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| **Freud’s Psychosexual Stages**Freud (1905) proposed that psychological development in childhood takes place in a series of fixed psychosexual stages. 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 pleasure. In describing human personality development as psychosexual Freud meant to convey that what develops is the way in which sexual energy accumulates and is discharged as we mature biologically. (Freud used the term 'sexual' in a very general way to mean all pleasurable actions and thoughts).Freud stressed that the first five years of life are crucial to the formation of adult personality. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ must be controlled to satisfy social demands; this sets up a conflict between frustrated wishes and social norms. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pushes the person to achieve perfection, while the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  attempts to direct the need for gratification into socially acceptable channels. Gratification centers in different areas of the body at different stages of growth, making the conflict at each stage psychosexual. Both frustration and overindulgence (or any combination of the two) may lead to what psychoanalysts call \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at a particular psychosexual stage. Fixation refers to the theoretical notion that a portion of the individual's libido has been permanently 'invested' in a particular stage of his development. It is assumed that some libido is permanently invested in each psychosexual stage and thus each person will behave in some ways that are characteristic of infancy, or early childhood. |
| Stage Name | Age Range | Description |
|  |  | Pleasure centers on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, typically through feeding and sucking. Crisis is weaning.Concerns are with dependency and reliability of caregivers. Unreliable caregiver can result in child’s mistrust and fear of abandonment. Fixation at this stage 🡪 develop an oral personality (oral receptive, oral aggressive) May seek oral stimulation through smoking, drinking, or eating. |
|  |  | Pleasure centers on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Crisis is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Child interested in toilet activities, passing and retaining of feces. Concerns are with control and order. If parents are too harsh or critical during toilet training, child can become fixated 🡪 develop anal personality - anal retentive ( stringent, orderly, rigid, and obsessive) or anal expulsive( messy, wasteful, or destructive personality) |
|  |  | Pleasure centers on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Concerns are with sexual feelings toward parents. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – boys sexually attracted to mothers and hate their fathers as rivals. Boys fear fathers will retaliate by castrating them 🡪 develop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 🡪 motivates boys to put aside desire for mother and aspire to be like father. Girls develop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – realize don’t have a penis, are horrified, mom doesn’t have one either 🡪 disdain females for deficit 🡪 develop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, try to seduce father because he can provide a penis 🡪 realize desire to have a penis is futile so identify with mom. Successful resolution of phallic stage 🡪 boys identify with fathers and girls identify with mothers. Unsuccessful resolution 🡪 failure to develop appropriate gender roles or healthy superego. |
|  |  | Sexual desire diminishes and attention turns to development of talents and skills.  Play with same sex peers and avoid opposite sex peers. |
|  |  | Concerns are with maturation of adult sexual interests. Sexual desires remerge.  If successfully resolved phallic stage, sexual interests turn to heterosexual relationships.  Also see maturity in a broad sense: “loving and working,” Freud’s hallmarks of healthy functioning |