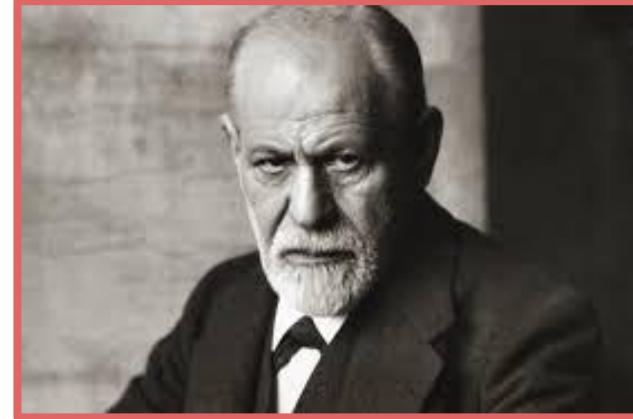


Freud's Psychoanalytic Theory

By: Tyler Chung, Noel Clarke & Brooks Ikeh

Who is Sigmund Freud

- Born May 6, 1856 in Austria
- Died September 23, 1939
- Was the founder of the psychoanalysis
- He entered medical school and trained to become a neurologist
- Earning a medical degree in 1881
- set up a private practice and began treating patient with psychological disorders

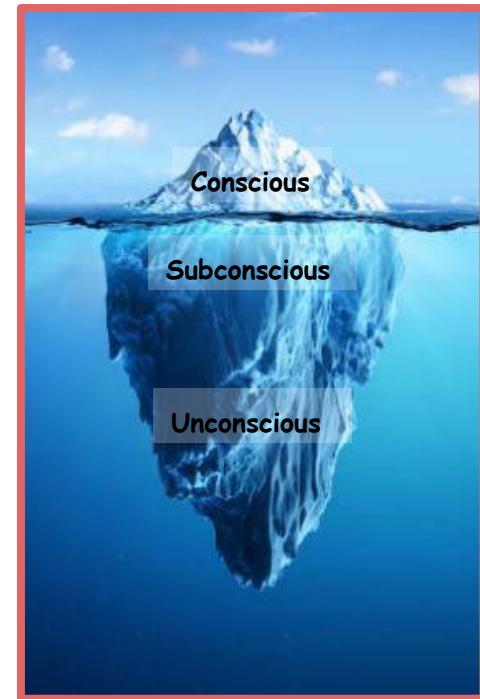


Freud's Psychoanalytic Theory

- Psychoanalysis uses psychoanalytic theory to treat mental issues
- Freud believes that there are reasons as to why people do things that they are unaware of
- He believes that they are being influenced by memories and feelings that were locked away in the unconscious
- By making the person's thoughts conscious it helps give insights to those emotions helping them cope and heal from there issue

Conscious, Subconscious & Unconscious

- Sigmund Freud believes that our behaviors and personality is built upon on psychologically
- He believes that there are three levels of awareness
- The conscious, preconscious and subconscious



Conscious

- The conscious lies on the surface level of our minds
- Only 10% of our brain is conscious
- The conscious are feelings, thoughts and memories that we are currently aware of
- Our conscious allows us express ourselves to others and share our emotions, thoughts and memories

Subconscious

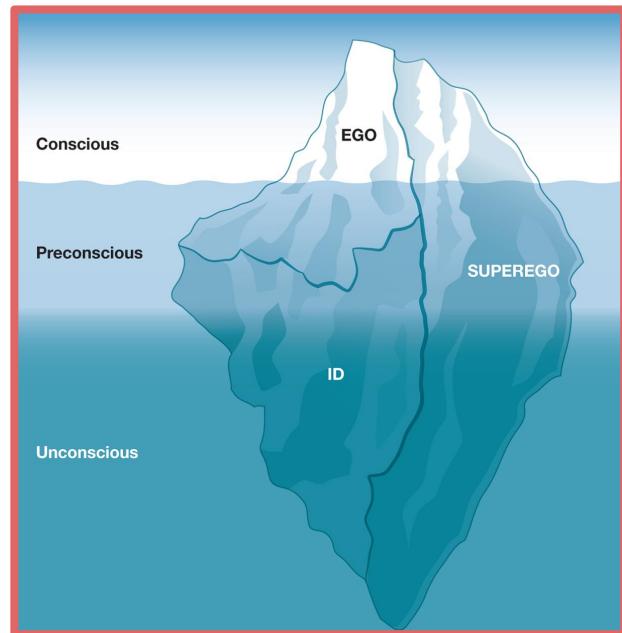
- The Subconscious is put between the conscious and the unconscious
- Only 50-60% of our mind operates in the subconscious
- Feeling, thoughts and memories are stored away in our minds
- But can be easily taken out back into the conscious making us aware of that specific emotion or memory

Unconscious

- The unconscious are memories and emotions hidden away from our conscious
- Around 30-40% of our mind is unconscious
- Most of our unconscious consists of unpleasant emotions or memories and are put away to prevent any more harm to the person
- Although hidden it still impacts us
- These feelings and memories have influence to some of our habits, thoughts, desires and responses

Id, Ego & Superego

- Sigmund Freud believes that the human psyche can be split into 3 different parts
- The id, ego and superego
- These work with and against one another which affect our behaviour
- They develop throughout our lives but at different times



Id

- Id is the primitive and instinctive part of our personality
- This part is given at birth
- The Id always wants to fill our desires and urges
- It is not regulated by the wrongs or rights in society
- The Id functions unconsciously which we are unaware of



Id:

Instincts

Ego

- The ego ties in with the id and the real world
- The ego is what decides our response to any given situation
- The ego understands the proper way to behave in society
- But also the consequences that come with following the id
- Ego tries to satisfy the id through the best method possible
- If the ego fails it triggers the unconscious defense mechanism to cope with the situation



Ego:
Reality

Superego

- The superego is our morals learned from other people we meet
- This develops around ages 3-5
- Superego allows us to understand what is right and wrong which help sets rules and regulations in our psyche
- There are 2 systems in our superego
- The conscience and ideal self
- The conscience punishes the ego while the ideal self is the overall look of how you must be in society



Superego:
Morality

Conclusion

- Sigmund Freud believed that there are three different parts of one's awareness being the conscious, subconscious and unconscious.
- These different parts hold one's feelings, emotions, thoughts and memories.
- Freud also believed that the human psyche was split into three parts located alongside the 3 different awareness which are the id, ego and superego.
- Through these 3 parts they decide our actions and how we respond in society.
- All of these exists with one another which is what makes up our personality and how we behave which is who we are as a person essentially.

Citations

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Psychoanalysis." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 22 Mar. 2018, www.britannica.com/science/psychoanalysis.

Jay, Martin Evan. "Sigmund Freud." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 19 Sept. 2018, www.britannica.com/biography/Sigmund-Freud

Boundless. "Boundless Psychology." *Lumen*, Lumen Learning, courses.lumenlearning.com/boundless-psychology/chapter/psychodynamic-perspectives-on-personality/.

McLeod, Saul. "Saul McLeod." *Simply Psychology*, Simply Psychology, 1 Jan. 1970, www.simplypsychology.org/psychoanalysis.html.

Cherry, Kendra, and Steven Gans. "What Are Freud's 3 Levels of Mind?" *Verywell Mind*, Verywellmind, www.verywellmind.com/the-conscious-and-unconscious-mind-2795946.

YourDictionary. "Examples of Psychoanalytic Theory." *YourDictionary*, 26 July 2016, examples.yourdictionary.com/examples-of-psychanalytic-theory.html.

Mcleod, Saul. "Id, Ego and Superego." *Simply Psychology*, Simply Psychology, 5 Feb. 2017, www.simplypsychology.org/psyche.html.

"Psychoanalysis: What Is Freud's Psychoanalytic Theory/Perspective?" *Positive Psychology Program - Your One-Stop PP Resource!*, 27 Aug. 2018, positivepsychologyprogram.com/psychoanalysis/.