

Personality – a person’s pattern of thinking, feeling, and acting

Studied From Three Perspectives:

- Psychoanalytic
  - Freud’s theory that childhood, sexuality, and unconscious motivations influence personality
  - Personality is in stages from the unconscious
    - Unconscious – below awareness
  - Sex – organ pleasure
- Humanistic
  - Approaches to studying personality that emphasize personal experience and belief systems
- Social-Cognitive

Hysteria – physical symptoms without physical cause

Mind in Three Parts:

- Conscious – mind contains things that occupy one’s current attention
- Preconscious – mind contains things that aren’t currently in consciousness, but can be assessed
- Unconscious – mostly unacceptable thoughts, wishes, feelings, and memories that are beyond awareness

Personality in Three Parts:

- Id – governed by inborn instinctual drives, especially those related to sex and aggression
  - Pleasure principle
  - Restrained by reality
  - Id-dominated people often use drugs
- Superego – motivates people to act in an ideal fashion, according to moral customs of parents and culture
  - Idealistic principle
  - Internalized ideals
  - At odds with the id
  - Superego-dominated people are self-sacrificing but guilt-ridden

- Ego – induces people to act with reason and deliberation, and to conform to the requirements of the outside world
  - Reality principle
  - Struggles to reconcile the id and the superego
  - Coping with reality