C. G. Jung

- Carl Gustav Jung
  - [ˈkarl ˈgustəf ˈjʊŋ]
  - (1875-1961)
  - Swiss psychiatrist and founder of analytical psychology.
  
Jung was born in Kesswil, Switzerland on July 26, 1875.
A very solitary introverted child, Jung was convinced from childhood that he had two personalities—a modern Swiss citizen, and a personality more at home in the eighteenth century.

- His father was a Protestant clergyman, but, although Jung was close to both parents, he was rather disappointed in his father's academic approach to faith.
- Carl Gustav remained a single child for a long time before the birth of his sister.

- According to family legends, Jung's grandfather was Goethe's illegal son, although there was no real evidence to support the story.
- Goethe's *Faust*, memorized already at school, influenced Jung deeply.
- Freud, who saw Jung as his successor, referred, perhaps ironically, to Goethe as Jung's ancestor.

- Jung wanted to study archaeology at university, but his family was too poor to send him further afield than Basel, where they did not teach this subject, so instead Jung studied medicine at the University of Basel from 1894–1900.
- The formerly introverted student became much more lively here.
Towards the end of studies at Basel, his reading of Krafft-Ebbing persuaded him to specialise in psychiatric medicine.

- Richard Freiherr von Krafft-Ebing (1840-1902) was a German psychiatrist and author of *Psychopathia Sexualis* (1886), a famous study of sexual perversity.
- Jung later worked in the Burghölzli, a psychiatric hospital in Zurich.

In 1906, he published *The Psychology of Dementia Praecox*, and later sent a copy of this book to Freud, after which a close friendship between these two men followed for some 6 years.

Sigmund Freud

- [ziːkmʊnt frʊːyt]
- 1856-1939
- Austrian neurologist
- Founder of the psychoanalytic school of psychology

In 1909 Freud traveled with Carl Jung in the United States, lecturing and meeting among others American philosopher and psychologist William James (brother of writer Henry James).

- Jung’s close collaboration with Freud lasted until 1913. Jung had become increasingly critical of Freud’s exclusively sexual definition of libido and incest. The publication of Jung’s *Symbols of Transformation* (1912) led to a final break.

In 1913, Jung published *The Psychology of the Unconscious*. Their theoretical ideas diverged Freud felt personally betrayed by Jung’s departure from his theoretical views.

- Jung likewise felt betrayed, believing that Freud, because of his inflexibility, had failed to support this extension of their mutual work.
• After this falling-out, Jung had some form of psychological transformative experience, exacerbated by news of the First World War, which had a dire effect on Jung even in his own neutral Switzerland.
• Following his emergence from this period of crisis, Jung developed his own theories systematically under the name of Analytical Psychology.

• Jung's primary disagreement with Freud stemmed from their differing concepts of the unconscious. Jung saw Freud's theory of the unconscious as incomplete and unnecessarily negative.
• According to Jung (though not according to Freud), Freud conceived the unconscious solely as a repository of repressed emotions and desires.

• Jung believed that the unconscious also had a creative capacity. The collective unconscious of archetypes and images which made up the human psyche was processed and renewed within the unconscious.
• In effect, Jung's unconscious, as opposed to Freud's, serves a very positive role: the engine of the collective unconscious essential to human society and culture.

• Jung classified personalities into introvert and extravert types, according to the individual's attitude to the external world.
• Jung considered himself introvert.

• Following World War I, Jung became a worldwide traveller, facilitated by his wife's inherited fortune as well as the funds he realized through psychiatric fees, book sales, and honoraria.
• He visited Northern Africa shortly after, and New Mexico and Kenya in the mid-1920s.
• In 1938, he delivered the Terry Lectures, Psychology and Religion, at Yale University.

• It was at about this stage in his life that Jung visited India.
• His experience in India led him to become fascinated and deeply involved with Eastern philosophies and religions, helping him come up with key concepts of his ideology, including integrating spirituality into everyday life and appreciation of the unconscious.
• In 1903 Jung married Emma Rauschenbach, from one of the richest families in Switzerland, and together they had five children.
• Their marriage lasted until Emma’s death in 1955, but she certainly experienced emotional torments, brought about by Jung’s relationships with women other than herself, the most well-known being Sabina Spielrein and Toni Wolff.

• Jung continued to publish books until the end of his life.
• He died in 1961 in Zürich, Switzerland.

• His Memoirs, Dreams, Reflections appeared in English in 1962.
• It was based on Aniela Jaffé’s interviews with Jung, who did not regard the book as his autobiography, but stated that it should be published under Jaffé’s name.