Chapter 15
Personality

Review 15.2: Neo-Freudians and Psychodynamic Theorists
Klaus isn’t sure he agrees with Freud’s theory. Klaus thinks that Freud placed too much emphasis on the (1) unconscious mind and on sex and (2) aggression as all-consuming motives. Instead, Klaus thinks he is more likely to be guided by his (3) conscious mind, though he still believes that (4) social interactions had a great effect on his behavior. Klaus learns that his beliefs match the neo-Freudian movement. The neo-Freudians emphasized different aspects of personality. Alfred (5) Adler emphasized peoples’ efforts to overcome feelings of (6) inferiority. Karen (7) Homey believed that childhood (8) anxiety triggers our desire for love and security. Unlike the others, Carl (9) Jung agreed with Freud’s notion of an (10) unconscious but thought it was more of a (11) collective unconscious that included images derived from our species’ history. Klaus wonders, though, if the modern psychoanalysts—those who profess a (12) psychodynamic approach—aren’t closer to having a true understanding of personality. He knows that they (13) disagree with Freud’s overall personality structure and his classifying people as oral, (14) anal, or (15) phallic, but they respect the reality that many of our day to day thought processes are indeed (16) unconscious.