
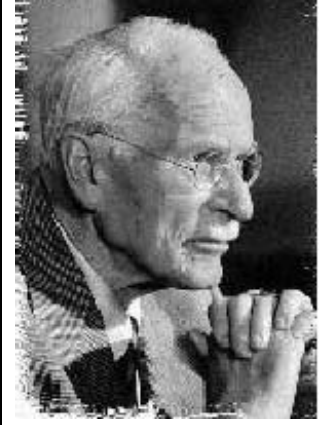
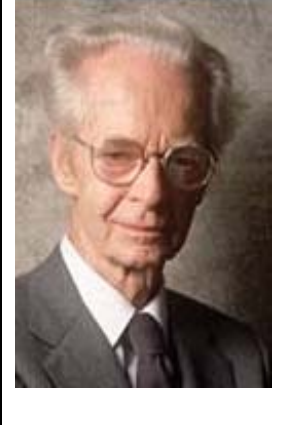



Alfred Adler ~ a <i>Neo-Freudian</i>	Carl Jung~ a <i>Neo-Freudian</i>	B. F. Skinner~ the <i>Behaviorist</i>	Carl Rogers~ the <i>Humanist</i>
			
<p>Opposed Freud's negativity especially the <i>death instinct</i> & the idea of a <i>sexual libido</i>;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -emphasized social influences; -a persons aspirations & not their past was most important; -postulated a <i>striving for superiority</i> as a motivator; -introduced concept of an <i>inferiority complex</i>; -persons use <i>compensation</i> to deal with feelings of inferiority, sometimes too much; and, he -had a more optimistic view of our control over our own destiny. 	<p>Freud's chosen successor, he broke with him over his views about the <i>unconscious</i> & the role of sexuality. He viewed the <i>libido</i> as a composite of all creative instincts and impulses and the entire motivating force of human conduct;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -his psychology was more mystical & called <i>analytical psychology</i>; -life's goals are to unify our <i>conscious</i> & <i>unconscious</i> mind and tendencies toward <i>extroversion</i> & <i>introversion</i>; -distinguished between a <i>personal unconscious</i> & a <i>collective unconscious</i>...a collection of ancestral memories or <i>archetypes</i>, which are emotionally charged images & thought forms that have universal meaning. 	<p>For Skinner, personality is <i>behavior</i> & nothing more;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -mental processes are not important in determining the link between behavior and its environmental determinants; -free will is an illusion; -the closest he comes to a concept of personality is to suggest that some behavior patterns, <i>response tendencies</i>, when consistent & stable, produce a pattern of behavior which we customarily call "personality" in everyday language. 	<p>Rogers, as a member of the "Third Force," opposed anything Freudian or Skinnerian as being too pessimistic & deterministic;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -emphasizes <i>free will</i> and personal striving for <i>self-actualization</i> as controlling factors in a person's life; -his personality theory postulates a structure called the <i>self</i> or <i>self-concept</i>, a collection of beliefs about one's own nature, unique qualities, & typical behavior; -<i>congruence</i> is present when one's <i>self-concept</i> is consistent with reality. When it is not, <i>incongruence</i> occurs; and, he -views personality in optimistic and holistic terms.