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Human Behavior in the Social Environment I

Unit 4 Psychological Theories of Human Behavior

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*All a person's ways seem pure to them,
but motives are weighed by the Lord. -Proverbs 16:2*

In another version it says that God weighs the spirits. In other words, what that person matters. Of good or bad things. That which he/she carries can be translated by what a person thinks and acts according to it. Another verse says that, as are our thoughts, so are we. IN this case, is our will to glorify Jesus? Or not?. The Bible talks about simple people, those that are not walking in God's wisdom, those people think and act according to their version to do things or how the customs and culture do things. This type of person defines their way of life, from the legs of the world, and not by the creator of the whole world. If our motivations are subject to the word of God, in them God will glorify himself, otherwise we will find death because where there is any problem, there is a solution too.

Respond to the questions below based on your review of the course text Chapter 7

Psychodynamic Theory.

1- Identify each of Freud's five stages of psychosexual development and discuss the conflict that arises at each stage, the approximate age bands, and the components of personality that arise from the resolution of each conflict.

1, *Oral Stage*, (from birth through 12 to 18 month) the infant explores the world through the mouth. Here in this stage, the child experiences a satisfying hunger. And based on this, if the child experiences too much or too little of this satisfaction, in their personality development, it will show it.

2, *The anal stage*, (roughly ages 2 to 3) corresponds with toilet training, a time when the child learns that the rectum is an important mean of self-expression. Here the child experiences pleasure in their expulsion “letting go” of urine and feces. The other sphere is to “hold on” where kids retain the feces and urine. This will help kids to learn to let go of some inner feelings. On the other hand, those people that are overly possessive may be characterized as anal aggressive.

3, *The phallic (or Oedipal) stage* (roughly ages 3 to 5) moves the erotogenic zone to the genitals; the penis for boys and the clitoris and vulva for girls. In this stage, kids learn that through masturbation they can get erotic pleasure. In both genders there are differences, on boys they return to their first love object, their mother, to whoever gave them their first pleasure in the oral stage. On girls, they get attached to both parents, with mother as the primary sex object. Later they notice that they do not have penis, they begin to feel inferior and develop penis envy. As they discover that their mother is passing or shares the same deficiency, they begin to develop resentment toward her.

4, In the *latency stage*, (roughly ages 5 to 6 through puberty) the erotic drives are still located in the genitals but are fully repressed. Here the gender sees the same identification with the same parent and parental values have been incorporated.

5, The *genital stage begins* at puberty and lasts through adulthood. Here is based on the maturity of the genital. Where their sexual desire increases to the opposite sex. Here it requires parents to

play the major satisfaction for their instinctual urges by taking care with a great care and understanding. On the other hand, the opposite can be, if this need is not met, will gain satisfaction symbolically as an adult. Here body image is also important, as is the ego development and the awareness of the body too, where self-love may occur.

2 - Describe the id, ego, and superego and discuss the processes that give rise to their development.

*In the Id from the Freud psychoanalytic theory, is the part of the mind that is a sexual and aggressive instant that drives them to hidden thoughts. The superego, is based on the moral conscience, the right and wrong, and the last one is the ego, it illustrates the realistic part of the (id) the sexual and aggressive instant that drives them to hidden thoughts and the superego (to the conscience, the right or wrong). By the traumatic life's events and experience. Like depression, it can be attributed to a person that loses a loved one. The issue with this approach is that it may increase the number of pathological labels (in mental problems), also this approach focuses on describing the presence of signs and symptoms. And on the other stage, *genital stage begins* at puberty and lasts through adulthood. Here is based on the maturity of the genital. Where their sexual desire increase to the opposite sex. Here it requires parents to play the major satisfaction for their instinctual urges by taking care with a great care and understanding. On the other hand, the opposite can be, if this need is not met, will gain satisfaction symbolically as an adult. Here body image is also important, as is the ego development and the awareness of the body too, where self-love may occur. Based on what I see in the case too, maybe he did not receive the exact care in this area and in the stage correctly, and here is having a lot of imbalance in his emotions, thoughts, way of seeing himself, as in his identity.

3 - Compare and contrast the main ideas in ego psychology and Freudian psychoanalytic theory.

Respond to the questions below based on your review of the James Moore case study found below and also in the course resources section on E360 in a folder titled “case studies.”

Additionally, review of all the resources provided in this lesson will also be helpful to support your response.

4 - What psychological strengths appear to be present for James? He has clear values and virtues, a guarded person, fear of God, a person who shows his good heart.

5 - What psychological risk factors appear to be present James? The three unconscious parts that our mind is formed; Id, ego, and the superego, the three qualities that make up our consciousness that are made up of our thoughts, feelings and personality. They fight continuously, they want to maintain their balance, this gives themselves anxiety. The Id, seek pleasure to avoid pain. With the parents, the superego, a moral copy is formed; there are new emotions. Where you can see sadness for having made some mistakes in something. Then comes the ego, this is based on real principles. This helps to connect the superego with the ego.

Based on ego psychology, he wants to kill himself and have kill's thoughts, he is depressed, and he is passing the transition of being abandoned and betrayed. Also, he copes with his identity as a man. Maybe when he was little his mother or parents did not take care of him carefully. Like in the *oral stage*, And based on this, if the child experiences too much or too little of this satisfaction, in their personality development, it will show it. Example, if the person is under

negative emotions; in this part James underpowered, id, he is not accepting help for his needs from him. Another one can be Dominant superego, where James feels guilty because he wants to kill himself and in the Bible said, if you do it you will go to hell. And also, this is more the reason he has drinking problems to try to decrease his anxiety.

6 - What recommendations might a social worker make to reduce psychological risk factors and to build upon psychological strengths? That he is a person with great potential and talents. If he could be in a movie, he can do more on his own. He saw vanishing, rejection, a lot of disorder in his emotions, thoughts and behaviors. Let's get to know more about his childhood, the environment in which he grew up, and as a citizen of the United States, let's take a look at the aids that are available to him by law. Many times the same bad way of living does not help to improve the patient's condition.