

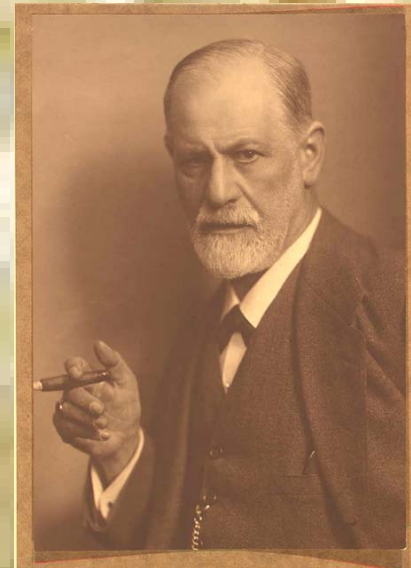
A close-up photograph of a hand holding a pen over an open notebook with handwritten notes. The background is slightly blurred, showing the texture of the paper and the ink of the writing. The overall tone is warm and focused.

# **Sigmund Freud**

**By Amrita and Aisha**

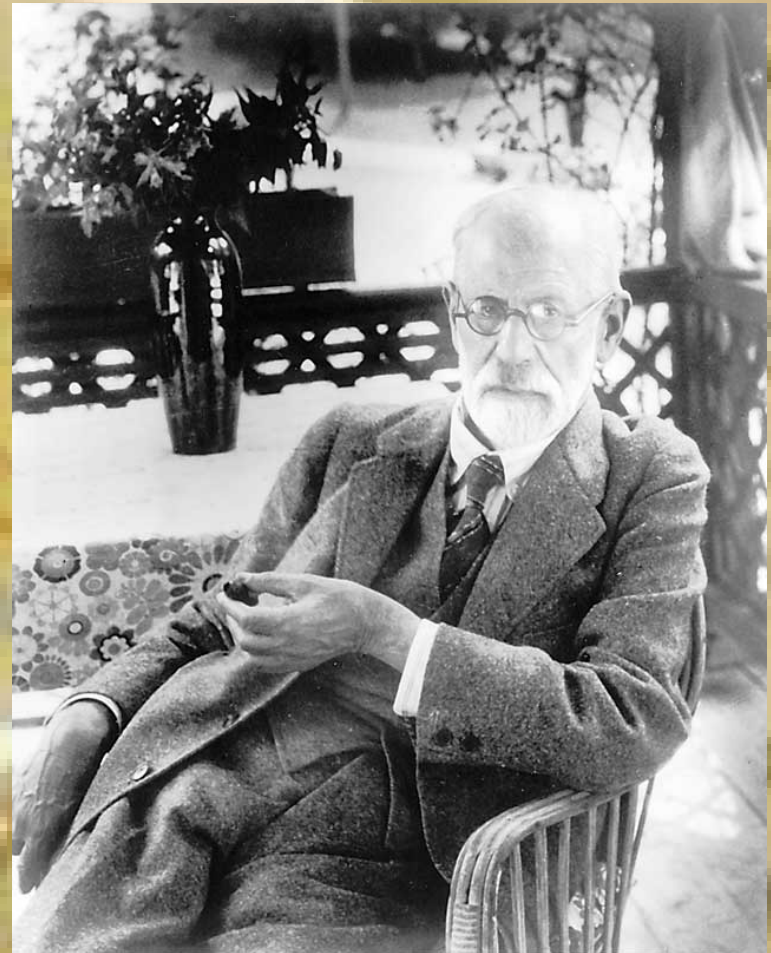
# Introduction

- **Sigmund Freud, medical doctor, psychologist and father of psychoanalysis, is recognized as one of the most influential and authoritative thinkers of the twentieth century**
- **Freud elaborated the theory that the mind is a complex energy-system**
- **Freud was born in Frieberg, Moravia in 1856, but when he was four years old his family moved to Vienna, where Freud was to live and work until the last year of his life, although in 1937 the Nazis had taken over Austria, and Freud, who was Jewish, was allowed to leave for England**
- **After a life of remarkable and creative productivity, he died of cancer while exiled in England on September 23 1939 shortly after the beginning of the second world war**



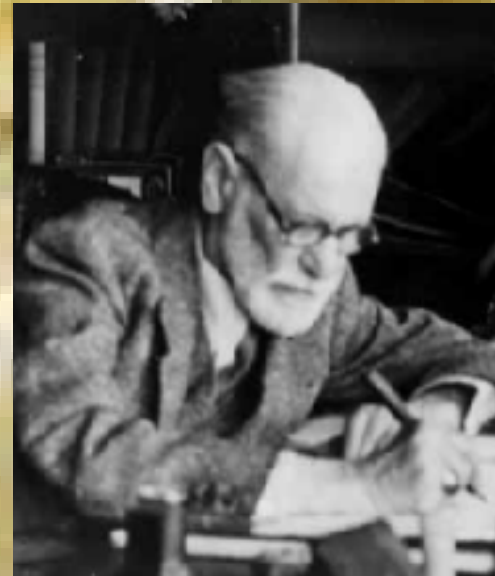
# Fields of Work

- Freud was considered the founder of psychology and came up with the theory of Psychoanalysis
- Psychoanalysis: the study of the inner most thoughts, feelings, fantasies, emotions and dreams
- Freud believed that the unconscious mind has the most powerful influence on human behaviour
- The most fundamental concept of psychoanalysis is the notion of the unconscious mind as a reserve for repressed memories of traumatic events which continuously influence conscious thought and behaviour



# Theories

- Freud claimed that all human beings are born with certain instincts, ex. with a natural tendency to satisfy their determined needs for food, shelter and warmth, the satisfaction of these needs is both practical and a source of pleasure which Freud refers to as "sexual desires"
- when the infant, sucking at its mother's breast discovers the pleasure inherent in this activity, the first glimmers of sexuality are awakened
- the child discovers an erogenous zone which may be reactivated later in life through thumb sucking or kissing, through this intimate interaction with the mother, upon whom the child is dependent, a sexual drive emerges
- Freud's Basic theories were that one's sexual desires are developed at birth and continued throughout their life-time
- believed that individuals progressed through five stages of personality



# Stages of Development

## Oral – Birth to 1 yr:

- interest in oral pleasure from sucking, eating, mouthing, and biting

## Anal – 2-3 yrs:

- satisfaction from expelling and withholding body waste
- coming to terms with societies controls relating to toilet training

## Phallic – 4-5 yrs:

- interest in genitals
- coming to terms with Oedipus complex
- Oedipus complex = leads to identification of same sex parent, the boy begins to have sexual desires for his mother, and sees his father as a rival for her affections

- **Penis Envy**= when girls first discovered they lacked a penis, the girl will blame her mother for the lack of a penis and cause hurt to her own self-esteem



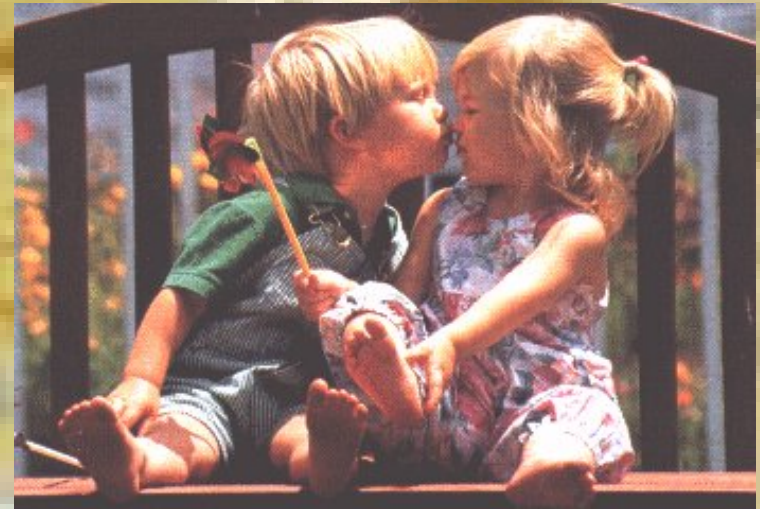
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## Latency – age 6 to adolescence:

- sexual concern largely unimportant
- No developmental events

## Genital – adolescence to childhood:

- Begin to develop genitals and are curious about it
- sexual interests and establishments of mature sexual relationships



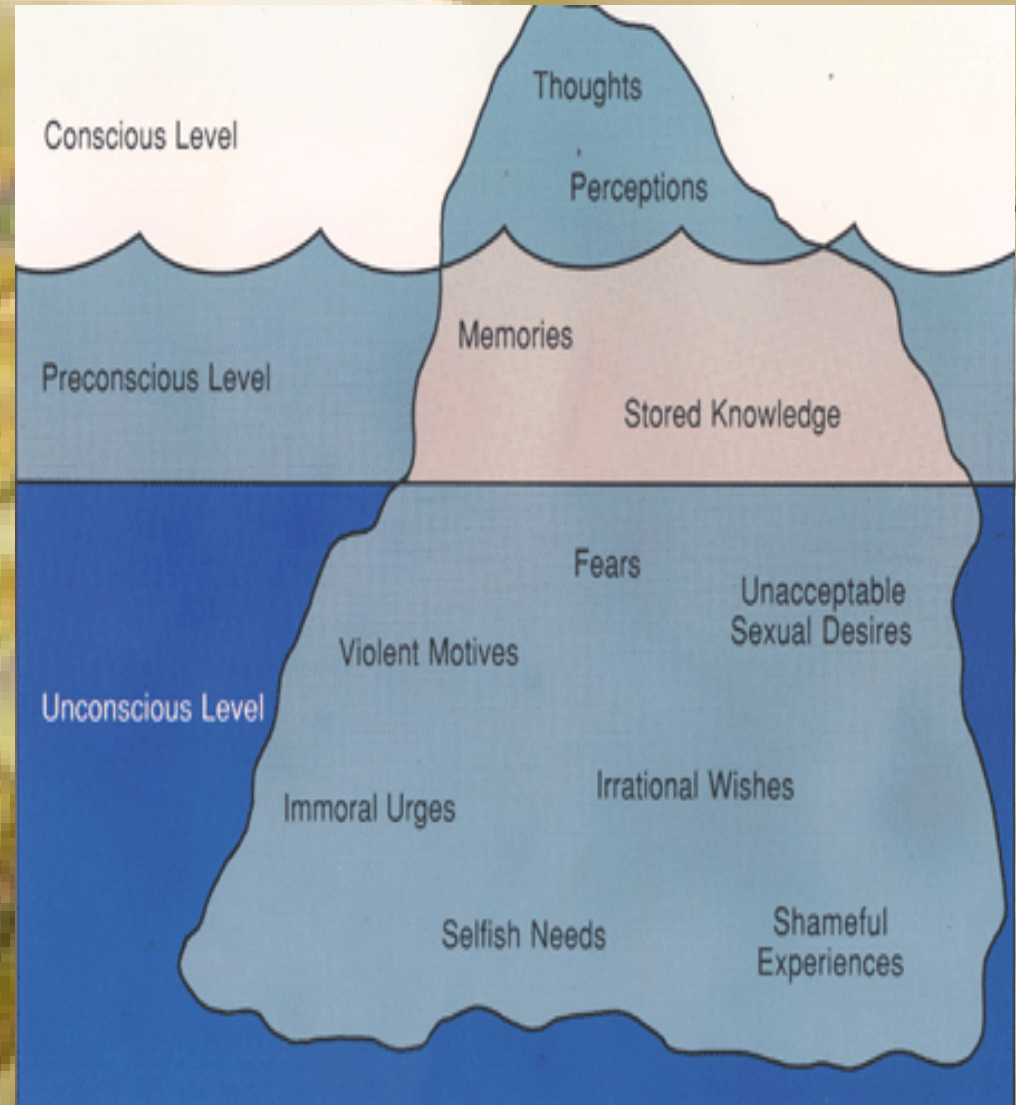
# Structure of Personality

- involves three parts: the id, the ego, and the super-ego
- Id: Contains the drives that people have, drives for pleasure. The id wants its wishes immediately and directly fulfilled and is completely unconscious.
- Ego: Tries to reconcile the wishes of the id, and the moral attitudes of the superego. The ego is in touch with reality, and may do reality testing, which is thinking about what the best course of action is to attain goals of the id and superego. The ego is the conscious mind.
- Superego: Contains all of the moral lessons the person has learned in their life mostly from their parents. Our conscience is in the superego. This is also where we have a notion of what our ideal person is.



# The Mind

- **conscious mind** = what you are aware of at any particular moment, your present perceptions, memories, thoughts, fantasies, feelings
- **preconscious**= anything that can easily be made conscious, the memories you are not at the moment thinking about but can readily bring to mind (available memory)
- **unconscious**= includes all the things that are not easily available to awareness, our instincts, and things that are put there because we can't bear to look at them, such as the memories and emotions associated with trauma





**THE END!**