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GROUP PRESENTATION

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SIGMUND FREUD 1856 - 1939

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What is human personality?

What are Sigmund Freud's 3 agencies of human personality?

Personality describes the unique patterns of thought, feelings and behavior that distinguish a person from the other due to biological and environmental influences.

ID, EGO SUPEREGO

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What is Psychosexual Development?

What are the 5 stages of Psychosexual development?

- Psychosexual development is a central element of the psychoanalytic sexual drive theory.
- It states that personality develops through a series of childhood stages in which pleasure-seeking energies from the child become focused on areas of the body that is particularly sensitive to stimulation.
- 5 Stages of Psychosexual development:-
 - *ORAL = Birth to 1 year = mouth
 - *ANAL = 1 year to 3 years = Bowel
 - *PHALLIC = 3 years to 6 years = Genitalia
 - *LATENT = 6 years to Puberty = Dormant sex feelings
 - *GENITAL = Puberty to death = Sexual interest matures

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What are the physical developmental changes in the elderly/late adulthood 60+?

- *Skin loses elasticity
 - *Reaction time slows down
 - *Muscle strength and mobility diminish
 - *Hearing and vision declines
 - *Immune system weakens
 - *Greying, thinning of hair, and hair loss
- Menopause and andropause.

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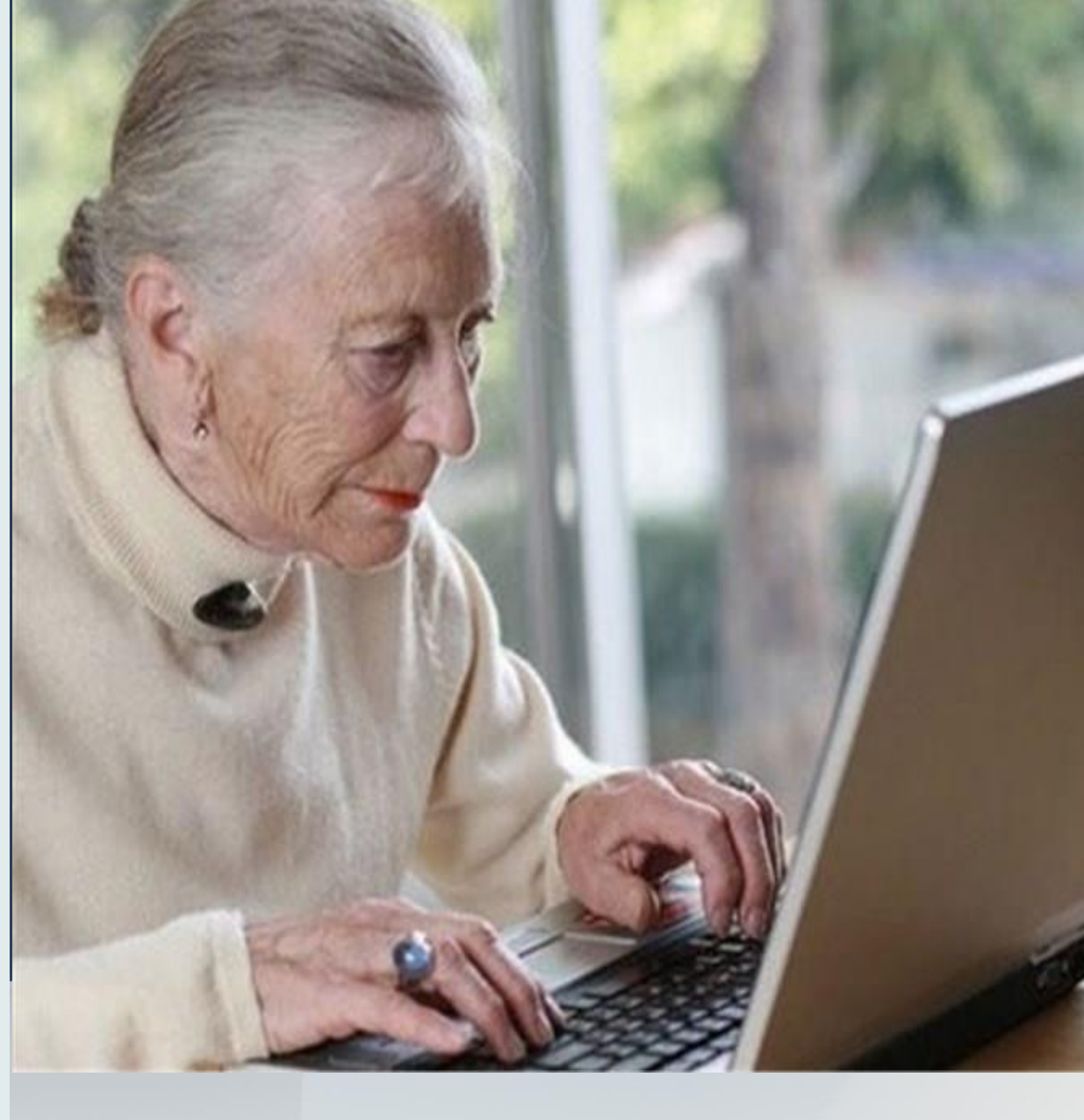
SIGMUND FREUD'S STAGE OF 60+ INTELLECTUAL STAGE.

- Lifespan intellectual
- Cognitive reserve capacity
- Brain Pathologies
- Genetic susceptibility in the cognitive phenotypes of aging abbreviation.
- Patience and Understanding
- Memory training
- Continued education is important for maintaining mental abilities and the quality of life in later years.

Cliffsnotes, 2023.

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Segunmund freud over 60+ language)

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Key Aspects

Freud's 5 Stages of Psychosexual Development

- Oral stage
- Anal stage
- Phallic stage
- Latency stage
- and, Genital Stage

- ▶ Elderly are a key part of the society
- ▶ Can enhance social cohesion through their wisdom and sharing
- ▶ They know more vocabulary
- ▶ Prefer to communicate clearly
- ▶ May veer off topic through Off Topic Verbosity (OTV)
- ▶ Extraneous details in personal communication

(Heinrich et al., 2016)

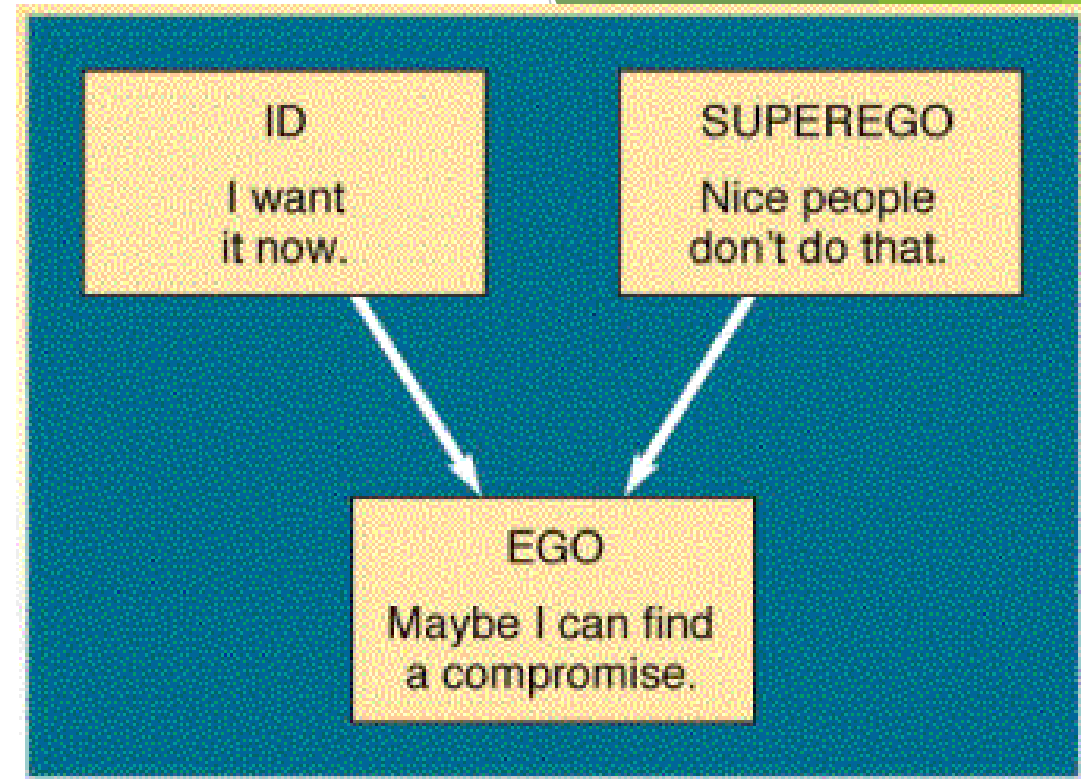
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Sharing and Reflecting

- ▶ Sharing is the main source of pleasure
- ▶ More to impart and reflect on
- ▶ More interested in sharing experiences
- ▶ Do not like brevity and economy of language
- ▶ Reflect and reminisce often in their communication
- ▶ Seek to ensure their independence

(Hellalife, 2022)

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Presenting their Views

- ▶ Speak honestly
- ▶ Present their views forcefully
- ▶ Communicate clearly and deeply with reflection
- ▶ Seek to maintain maturity and independence
- ▶ May have fixations to certain behaviors

Examples of Psychological Fixations

Oral Fixations



Anal Fixations



Phallic Fixations

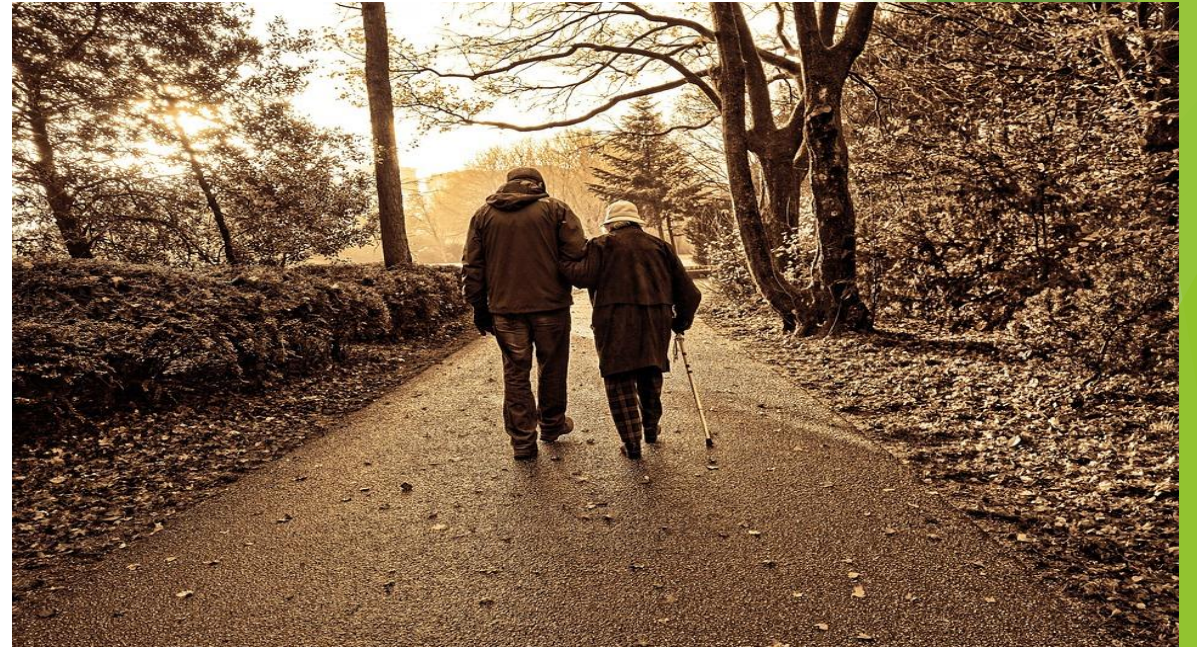


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Segunmund freud 60+ Emotional stage

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60 plus

- ▶ Extremely Critical
- ▶ Stubbornness
- ▶ Memory lost
- ▶ Depression and anxiety



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Sigmund Freud's Social Cognitive Development

60 +

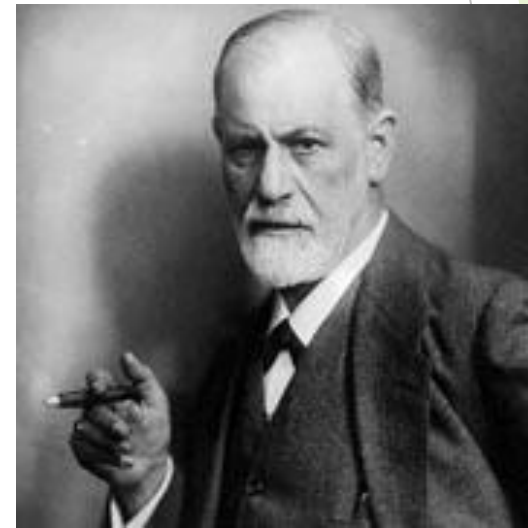
Perspectives

Privacy/Personal life

Politics

Conclusion

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Sigmund Freud Perspectives

- ▶ Sigmund Freud was a psychoanalyst who believed that behavior and personality were derived from the constant and unique interaction of conflicting psychological forces that operate at three different levels of awareness: the preconscious, conscious, and unconscious minds. He believed that each of these parts of the mind plays an important role in influencing the behavior. Freud emphasized the importance of the unconscious mind, and a primary assumption of Freudian theory is that the unconscious conscious. Outside of the field of psychology, Freud wrote and theorized about a broad range of subjects including sex, dreams, religion, women, and culture.

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Personal life:

- Freud was an Austrian neurosis who set a private practice in Vienna after returning from studying in Paris. He specialized in nervous and brain disorders. Freud believed that behavior and personality were derived from the constant and unique interaction of conflicting psychological forces that operate at three different levels of awareness: the preconscious, conscious, and unconscious minds. He emphasized the importance of the unconscious mind governs behavior to a greater degree than people suspect.

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POLITICS:

Although Sigmund Freud was the founder of psychoanalysis, a theory of how the mind works and a method of helping people in mental distress, he was a very private person and had a very small circle of friends. He was to socialize with colleagues and friends in the cafes and restaurants. He also had a close relationship with his daughter Anna Freud.

Freud's views on aging were that it was a process of gradual withdrawal from the world and that it was the time of life when people should be able to reflect on their lives and enjoy their achievements.

Freud was not known for his political views. He was more focused on his work as a psychiatrist and a psychoanalyst. However, he did have some political views that were expressed in his writings. For example, he was against the war and believed that it was a result of repressed aggression. He also believed that civilization was a way to control our aggressive impulses.

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Criticism of Freud's theory.

Sigmund Freud is a well-known name in the field of psychology. He subscribed to the psychodynamic school of thought, emphasizing the role of unconscious desires in behavior and how the conflict between the id, ego, and superego leads to maladaptive behavior. He was solely concerned with the unconscious part of the brain and provided numerous techniques for determining what was going on in the subconscious and unconscious. He was mainly concerned with what goes on in the unconscious mind and how it is reflected. He developed some techniques that helped in studying the unconscious.

These techniques are :

- **Free association** – In this, Freud made his patients lie down and start talking about whatever came to their minds. This was known as "free association," as no boundaries were maintained, and they could talk about anything and everything. It was done because, at some point, the psychologist would be able to make a pattern of the client's thoughts and then work accordingly.
- **Dream analysis** – According to Freud, dreams were a window to the unconscious. Whatever was suppressed was shown in the dreams, and recording the dreams helped identify unconscious conflicts and impulses.
- **Freudian slip** – This represented the theory that a misspelled word, a mistake in speaking, or a "slip" was an indication or representation of the unconscious. Sigmund Freud discovered it.

Tutorialspoint, 2023.

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Sigmund Freud's criticism.

CRITICISM OF FREUD'S THEORY

Freud also had controversial views on women, believing that their lives were dominated by sexual reproductive functions. He even wrote, in 1925's 'The Psychological Consequences of the Anatomic Distinction Between the Sexes' that 'women oppose change, receive passively, and add nothing of their own'. To Freud, women were simply men without penises (Cohler & Galatzer-Levy, 2008), so naturally he introduced a stage of 'penis envy' – where a woman realizes she does not possess a penis, and experiences envy of the male, which accounted for much of female behavior. Freud claimed that the only way they could overcome this penis envy was to have a child of their own – even going as far as to suggest they wanted a male child, in their efforts to gain a penis.

His theory was unfairly based on a model where there was no place for femininity unless directly related to masculinity. Women were viewed as forever feeling morally inferior to men, who were said to have more developed superegos than women. This, according to Freud, was a problem that could never be resolved.

Inconclusion

In conclusion, Sigmund Freud is recognized as the father of psychoanalysis, who relied on creating a completely different approach that is based on the understanding of human personality. Many of his theories are used by many psychologists, they have decided to follow his legacy of psychoanalytic therapy.

According to Freud, there are two factors that affect personality: Cathexis and anticathexis.

Sigmund Freud's theory suggests that human behavior is influenced by unconscious memories, thoughts, and urges. This theory also proposes that the psyche comprises three aspects: the id, ego, and superego. The id is entirely unconscious, while the ego operates in the conscious mind.

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Conclusion continue

Freud understood the culture, as he did dreams and symptoms, as an expression of desires in conflict with one another and with society. He thought religion, art, and science could be richly rewarding. But he emphasized that culture is the product of impulses denied a more direct sexual or aggressive satisfaction.

Freud's thought on religion is, perhaps fittingly, rather complex and ambivalent: while there can be little doubt as to its roundly skeptical, and at times hostile, character, it is nonetheless clear that he had a firm grounding in Jewish religious thought and that the religious impulse held a life-long fascination for him.

Conclusiocontinuen

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Conclusion

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From these conclusion that people aren't really in control of their behavior leads to the next fallacy, that we aren't responsible for our actions and merely victims. We then pass the blame onto whoever (or whatever) we think is at fault.

Very often the blame is directed at parents "The common denominator of virtually all counseling and psychotherapy Freidan assumption that intrapersonal and interpersonal problems originate in childhood experiences, especially in relations with mother and father,"

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