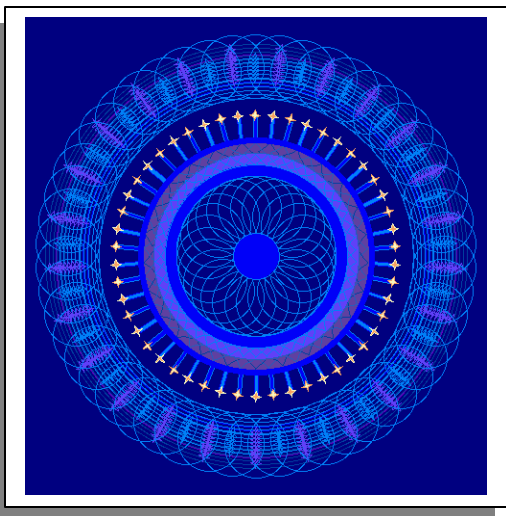
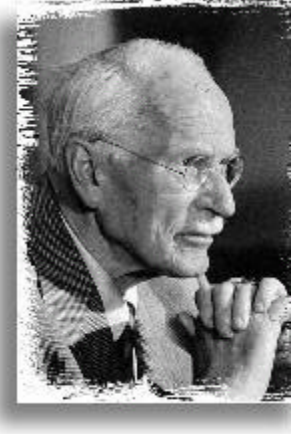


Carl Jung(1875 ~ 1961)

- ✓ After a very close relationship with Freud following their meeting in 1906, Jung, who had been Freud's chosen successor, broke with Freud in 1913 over the nature of the unconscious and the role of sexuality in personality
- ✓ Jung was more mystical in his *analytical psychology* and, like Adler, more optimistic about humanity's control over its own destiny, *i.e.*, he was less deterministic than Freud.
- ✓ He believed that our major goal in life was to unify all aspects of our personality including our *conscious* and *unconscious mind* and tendencies toward *introversion* or *extroversion*.
- ✓ For Jung, the total personality is the *psyche*, the *ego* is the *conscious mind*, and co-existing with it is the *personal unconscious* composed of experiences that have been repressed, ignored, or forgotten.
- ✓ He also believed that we all possessed a *collective unconscious*, a collection of *ancestral memories* or *archetypes*, described by Jung as the "whole spiritual heritage of mankind's evolution, born anew in the brain structure of every individual." (Jung, quoted in J.Campbell, *Hero with a thousand faces*, New York, Harcourt, 1971, p. 45)
- ✓ Archetypes, for Jung, are *emotionally charged images* and *thought forms* that have universal meaning. They show up frequently in dreams and are often manifested in a culture's use of symbols in art, literature, and religion. For example, Jung found numerous cultures in which the *mandala*, or *magic circle*, has served as a symbol of the unified wholeness of the self.



Web Source: <http://www.abgoodwin.com/mandala/frames.html>

Anthony A. Walsh, Ph.D.
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