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SWK 514
Reflection #3:

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.**

Stage 1: Oral (Erogenous Zone: Mouth)

During the oral stage the major conflict is weaning, the age band is 0-1 and some personality that arise from this conflict is jealousy, sarcasm, verbally aggressive and dependency.

Stage 2: Anal (Erogenous Zone: Anus)

During the anal stage the major conflict is toilet training, the age band is 1-3 and some personality that arise from this conflict is disorganization, carelessness, and defiance.

Stage 3: Phallic (Erogenous Zone: Genitals)

During the phallic stage the major conflict is a desire for the opposite sex parent and jealousy/ hatred towards the same sex parent. The age band is 3-6 and some personality that arise from this conflict is jealousy, vainness, attention seeking and overly ambition.

Stage 4: Latency (Erogenous Zone: None)

During the latency stage the major conflict is a period of relative stability. The age band is 6-12 and some personality that arise from this conflict is a lack of sexual fulfillment.

Stage 5: Genital (Erogenous Zone: Genitals)

During the genital stage the major conflict is sexual interests. The age band is 12+ and some personality that arise from this conflict is impotence and unsatisfying relationships.

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

Id: (basic drives and instincts)

a theoretical structure corresponding to the unconscious that is comprised of basic drives and instinctual energies. The id corresponds to the unconscious and is present at birth. The id comprises basic drives and instinctual energies, the most basic of which is sexual.

Ego: (self vs other)

The ego includes both the conscious and preconscious and develops out of the id from experiences that help the child distinguish “self” from “other.” The ego develops out of the Id; Although the ego is largely conscious and preconscious, it is, in part, unconscious as well. The ego may at times “dip into the id and make judgments as to what aspects of the id should be admitted into ego territory” (Corsini & Marsella, 1983, p. 32).

Superego: (Judgement, ethics, moral standards)

The superego is the last to develop and is a “special part of the ego that observes and sits in judgment above the rest” (Ewen, 1988, p. 38) The superego develops out of the ego. Although the superego is largely conscious and preconscious, it is, in part, unconscious as well. The superego may at times “dip into the id and make judgments as to what aspects of the id should be admitted into ego territory” (Corsini & Marsella, 1983, p. 32).

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

Freudian's psychoanalytic theory was an outgrowth of Freud's clinical experience as a neuropathologist treating patients whose disorders had no physical causes. Freud rejected philosophical beliefs that people were good or bad, moral or immoral; rather he believed infants to be amoral and inherent "goodness" or "badness" which couldn't explain human nature. His theory was that all human behavior is motivated by two primary biological drives or instincts that present at birth, sex and aggression. Due to the restrictions implemented by society, a conflict is created between our biological needs and social environment. (Freud,1930) A focus in ego psychology is the process of adaptation. Life itself is an adaptation to the genetic, geographical, cultural, spiritual and social environment; a continued adaptation requires a series of choices made by the ego. Freud believed that the ego grew out of id, Hartmann proposed that both the ego and id were present at birth in an "undifferentiated matrix" and each contained its own energy source developing indecently from one another. (Contemporary Human Behavior EBook, page 197)