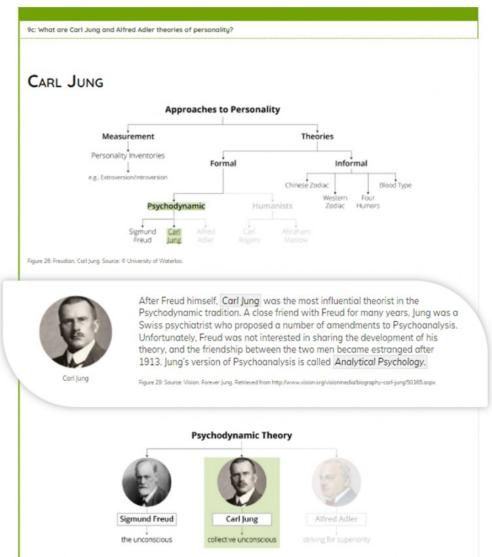
Carl Jung and Alfred Adler: Approaches to Personality



In a section titled, "Carl Jung," a flow chart is presented to show the relationships between the various approaches to personality.

Approaches to personality flow chart:

Under the heading "Approaches to personality" there are two branches:

- Measurement
- Theories

The "Measurement" branch has a vertical arrow pointing to "Personality Inventories," which has a vertical arrow pointing to "E.g., extroversion/introversion."

The "Theories" branch has a vertical line branching to two further subheadings, "Formal," and "Informal."

Under the "Formal" subheading, there are two further branches: "Psychodynamic" and "Humanists." The "Humanists" branch is greyed out; the "Psychodynamic" branch have vertical arrows pointing to three theorists: Sigmund Freud, Carl Jung, and Alfred Adler. Carl Jung is highlighted.

Under the "Informal" subheading, there four branches: "Chinese Zodiac," "Western Zodiac," "Four humours," and "Blood type."

Under the flow chart, there is an image of Carl Jung with the following text:

"After Freud himself, Carl Jung was the most influential theorist in the Psychodynamic tradition. A close friend with Freud for many years, Jung was a Swiss psychiatrist who proposed a number of amendments to Psychoanalysis. Unfortunately, Freud was not interested in sharing the development of his theory, and the friendship between the two men became estranged after 1913. Jung's version of Psychoanalysis is called Analytical Psychology."

Underneath this paragraph is another flow chart titled "Psychodynamic Theory," with three branches as follows:

- Sigmund Freud, who is associated with "the unconscious;"
- Carl Jung, who is associated with "the collective unconscious;" and
- Alfred Adler (greyed out), who is associated with "striving for superiority."