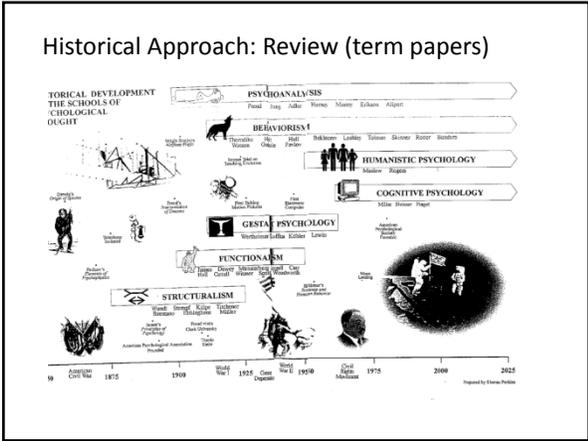


Historical Approach: Review (term papers)



Reviewing Gestalt

Whole-istic Approach

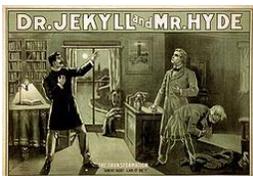
“Cognitive” Approach – mind actively shapes perception (more “top-down”)

Opposed Wundt, Structuralism, Behaviorism...
Not to mention.....

Psyc 405: History & Systems

Chap 13: Psychoanalysis, The Beginning
[Wow, that was a crazy dream I had last night]

Story - Robert Louis Stevenson, 1886



Who can tell what lurks inside?
Only the Psychoanalyst knows!

I. Antecedents to Psychoanalysis

- Grew out of medicine (psychiatry)
- Psychopathology → more humane treatments (Mesmer; Charcot; Hypnosis; Catharsis)
- Philosophical theories of unconscious (Monads: psychic atoms; Fechner; Brentano)
- Evolutionary theory (bio drives; unconscious; sex; adaptation)

II. Sigmund Freud: Psychoanalysis Founder

- M.D. in 1881, clinical neurology practice
- Breuer & Freud: "Studies on Hysteria" (1895)
Case studies, including Anna O. – hypnosis, transference, hysteria, catharsis, repression, free association, sex
- Childhood seductions revealed in free assoc.
- Dream Analysis Technique (1899 book)
- 1900-10, several books, Vienna group, rising fame
- "Psychopathology of Everyday Life" (1901) – Freudian slip
- Oedipus Complex – "3 Essays on Theory of Sexuality" (1905)

End of pt. 1
Evans & Koelsch Article

III. Psychoanalysis as Treatment Method

- Freud was an M.D., so he treated people
- Client repressed traumatic events – resistance
- Free Association and esp. Dream Analysis revealed repressed concepts – interpreted by psychoanalyst
- See table in book for dream symbols
- Raising repressed concepts to consciousness is key to treatment

IV. Psychoanalysis as a Personality Theory

- Freud is said to have **avored science** over practice
- Motivated by Instincts (Libido)
- Id – Ego – Superego
- Threats and Anxiety active defense mechanisms
- Development: Psychosexual stages
- Mechanistic, Deterministic, Biological, Evolution
- Relation b/n Psychoanalysis and Psychology
- Critics and contributions

End of pt. 2
Peter Gay article [Billing article; Hugo Munsterberg book]

Psyc 405: History & Systems

Chap 14: Psychoanalysis, After The Founding
[Psychoanalysis: Coming to America]

I. Phase 2: Neo-Freudians

Sometimes called Ego Psychology, these theorists adhered to some of Freud's ideas, but made some substantial changes as well. They tended to oppose Freud's dogmatic approach, and changed some objectionable components.

Some were individuals who broke away from Freud's Vienna group, others followed later.

II. Anna Freud

- Trained by her Father
- Expanded her Father's Psychoanalytic theory
- Focused on Children (a logical extension of Sigmund's work)
- Child Analysis – use of Play materials and stories

III. Melanie Klein

- Interpersonal relationships with objects (others)
- Early relationships key to personality development
- Child & caregiver (e.g., Mother)
- Child relationships generalize to adult relationships

IV. Carl Jung

- M.D. Switzerland, then worked w/ Eugen Bleuler
- Associated with Freud
- "Psychology of the Unconscious" (1912) led to break with Freud
- Analytical Psychology - focus on inner growth/development, future goals and aspirations, and the collective unconscious.
- Less Determinism and mechanism than Freud
- Psychological Types:
 - Introversion and Extroversion
 - Thinking, Feeling, Sensing, Intuiting

Jungian Analytic Psychology had more staying power than Freud's approach. However, it's mystical and religious elements prevented wide acceptance by research-based psychologists

V. Alfred Adler

- M.D. Vienna; joined Freud’s group (expelled 1912)
- “The Practice and Theory of Individual Psychology” (1923) – social factors, and social interest, play a large role in personality (maybe more than biological)
- Inferiority Complex
- Drive for perfection and creative power of self
- Birth Order (social factors/family dynamics)
- Adler’s more positive/active view of self influenced neo-psychoanalysis and counseling/psychotherapy. His approach is still active.
- Parts of theory have not been supported by research

VI. Karen Horney

- Trained in Psychoanalysis in Berlin
- Vocal opponent of Freud’s System – said Freud was too deterministic, too sexual, too biological, and sexist.
- Published “Feminine Psychology”
- “Our Inner Conflicts” (1945): Basic anxiety as foundation of neuroses. Coping methods could develop into personality (see list in book)
- Basic Anxiety can be solved, need not be permanent
- “Are You Considering Psychoanalysis?” (1946) – one of the first self-help books

[End of part 3]

VII. Humanism becomes part of personality

Humanism opposed mechanism (behaviorism, Freud) – literally, treat people as “human”
 Disliked the negativity within psychoanalysis
 Roots of today’s Positive Psychology

VIII. Abraham Maslow

- Drive for Self-Actualization (Hierarchy of needs)
- “Motivation and Personality” (1970) – see text
- A Positive, Humanist Approach
- Case study method not embraced by mainstream psychology

IX. Carl Rogers

Article by Rogers

- Huge impact in therapy
- Positive regard as the basis for healthy development
- "On Becoming a Person" (1961) outlined qualities of healthy people. A Counselor could help person achieve these qualities (see text and article)

Today, Humanistic Psychology is a "niche" – has had large impacts on non-clinical areas such as Community Psychology and Positive Psychology (and counseling, both in- and out-side Psychology)

[End of pt. 5]
[Hornstein article] [John Cloud – Time article]

Plan for Next week(s)

July 20th: Chapter 15; course wrap-up; Presentation & Exam info

July 27th: Paper Draft Due(6+ pages text & 10+ refs); In-Class section of Exam #2 (Closed Book – Matching/Multiple Choice) ; Psychology Department Assessment; Presentation example; and Peer Review of Paper Drafts.

August 3 and 10: Presentations – Posters on 3rd, Talks on 10th
(I will do my example presentation on July 27)

August 10th: Final Paper due (E-mail/D2L: word, rtf, or pdf).
