

Bryant-Taneda

AP Psychology 12

Ch. 14 Personality



PERSONALITY

Humanistic Perspective: Maslow & Rogers

Humanistic theory Focuses on
The Acceptance of *Self*

Humanistic Theory & personality

- There are *Individualistic (self)* and *collectivistic (or group)* cultures

Can you predict what the *Parenting style and issues* might be in individualistic and collectivistic cultures?



Trait Theory & Personality

People: Dispositions and their Behaviour

How do our *characteristics* affect our *behaviour*?

Traits: (for example) Conscientious & Extraversion types

What predictions & assumptions can be made?

...

A person will work harder if they're conscientious

A person will have more friends if they are an extravert



Trait Theory: 1. Myers-Briggs & Carl Jung

Use the Personality Test to match careers & characteristics

2. Eysencks Identify people in *dimensions*, for example, Reserved versus Gregarious;

Are these *basic person dimensions* genetically influenced dimensions? ...

3. **Big 5** – Identify that people have tendencies These increase/decrease with age, for example a person's conscientiousness and neuroticism may increase and decrease respectively

Social – Cognitive Theory of Personality

A Person's

Locus of Control is key

Do you have an Internal (you are in control) or External (there is an outside force in control)

Locus of Control?

Your past experience shapes you.

How does this affect your personality?



How would the **Social Cognitive** perspective view the Grinch?

A cognitive view might perceive the Grinch as having developed extreme *distrust* when he was left alone while very young; this explains why in his later years, he is reluctant to return to Whoville.



Psychoanalytic Theory

A Slip of the Tongue
demonstrates a Repression
or Fixation! **OR**

According to Freud, a
person is deprived or
overindulged or they have
lingering unresolved
energy at a Psychosexual
“stage”



People will say things
that they insist was an
accident or that they
did not mean to say
them! Freud would
disagree and say they
are demonstrating
fixation.

Freud's Psychosexual Stages of Development

A fixation of
libido

Certain areas become a
source of frustration

PSYCHOSEXUAL STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT

Sigmund Freud proposed that psychological development in childhood takes place in a series of fixed stages. These are called psychosexual stages because each stage represents the fixation of libido (roughly translated as sexual drives or instincts) on a different area of the body. As a person grows physically certain areas of their body become important as sources of potential frustration (erogenous zones), pleasure or both.



ORAL STAGE

The first stage of development where libido is centered in a baby's mouth. It gets much satisfaction from putting all sorts of things in its mouth to satisfy libido, and thus its demands. At this stage in life are oral, or mouth orientated, such as sucking, biting, and breast-feeding.



ANAL STAGE

The libido now becomes focused on the anus and the child derives great pleasure from defecating. The child is now fully aware that they are a person in their own right and that their wishes can bring them into conflict with the demands of the outside world.



PHALLIC STAGE

Sensitivity now becomes concentrated in the genitals. The child becomes aware of anatomical sex differences. This is also the stage in which the process of identification which involves the child adopting the characteristics of the same sex parent is seen.



LATENCY STAGE

No further psychosexual development takes place during this stage. Freud thought that most sexual impulses are repressed during the latent stage and sexual energy can be sublimated towards school work, hobbies and friendships.



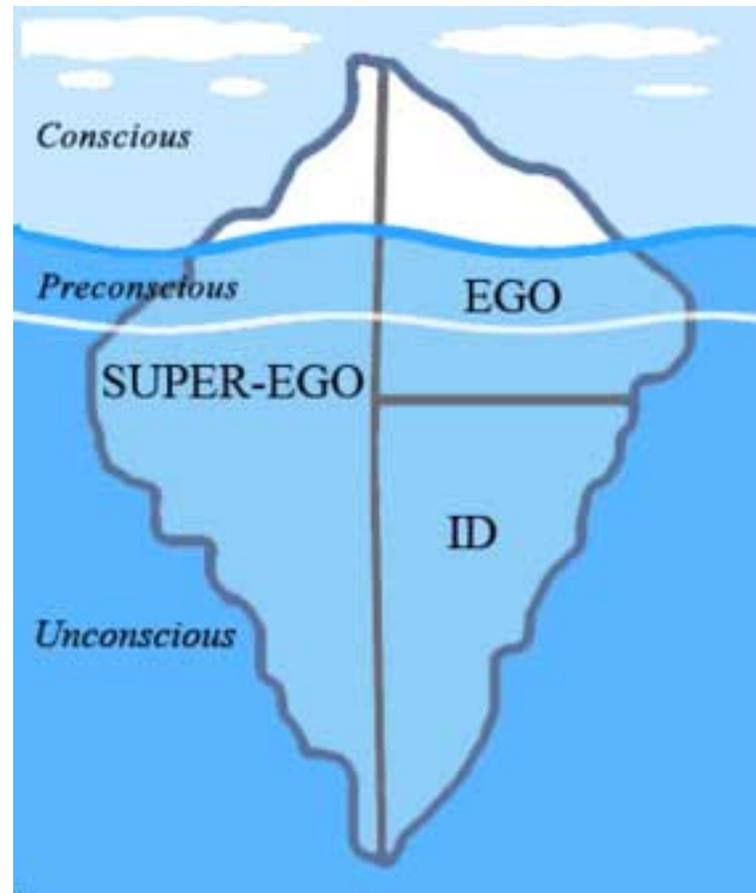
GENITAL STAGE

The last stage of Freud's psychosexual theory of personality development and begins in puberty. It is a time of adolescent sexual experimentation, the successful resolution of which is settling down in a loving one-to-one relationship with another in our 20's or so. Sexual instinct is directed to heterosexual pleasure, rather than self pleasure during the phallic stage.

Neo-Freudians

They Disagree with: Freud's ideas of
Sexual instincts & urges

They Agree with:
Freud's ideas of the
Unconscious,
Defense mechanisms,
& Freud's
Personality structure →



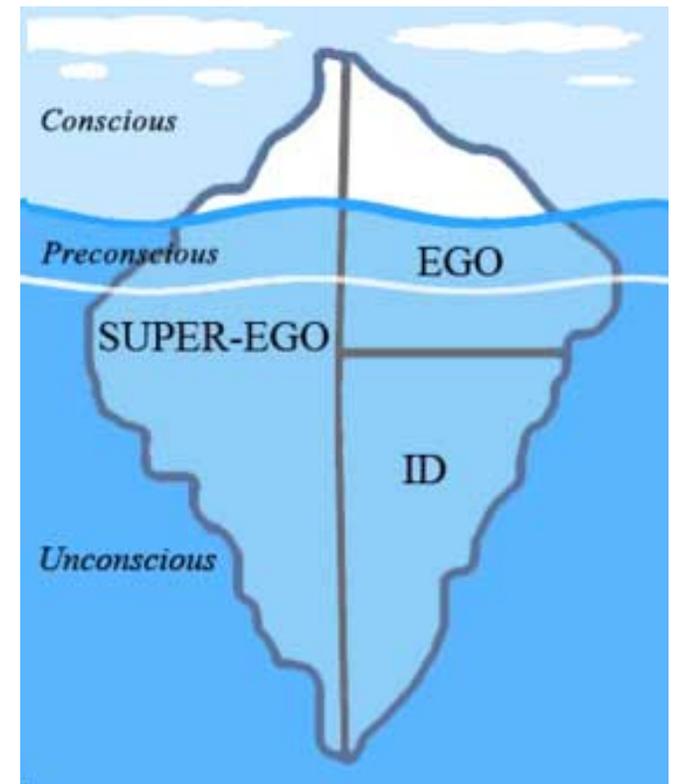
Neo-Freudians agree with Freud's **Personality Structure**

Id – Aggressive Urges (like a *Bad Angel*)

Super-ego – Society's ideas of right and wrong (like a *Good Angel*); maybe like your parents' ideas of right and wrong

Ego – Mediating force between Id and Super-ego

- Superego...Are you imitating your parents ideals?...



Defense Mechanisms

Sublimation

Reaction formation

Regression

Repression

Rationalization

Displacement

Projection...



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What Defense mechanism is it?

- WWII Jewish people exposed to traumatic experiences have amnesia and are unable to recall any part of their ordeal...

A. Repression

B. Regression, or

C. Rationalism

Repression!

- Push down the thought



Identify the Defense Mechanism?

- The father feels a lack of love for his effeminate son & may try to prove his love by becoming overindulgent and overprotective of the child

A. Reaction Formation

B. Regression, or

C. Rationalism

Reaction Formation

- Cover the thought with the opposite



Pick the correct Defense Mechanism

- Paul an aggressive child has problems in school because he is always fighting; he enters high-school and channels his hostility into sports

A. Displacement

B. Sublimation, or

C. Projection

Sublimation

- Transfer or channel the socially unacceptable to a socially acceptable area



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Which is the best answer?

- A girl will react against the strong sexual attraction that she feels toward women by becoming a confirmed “homosexual hater”
 - A. Displacement
 - B. Sublimation, or
 - C. Reaction Formation

Reaction Formation

- Cover the thought with the opposite



What is the best answer

- A student forgot that her physical exam - that she was stressed about - was scheduled for Friday. This seemed odd as the date of the doctor appointment was marked on her calendar...
 - A. Repression
 - B. Sublimation, or
 - C. Reaction Formation

Repression

- Push down the thought



Freud

- Freud believed that people were able to relieve their tension by talking
- Freud believed that talking counselling was very effective in helping to reduce psychological problems and tension

