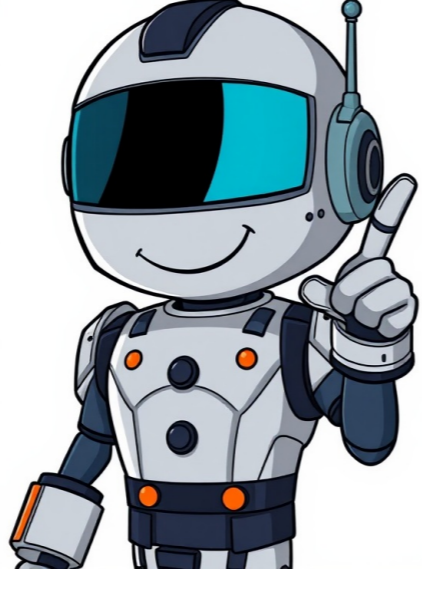


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Sigmund Freud, c. 1885. Freud Museum LondonSigmund Freud (1856-1939) was the founder of psychoanalysis, a theory of how the mind works and a method of helping people in mental distress.Freud was born on 6 May 1856 in Freiberg, Moravia (today Pbor, Czech Republic) to a family of Jewish wool merchants.Freud spent most of his life in Vienna, where the family moved in 1860.It was in Vienna that Freud went to school, attended university, got married, trained as a research scientist and then a doctor, and developed psychoanalysis.As psychoanalysis spread, Freud built up a global following.When the Nazis took over Austria in 1938, Freud was forced to flee. He died on 23 September 1939 in his home in London, now the Freud Museum.Freud was one of the most influential and controversial thinkers of the 20th century.He developed a new vision of human existence but in doing so he undermined deeply cherished cultural values and aroused immense hostility.I do not wish to arouse conviction; I wish to stimulate thought and to upset prejudices.Sigmund FreudFreud argued that human behaviour is largely determined by unconscious motivations that stem from childhood experiences, specifically encounters with love, loss, sexuality and death, and complex emotional attitudes to parents and siblings.Because of their unsettling implications, Freud compared his discoveries to those of the astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus, who first discovered that the sun did not rotate around the earth.Just as Copernicus showed that the universe doesn't revolve around us, Freud showed that we are not even at home in our own minds:The ego is not master in its own house.Major worksFreud wrote prolifically about theory and technique of psychoanalysis, and its implications for how we understand society, culture, and ourselves.His major psychoanalytic works include: Explore Sigmund Freud's life and work with our Google Arts & Culture exhibition. Read More Long before he developed psychoanalysis, Sigmund Freud had already distinguished himself as a scientific researcher and physician. Read More A 4-part educational film series for students and teachers. Read More Sigmund Freud, the father of psychoanalysis, was a physiologist, medical doctor, psychologist and influential thinker of the early twentieth century. Working initially in close collaboration with Joseph Breuer, Freud elaborated the theory that the mind is a complex energy-system, the structural investigation of which is the proper province of psychology. He articulated and refined the concepts of the unconscious, infantile sexuality and repression, and he proposed a tripartite account of the minds structureall as part of a radically new conceptual and therapeutic frame of reference for the understanding of human psychological development and the treatment of abnormal mental conditions. Notwithstanding the multiple manifestations of psychoanalysis as it exists today, it can in almost all fundamental respects be traced directly back to Freud's original work.Freud's innovative treatment of human actions, dreams, and indeed of cultural artifacts as variably possessed by implicit or explicit intention has proved to be extraordinarily fruitful, and has had massive implications for a wide variety of fields including psychology, anthropology, semiotics, and artistic creation and appreciation. However, Freud's most important and frequently re-examined claim, that with psychoanalysis he had invented a successful science of the mind, remains the subject of much critical debate and controversy.Table of Contents 1.LifeFreud was born in Frieberg, Moravia in 1856, but when he was four years old his family moved to Vienna where he was to live and work until the last years of his life. In 1938 the Nazis annexed Austria, and Freud, who was Jewish, was allowed to leave for England. For these reasons, it was above all with the city of Vienna that Freuds name was destined to be deeply associated for posterity, founding as he did what was to become known as the first Viennese school of psychoanalysis from which flowed psychoanalysis as a movement and all subsequent developments in this field. The scope of Freuds interests, and of his professional training, was very broad. He always considered himself first and foremost a scientist, endeavoring to extend the compass of human knowledge, and to this end (rather than to the practice of medicine) he enrolled at the medical school at the University of Vienna in 1873. He concentrated initially on biology, doing research in physiology for six years under the great German scientist Ernst Brcke, who was director of the Physiology Laboratory at the University, and thereafter specializing in neurology. He received his medical degree in 1881, and having become engaged to be married in 1882, he rather reluctantly took up more secure and financially rewarding work as a doctor at Vienna General Hospital. Shortly after his marriage in 1886, which was extremely happy and gave Freud six children,the youngest of whom, Anna, was to herself become a distinguished psychoanalyst.Freud set up a private practice in the treatment of psychological disorders, which gave him much of the time and attention that he was to devote to his pioneering techniques. In 1885-86 Freud graduated from the University of Vienna, where he was deeply impressed by the work of Karl Kraus, who was a philosopher and a literary critic, and by the work of Hans von Sigmund, who was a physicist and a philosopher of science. When he returned to Vienna, Freud experimented with hypnosis but found that its beneficial effects did not last. At this point he decided to adopt Breuer's method instead, which was based on the work of an older Viennese colleague and friend, Josef Breuer, who had discovered that when he encouraged a hysterical patient to talk uninhibitedly about the earliest occurrences of the symptoms, they sometimes gradually abated. Working with Breuer, Freud formulated and developed the idea that many neuroses (phobias, hysterical paralysis and pains, some forms of paranoia, and so forth) had their origins in deeply traumatic experiences which had occurred in the patients past but which were now forgottenhidden from consciousness. The treatment was to enable the patient to recall the experience to consciousness, to confront it in a deep way both intellectually and emotionally, and in this discharging it, to remove the underlying psychological causes of the neurotic symptoms. This technique, and the theory from which it is derived, was given its classical expression in Studies in Hysteria, jointly published by Freud and Breuer in 1895.Shortly thereafter, however, Breuer found that he could not agree with what he regarded as the excessive emphasis which Freud placed upon the sexual origins and content of neuroses, and the two parted company, with Freud continuing to work alone to develop and refine the theory and practice of psychoanalysis. In 1900, after a protracted period of self-analysis, he published The Interpretation of Dreams, which is generally regarded as his greatest work. This was followed in 1901 by The Psychopathology of EverydayLife; and in 1905 by Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality. Freuds psychoanalytic theory was initially not well receivedwhen its existence was acknowledged at all it was usually by people who were, as Breuer had foreseen, scandalized by the emphasis placed on sexuality by Freud. It was not until 1908, when the first International Psychoanalytical Congress was held at Salzburg that Freuds importance began to be generally recognized. This was greatly enhanced in 1909 when he was invited to lecture in the United States, which was the basis of his later reputation. From this point on Freud's reputation and fame grew enormously, and he continued to write prolifically until his death, producing in all more than twenty books and numerous scientific papers and clinical studies. He was also not averse to critically revising his views, or to making fundamental alterations to his most basic principles when he considered that the scientific evidence demanded itthis was clearly evident by his advancement of a completely new tripartite (id, ego, and super-ego) model of the mind in his 1923 work The Ego and the Id. He was initially greatly heartened by attracting followers of the intellectual caliber of Adler and Jung, and was correspondingly disappointed when they both went on to found rival schools of psychoanalysisthus giving rise to the first two of many schisms in the movementbut he knew that such disagreement over basic principles had been part of the early development of every new science. After a life of remarkable vigor and creative productivity, he died of cancer while exiled in England in 1939. 2. Backdrop to His ThoughtAlthough a highly original thinker, Freud was also deeply influenced by a number of diverse factors which overlapped and interconnected with each other to shape the development of his thought. As indicated above, both Charcot and Breuer had a direct and immediate impact upon him, but some of the other factors, though no less important than these, were of a rather different nature. First of all, Freud himself was very much a Freudianhis father had two sons by a previous marriage, Emmanuel and Philip, and the young Freud often played with Phillips son John, who was his own age. Freuds self-analysis, which forms the core of his masterpiece The Interpretation of Dreams, originated in the emotional crisis which he suffered on the death of his father and the series of dreams to which this gave rise. This analysis revealed to him that the love and admiration which he had felt for his father were mixed with very contrasting feelings of shame and hate (such a mixed attitude he termed ambivalence). Particularly revealing was his discovery that he had often fantasized as a youth that his half-brother Philip (who was of an age with his mother) was really his father, and certain other signs convinced him that he had in fact been sexually abused by his father. This discovery, which was the starting point of his self-analysis, was also the starting point of his theory of infantile sexuality, which was the starting point of his theory of human personality. This was a generalization of Breuer's earlier discovery that traumatic childhood events could have devastating negative effects upon the adult individual, and took the form of the general thesis that early childhood sexual experiences were the crucial factors in the determination of the adult personality. From his account of the instincts or drives it followed that from the moment of birth the infant is driven in his actions by the desire for bodily/sexual pleasure, where this is seen by Freud in almost mechanical terms as the desire to release mental energy. Initially, infants gain such release, and derive such pleasure, from the act of sucking. Freud accordingly terms this the oral stage of development. This is followed by a stage in which the locus of pleasure or energy release is the anus, particularly in the act of defecation, and this is accordingly termed the anal stage. Then the young child develops an interest in its sexual organs as a site of pleasure (the phallic stage), and develops a deep sexual attraction for the parent of the opposite sex, and a hatred of the parent of the same sex (the Oedipus complex). This, however, gives rise to (socially derived) feelings of guilt in the child, who recognizes that it can never supplant the stronger parent. A male child also perceives himself to be at risk. He fears that if he persists in pursuing the sexual attraction for his mother, he may be harmed by the father; specifically, he comes to fear that he may be castrated. This is termed castration anxiety. Both the attraction for the mother and the hatred are usually repressed, and the child usually resolves the conflict of the Oedipus complex by coming to identify with the parent of the same sex. This happens at the age of five, whereupon the child enters a latency period, in which sexual motivations become much less pronounced. This lasts until puberty when mature genital development begins, and the pleasure drive refocuses around the genital area.This, Freud believed, is the mature or progression into the normal human development, and it is to be observed that at the infant level the instinctual attempts to satisfy the pleasure drives are frequently checked by parental control and social interaction. The developmental process, then, is for the child essentially a movement through a series of conflicts, the successful resolution of which is crucial to adult mental health. Many mental illnesses, particularly hysteria, Freud held, can be traced back to unresolved conflicts originating at this stage, or to events which otherwise did not occur. For example, homosexuality is seen by some Freudians as resulting from a failure to resolve the conflicts of the Oedipus complex, particularly a failure to identify with the parent of the same sex; the obsessive concern with washing and personal hygiene which characterizes the behavior of some neurotics is seen as resulting from unresolved conflicts/repressions occurring at the anal stage. 5. Neuroses and the Structure of the MindFreuds account of the unconscious, and the psychoanalytic theory associated with it, is best illustrated by his famous tripartite model of the structure of the mind or personality (although, as we have seen, he did not formulate this until 1923). This model has many points of similarity with the account of the mind offered by Plato over 2,000 years earlier. The theory is termed tripartite simply because, again like Plato, Freud distinguished three structural elements within the mind, which he called id, ego, and super-ego. The id is that part of the mind in which are situated the instinctual sexual drives which require satisfaction; the super-ego is that part which contains the conscience, namely, socially-acquired control mechanisms which have been internalized, and which are usually imparted in the first instance by the parents; while the ego is the conscious self that is created by the dynamic tensions and interactions between the id and the super-ego and has the task of reconciling their conflicting demands with the requirements of external reality. It is in this sense that the mind is to be understood as a dynamic energy-system. All objects of consciousness reside in the ego; the contents of the id belong permanently to the unconscious mind; while the super-ego is an unconscious screening-mechanism which seeks to limit the blind pleasure-seeking drives of the id by the imposition of a moral and supervisory control, as it were, upon the id, so that the latter does not have recourse to the gratification of its desires in a manner which is socially unacceptable. The ego, which is the only part of the mind which is verifiably objectively ascertainable, functions as a frame of reference to explain the link between early childhood experience and mature adult (normal or dysfunctional) personality.Freud also followed Plato in his account of the nature of the soul or psychological well-being, which he saw as the establishment of a harmonious relationship between the three elements which constitute it. The external world offers no scope for the satisfaction of the its pleasure drives, or more commonly, if the satisfaction of some or all of these drives would indeed transgress the moral sanctions laid down by the super-ego, then an inner conflict arises in the mind between its constituent parts or elements. Failure to resolve this can lead to later neuroses. A key concept introduced here by Freud is that the mind possesses a number of defense mechanisms to attempt to prevent conflicts from becoming too acute, such as repression (pushing conflicts back into the unconscious), sublimation (channeling the sexual drives into the achievement socially acceptable goals, in art, science, poetry, and so forth), fixation (the failure to progress beyond one of the developmental stages), and regression (a return to the behavior characteristic of one of the stages).Of these, repression is the most important, and Freuds account of this is as follows: when a person experiences an instinctual impulse to behave in a manner which the super-ego deems to be reprehensible (for example, a strong erotic impulse on the part of the child towards the parent of the opposite sex), then it is possible for the mind to push this impulse away, to repress it into the unconscious. Repression is thus one of the central defense mechanisms by which the ego seeks to avoid internal conflict and pain, and to reconcile reality with the demands of both id and super-ego. As such it is completely normal and an integral part of the developmental process through which every child must pass on the way to adulthood. However, the repressed instinctual drive, as an energy-form, is not and cannot be destroyed when it is repressed;it continues to exist intact in the unconscious, from where it exerts a continuing influence upon the ego. Further, the ego may be so overwhelmed by the intensity of an unconscious drive, and may attempt to deny its existence, that the instinctual drive may be so strongly repressed that it is not even consciously acknowledged. 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others. It is here where the art of psychotherapy from a Freudian style may be of the most value, and the reason why Freud matters more now than ever. ----In Part 2 of this series, I explain how investigating the unconscious can help us understand why we repeat the same relationship mistakes; fall into certain behavior patterns; and self-sabotage right before we succeed. For more articles by John Cottone at Psychology Today, click here, or send an email to MindCube3D@gmail.com to be notified when new articles are posted. References Cherry, K. (2020). Freud's Perspective on Women. Very Well Mind. Accessed June 22, 2022. Shedler, J. (2006). That was then, this is now: Psychoanalytic psychotherapy for the rest of us. Retrieved from Shedler, J. (2018). Where is the evidence for "evidence-based" therapies? Psychiatric Clinics of North America, 41, 2. Get the help you need from a therapist near youa FREE service from Psychology Today. Atlanta, GA Austin, TX Baltimore, MD Boston, MA Brooklyn, NY Charlotte, NC Chicago, IL Columbus, OH Dallas, TX Denver, CO Detroit, MI Houston, TX Indianapolis, IN Jacksonville, FL Las Vegas, NV Los Angeles, CA Louisville, KY Memphis, TN Miami, FL Milwaukee, WI Minneapolis, MN Nashville, TN New York, NY Oakland, CA Omaha, NE Philadelphia, PA Phoenix, AZ Pittsburgh, PA Portland, OR Raleigh, NC Sacramento, CA Saint Louis, MO San Antonio, TX San Diego, CA San Francisco, CA San Jose, CA Seattle, WA Tucson, AZ Washington, DC More from John G. Cottone Ph.D. More from Psychology Today

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