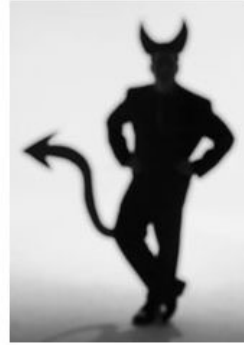




SIGMUND FREUD

Theory of ID, Ego, and Super Ego

THEORY OF ID, EGO, AND SUPEREGO



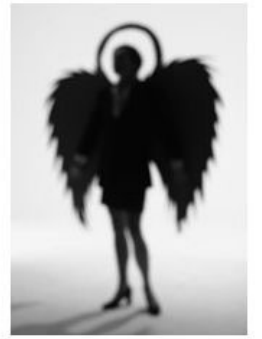
Id:

Instincts



Ego:

Reality



Superego:

Morality

Freud's most popular theory supposed that the human personality has 3 different parts: Id, ego, and superego that each develop at different stages in a person's development.

The id is the basic, primal part of personality; it is present from birth. The ego begins to develop during the first three years of a child's life. Finally, the superego starts to emerge around age five.



ID

The id, according to Freud, is powered by basic urges, needs, and desires. Babies are born with only the id aspect of personality.

The id remains a constant throughout a person's life. Basic primal impulses continue to exist, but they are managed and maintained through the more realistic ego and moralistic superego.



EGO

The ego develops to mediate between the unrealistic id and the external real world. It is the decision-making component of personality.

The ego considers social realities and norms, etiquette and rules in deciding how to behave.

SUPEREGO

The superego incorporates the values and morals of society which are learned from one's parents and others.

As a child develops, they start to become more aware of others and become more impacted by the society in which they live.

HOW DOES THIS THEORY APPLY TO CHILD DEVELOPMENT?

ID: When a baby is first born, they have no concept of right or wrong, other people, or any kind of morality. They think only of themselves and their basic needs. As such, they operate solely from an id perspective. Example: A baby may hit their caregiver if they feel frustrated.

EGO: When the ego develops, children are still focused on getting what they want, but they need to learn to navigate the world in order to get it. Example: A child will learn to resist hitting their sibling after they have been punished and experienced consequences.

SUPEREGO: At this stage, a child may recognize that their actions can harm others as they develop their own sense of morality. Example: A child will not hit their sibling as they don't want them to be hurt or sad.