THE ROLE OF THE UNCONSCIOUS
Psychodynamic theory, Freud suggested mind made up of:
- Conscious-what were aware of
- Pre-conscious-memories/thoughts not currently aware of but can be processed. ‘slip of the tongue’=paraphasies
- Unconscious-unaware of contents, vast storehouse biological drives and instinct influences our behaviour. Threatening/disturbing images.

THE STRUCTURE OF PERSONALITY
Tripartite structure of personality-dynamic interaction:
- ID-pleasure principle, demands instant gratification
- EGO-works on reality principle mediator between ID and SUPEREGO
- SUPEREGO-internalised sense of right and wrong, morality principle, punishes ego through guilt

PSYCHOSEXUAL STAGES
Each stage marked by different conflict child must resolve to move onto next. Conflict unresolved leads to fixation where child becomes ‘stuck’, carries on behaviours associated with that stage through life.
OEDIPUS COMPLEX
Phallic stage=boys develop incestuous feelings towards mother murderous hatred for father. Boys, repress feelings for mother identify with father, taking on gender role and moral value. Girls same age experience penis envy.

DEFENCE MECHANISM
Unconscious strategy used by ego:
- Repression-distressing memory forced out of conscious mind
- Denial-refusing to acknowledge reality
- Displacement-transferring feelings from true source to substitute source.

EXPLANATORY POWER
Freud’s theory=controversial, huge influence on Western contemporary thought, used to explain wide range of behaviours and drew attention to influence of childhood on adult personality. Alongside behaviourism, was dominant approach for first half of the twentieth century.

THE CASE STUDY METHOD
Developed using small number of case studies, little hans, dora and the rat man. Critics suggested not possible to make universal claims about human nature based on limited sample. Observations=detailed carefully recorded. Interpretations subjective unlikely any other researcher would have drawn same conclusion. Comparison with out approach=methods lacked scientific rigour.

UNTESTABLE CONCEPTS
Popper argued approach doesn’t meet scientific criterion on falsification, sense cannot prove or disprove. Concepts ID/Oedipus complex unconscious level making them difficult, impossible to test. Gave theory status of pseudoscience rather than real science.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION
Freud introduced new form of therapy: psychoanalysis. Therapy designed to access unconscious mind using range of techniques=dream analysis. Most suitable individuals suffering mild neuroses but been criticised inappropriate for people with severe mental disorders=schizophrenia. Psychoanalysis forerunner to modern-day psychotherapies, ‘talking cures’ since established.

PSYCHIC DETERMINISM
Explains all behaviour determined by unconscious conflicts rooted in childhood. Something as random as ‘slip of tongue’ driven unconscious forces deep symbolic meaning. Extreme determinist suggests free will may have no influence on behaviour.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Approach</th>
<th>Behaviourist</th>
<th>Social learning theory</th>
<th>Cognitive</th>
<th>Biological</th>
<th>Psychodynamic</th>
<th>Humanistic</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Views on development</td>
<td>Underpin learning continuous, at any age</td>
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<td>Stage theories of child development, idea of concept formation as child gets older</td>
<td>Genetically determined changes influence behaviour</td>
<td>Most coherent theory of development, concepts and processes to age-related stages</td>
<td>Development of self ongoing throughout life</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nature versus nurture</td>
<td>Babies ‘blank slates’ at birth. Behaviour through learned associations and reinforcements</td>
<td>Babies ‘blank slates’ at birth. Behaviour through learned associations and reinforcements with observation and imitation</td>
<td>Recognises information-processing abilities, innate, constantly refined by experience</td>
<td><em>anatomy is destiny</em> behaviour stems from genetic blueprint inherited from parents</td>
<td>Much of behaviour driven by biological drives and instincts, sees child’s relationships with parents as crucial</td>
<td>Regards parents, friends, wider society critical impact on person’s self-concept</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reductionism</td>
<td>Reduces complex learning into stimulus-response for ease of testing in controlled lab environment</td>
<td>Cognitive factors interact with external environment</td>
<td>Machine reductionism: information-processing analogy fact ignored human emotion</td>
<td>Reduces explains human behaviour at level of gene or neuron</td>
<td>Reduces behaviour influence of biological drives and instincts, seeing genealogy as dynamic, holistic interaction</td>
<td>Anti-reductionist, based holistic investigation aspects of individual</td>
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<tr>
<td>Determinism</td>
<td>Behaviour is environmentally determined external forces cannot control</td>
<td>Influenced by environment exert some influence upon it</td>
<td>Choose our behaviour, control of what we know</td>
<td>Treats genetic determinism, see behaviour is controlled by the influences</td>
<td>Unconscious forces drive behaviour these are rationalised by our conscious mind</td>
<td>Free will active agents who determine own development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Explanation and treatment of abnormal/ atypical behaviour</td>
<td>Abnormality arises from faulty learning. Therapies take symptom-based approach to unlearning of behaviour.</td>
<td>Principles modelling, used to explain development aggressive behaviour</td>
<td>Cognitive therapies: use of behaviour change by treatment of depression, aims to eradicate faulty thinking</td>
<td>Psychoactive drugs regulate chemical imbalances in brain revolutionised treatment of mental diseases.</td>
<td>Anxiety disorders emerge from unconscious conflicts release of defence mechanisms. Psychoanalysis aims put people in touch with unconscious thoughts</td>
<td>Humanistic therapy, counselling, based on idea reducing incongruence stimulate personal growth</td>
</tr>
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NOTES