychology of personality. As a result of the Psychoanalytic Theory of child development, any problems in behavior in a child are often attributed to unconscious processes or desires within the child. Children develop a sense of identity based upon the social interactions they experience. Mistrust birth months

â€" During this stage, a child develops trust when their needs are met in a consistent manner. Shame and Doubt years â€" Children learn to develop control over their own physical skills, feeling a sense of autonomy. Guilt years â€" Children begin to exert control over their environment and begin taking initiative. Role Confusion years â€" Adolescents begin asserting their independence and begin forming personal identity. Isolation years â€" People in this stage develop loving intimate relationships with other people, and experience this as a deep need. Stagnation years â€" Adults in this stage feel the need to develop something that will outlast them. For many, this means parenthood. Multiple Intelligences Theory The Multiple Intelligences Theory, developed by Howard Gardner, is a more recent theory in the area of child development. Gardner believed that not all children learn the same, and cognitive processes within a group of children might be quite diverse. Hence, Gardner suggested a multiple intelligences approach to helping children learn. Gardner believes there are 8 types of intelligences:

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Psychoanalytic theory was an enormously influential force during the first half of the twentieth century. Child Development Theories and Critical Perspectives.

Sigmund Freud is said to be the founder of psychoanalytic theory. Psychoanalytic theory is a method of investigating and treating personality disorders and is used in psychotherapy. Included in this theory is the idea that things that happen to people during childhood can contribute to the way they later function as adults. Inner Forces Drive Behavior Examples of psychoanalytic theory include: April broke up with Adam, and three months later went on a date with Mark. Every time the vehicle she is riding in stops suddenly, Mrs. She thinks this is because she was in a car accident when she was a child, and in each new situation the fear of another accident crashes over her like a wave. Ever since then, he has had a very difficult time trusting people because he is afraid they will abandon him. Tom and Ashley were participating in pre-marital counseling. It came up during one session that Ashley may have difficulty really believing that Tom loves her because she never felt that her parents loved her. The violent behavior of criminals is often traced to the violent ways they themselves were treated during their formative years. Amber is 57 years old and is an accomplished professional, but she never feels like her work is good enough and is always afraid that people will be unhappy with her performance. She realizes that she might have this outlook because when she was growing up, her mother criticized everything she did. Sylvia was planning her wedding, but her mother wanted to override every decision Sylvia made. Andrew lost his car keys and was late for work. A psychoanalytic theorist might say that he lost his keys because, somewhere in his subconscious, he did not want to go to work that day and actually wanted to quit his job. Kathy was driving her daughter around in the van, trying to get the three-month-old to take a nap. She wondered if that was her subconscious telling her that it was time to reconcile with her friend. Heather often tells white lies and is known for giving evasive answers to questions. Her husband thinks Heather does this because deep down she is afraid of facing the truth about difficult situations, so she avoids the truth in both major and minor circumstances. His parents make him try out for the baseball team anyway. Justin does not make the team. He normally is a good player, but on the day of tryouts he did not do well. He probably was not able to play his best because, deep down, he did not want to make the team anyway. Lexi is adamant that she does not want to get married. Her parents divorced when she was young, and deep down, she does not really think that any marriage can work. Matt has asked Miranda several times to get together to study. Miranda keeps saying she wants to, but is never available when Matt asks. When Kelly was seven, her brother died. Now that she is about to be married, her deepest fear comes out: She met some wonderful people at school, but it took her a long time to develop close friendships because of the trust issues she had developed as a child and teenager. Laura reminded her co-worker Max of his mother, from whom he was estranged. Max found it harder and harder to separate his feelings towards Laura from his feelings towards his mother. Even though Laura was perfectly nice, her mannerisms and speech seemed like a mirror image of his mom. Sarah was adopted into a loving family when she was five. However, for years she displayed aggressive behavior towards her adoptive parents and siblings, even though they were incredibly kind to her. These all help to illustrate how psychoanalytic theory works. YourDictionary definition and usage example.

Psychoanalytic theory suggested that personality is mostly established by the age of calendrierdelascience.com experiences play a large role in personality development and continue to influence behavior later in life.

A Brief History Psychologists and other theorists have proposed a number of different theories centered on how children develop. Some of these theories are known as grand theories and attempt to explain almost every aspect of how people change and grow over the course of childhood. In other instances, these theories focus on a more narrow aspect of development. Some of the greatest minds in the history of psychology contributed a few of the best-known developmental theories. Throughout psychology history, a number of different child development theories have emerged to explain the changes that take place during the early part of life. In the modern study of child development, we simply take for granted the fact that children are fundamentally different than adults. Yet for much of human history, kids were simply seen as smaller versions of their adult counterparts. It has only been relatively recently that the field of developmental psychology has helped us understand the way children think is very different from how adults think. Thanks to the work of some pioneering psychologists and other researchers, we now have a much deeper and richer understanding of how kids grow. Psychoanalytic Child Development Theories The psychoanalytic theories of child development tend to focus on things such as the unconscious, and forming the ego. If a child does not successfully complete a stage, Freud suggested that he or she would develop a fixation that would later influence adult personality and behavior. How Each Style Impacts Children Freud believed that children progress through a series of psychosexual stages. During each stage, the pleasure seeking energies of the id drive for satisfaction based on a particular erogenous zone. During the oral stage, for example, a child derives pleasure from activities that involve the mouth such as sucking or chewing. Conflicts associated with stage must be successfully resolved in order to develop a healthy adult personality. Failing to resolve these conflicts can result in a fixation at a particular point in development. Freud believed that development was largely complete by age 5, while Erikson believed that people continue to develop and grow well into old age. At each stage of development, people face a crisis that they must master. Mastering the crisis leads to the development of a psychological virtue. For example, the primary conflict during the adolescent period involves establishing a sense of personal identity. Success or failure in dealing with the conflicts at each stage can impact overall functioning. During the adolescent stage, for example, failure to develop an identity results in role confusion. During this early stage of life, it is important for children to receive consistent care so that they can learn to trust the people in the world around them. Development continues as children grow, and at each stage the face new conflicts and learn new skills that serve them well throughout life. Behavioral Child Development Theories Behavioral child development theories center on how children learn through their interactions with the environment. Early in the twentieth century, the school of thought known as behaviorism took hold in psychology. The behaviorist believed that learning and development were the result of associations, rewards, and punishments. An Overview Two important behavioral processes that influence development are classical conditioning and operant conditioning. Classical conditioning involves forming an association between a previously neutral stimulus and a stimulus that naturally and automatically produces a response. After an association has been formed, the once neutral stimulus now produces the response all in its own. Operant conditioning involves learning as a result of reinforcement or punishment. The consequences of a behavior determine how likely it is for that behavior to occur again in the future. When a behavior is reinforced, or strengthened, then it is more likely that the behavior will occur again in the future. When a behavior is punished, or weakened, then it is less likely to occur again in the future. He was the first to note that children play an active role in gaining knowledge of the world. Early thinking tended to assume that the way kids think is pretty similar to the way adults think, but Piaget helped change this. He concluded that the way that children think is fundamentally different from that of adults. His cognitive theory quickly became one of the most influence child development theories. His approach focuses on four distinct stages that kids go through as they progress from birth to adulthood. Each stage of development is marked by distinct changes in how children

think about themselves, others and the world. The Sensorimotor Stage, which takes place early in life between the ages of birth and two. During this time, a child learns about the world through their sensory perceptions and motor interactions. It is a time of astonishing cognitive change as children gain a great deal of knowledge about the world around them. The Preoperational Stage, which occurs between the ages of 2 and 6, is also a time of rapid growth and development. A great deal of language development takes place during this stage. The Concrete Operational Stage, which takes place between age 7 and 11, involves the emergence of more logical thought. Kids are able to think rationally about concrete events, although they struggle with abstract concepts. The Formal Operational Stage, which lasts from roughly age 12 and into adulthood, is marked by the emergence of hypothetical thought. Kids are able to reason about abstract concepts and make systematic plans about the future. Some focus on how early attachment influence development, while others are centered on how children learn by observing people around them. A few examples of these social theories of child development include attachment theory, social learning theory, and sociocultural theory. According to this theory of child development, children learn new behaviors from observing other people. Unlike behavioral theories, Bandura believed that external reinforcement was not the only way that people learned new things. Bandura believed that behavioral processes alone could not account for how kids learn. How, he wondered, could we explain learning that occurred without any direct association or reinforcement? He noted that observation and modeling play a major part in the learning process. In his famous Bobo doll experiment, Bandura demonstrated that kids could learn aggression by watching the actions of an adult model. Observational learning can involve directly observing another person, but it can also take place by listening to someone else explain how to do something or even reading about it in a book. Final Thoughts on Theories of Child Development There are many different child development theories that have emerged to explain how kids learn and grow over the course of childhood. An Introduction to Child Development. The origins of intelligence in children.