

freud three essays on the theory of sexuality

freud three essays on the theory of sexuality is a seminal work by Sigmund Freud that has profoundly influenced the field of psychoanalysis and our understanding of human sexuality. First published in 1905, this text presents Freud's groundbreaking theories on sexual development, sexual instincts, and the complex nature of human sexual behavior. The essays explore topics such as infantile sexuality, the polymorphous perversity of sexual drives, and the development of sexual identity, which were revolutionary ideas at the time. Freud's analysis combines clinical observations with theoretical insights, offering a comprehensive framework that continues to be relevant in both psychology and sexology today. This article delves into the core concepts of Freud's three essays, their historical context, and their lasting impact on modern thought. The following sections outline a detailed exploration of these topics.

- Historical Context and Background
- Core Concepts in Freud's Three Essays
- Infantile Sexuality
- The Sexual Drives and Polymorphous Perversity
- Development of Sexual Identity
- Impact and Criticism

Historical Context and Background

Freud's **three essays on the theory of sexuality** were written during a period when sexuality was largely a taboo subject within scientific and social discourse. At the turn of the 20th century, Victorian morality dominated societal attitudes, repressing open discussion about sexual behaviors and desires. Freud challenged these norms by arguing that sexuality was a fundamental and natural aspect of human life, present from infancy onward. His work was influenced by earlier studies in biology, neurology, and psychology, but it introduced a novel psychoanalytic perspective that linked sexual development to broader psychological processes. The essays were initially published in German as "Drei Abhandlungen zur Sexualtheorie," marking a pivotal moment in psychoanalytic literature and initiating extensive debate and further research into human sexuality.

Core Concepts in Freud's Three Essays

The **Freud three essays on the theory of sexuality** articulate several core concepts that remain central to psychoanalytic theory. These include the idea that sexual instincts are not confined to adult reproductive activity but manifest in multiple forms throughout different stages of development. Freud emphasized the complexity and variability of sexual drives, suggesting that they are polymorphous and can be expressed in diverse ways. Additionally, he introduced the notion of libido

as the primary energy driving sexual behavior and psychological development. The essays also explore the relationship between sexuality and neuroses, linking early sexual experiences to later psychological conditions. These foundational ideas have shaped subsequent psychoanalytic thought and clinical practice.

Libido and Sexual Instincts

Freud conceptualized libido as the psychic energy associated with sexual instincts. This energy motivates human behavior and plays a crucial role in personality formation. According to Freud, the sexual instincts evolve from a diffuse, undirected energy in infancy to more focused and socially regulated expressions in adulthood. The dynamic nature of libido underpins many psychological processes and conflicts that Freud identified in his clinical work.

Polymorphous Perversity

A distinctive concept introduced in the essays is polymorphous perversity—the idea that human sexual drives are inherently flexible and can take multiple forms beyond normative heterosexuality. Freud suggested that children exhibit this polymorphous sexuality before socialization channels their desires into culturally accepted forms. This concept challenged existing moral frameworks by highlighting the diverse potentialities of human sexual expression.

Infantile Sexuality

One of the most revolutionary aspects of Freud's **three essays on the theory of sexuality** is the assertion that sexuality begins in infancy, contrary to the prevailing belief that it emerges only at puberty. Freud identified specific stages of psychosexual development that occur in early childhood, each characterized by the focus of libidinal energy on different erogenous zones. This early sexual development influences personality and behavior throughout life.

Stages of Psychosexual Development

Freud delineated several distinct stages through which an individual's sexual energy progresses:

- **Oral Stage:** From birth to approximately one year, pleasure centers on the mouth, including sucking and biting.
- **Anal Stage:** From about one to three years, focus shifts to bowel and bladder control, involving sensations of retention and expulsion.
- **Phallic Stage:** From three to six years, the genital organs become the primary source of pleasure, and children develop unconscious desires related to their parents.
- **Latency Stage:** From six years to puberty, sexual impulses are repressed and sublimated into social activities and learning.

- **Genital Stage:** Beginning at puberty, sexual impulses reawaken with a focus on mature, adult relationships.

Oedipus Complex

The phallic stage introduces the concept of the Oedipus complex, a central psychoanalytic idea in which a child experiences unconscious sexual desire for the opposite-sex parent and rivalry toward the same-sex parent. Resolution of this conflict is crucial for healthy psychosexual development and the formation of sexual identity.

The Sexual Drives and Polymorphous Perversity

Freud's exploration of sexual drives in the **three essays on the theory of sexuality** reveals his view of human sexuality as multifaceted and fluid. He identified sexual drives as biological impulses that seek pleasure and satisfaction, but they are subject to transformation and sublimation through psychological mechanisms. The polymorphous nature of these drives means that individuals can derive sexual gratification from various objects and activities, many of which deviate from reproductive sexuality.

Primary and Secondary Sexual Characteristics

Freud distinguished between primary sexual characteristics, which are directly related to reproduction, and secondary characteristics, which include behaviors and preferences shaped by psychological development. This distinction helps explain the wide range of sexual expressions observed in human beings.

Sublimation and Defense Mechanisms

Sublimation is a key process described by Freud, where unacceptable sexual impulses are redirected into socially acceptable activities such as art, work, or intellectual pursuits. Defense mechanisms also operate to manage conflicts arising from sexual drives, helping individuals maintain psychological equilibrium.

Development of Sexual Identity

Freud's essays address the formation of sexual identity as a complex interplay between innate drives and environmental influences. He argued that early childhood experiences, particularly during the psychosexual stages, shape an individual's sexual preferences, gender identity, and relational patterns. The resolution of internal conflicts, such as the Oedipus complex, is essential to developing a coherent sexual identity aligned with societal norms.

Heterosexuality and Homosexuality

In his analysis, Freud acknowledged the existence of various sexual orientations, viewing them as variations within the spectrum of human sexuality rather than pathological deviations. He considered homosexuality as one of the many expressions of polymorphous perversity, shaped by developmental factors and unconscious processes.

Role of the Family and Society

The family environment and cultural context play significant roles in the formation of sexual identity. Parental attitudes, social norms, and early relational experiences contribute to how sexual drives are expressed and regulated. Freud emphasized the importance of these external influences in shaping the individual's psychosexual development.

Impact and Criticism

The publication of **freud three essays on the theory of sexuality** marked a watershed moment in the scientific study of human sexuality, influencing disciplines ranging from psychology to anthropology. Freud's ideas opened new avenues for understanding sexual development and the unconscious factors that shape behavior. However, his theories have also faced substantial criticism and revision over time. Some critics argue that Freud's concepts lack empirical support or are overly focused on sexuality as a primary driver of human behavior. Others challenge the universality of his psychosexual stages and the Oedipus complex. Despite these critiques, Freud's work remains foundational and continues to inspire research and debate in the study of sexuality.

Legacy in Modern Psychology

Freud's insights into the unconscious, sexual development, and the complexity of human desires have been integrated and adapted within various psychological frameworks. Contemporary psychoanalysis, developmental psychology, and sexology still reference his three essays as a critical historical and theoretical milestone.

Critiques and Alternative Perspectives

Many contemporary scholars advocate for more nuanced and culturally sensitive approaches to sexuality, emphasizing biological, social, and psychological factors beyond Freud's original scope. Feminist, queer, and sociocultural theories have expanded and challenged Freud's ideas, promoting a more inclusive understanding of sexual identity and behavior.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the main themes explored in Freud's 'Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality'?

Freud's 'Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality' primarily explores the development of human sexuality, the concept of sexual drives, and the psychosexual stages of development. It discusses infantile sexuality, the role of libido, and the formation of sexual identity.

How did Freud's 'Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality' influence modern psychology?

Freud's work laid the foundation for psychoanalytic theory by introducing the idea that sexuality is a fundamental component of human psychology from infancy onward. It challenged previous Victorian notions of sexuality and influenced subsequent theories on personality development, neurosis, and human behavior.

What is the significance of infantile sexuality in Freud's theory?

In Freud's theory, infantile sexuality refers to the presence of sexual drives even in early childhood, which was revolutionary at the time. He argued that early sexual experiences and stages shape adult personality and can influence neuroses, emphasizing that sexuality is not limited to adulthood.

What are the psychosexual stages outlined in Freud's 'Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality'?

Freud outlines several psychosexual stages: the oral stage, anal stage, phallic stage, latency period, and genital stage. Each stage represents a focus of libido energy on different erogenous zones, and fixation or conflicts during these stages can affect adult behavior and personality.

How does Freud explain sexual perversions in the 'Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality'?

Freud views sexual perversions as deviations from normative sexual development, often rooted in unresolved conflicts or fixations during psychosexual stages. He suggests that perversions are expressions of the polymorphous nature of infantile sexuality and represent alternative manifestations of the sexual drive.

Additional Resources

1. Beyond the Pleasure Principle

This seminal work by Freud expands on his earlier theories of sexuality by introducing the concepts of the death drive and the life drive. Freud explores the complexities of human motivation, suggesting that not all behavior is aimed at pleasure. The book delves into the interplay between Eros (life instincts) and Thanatos (death instincts), providing a deeper understanding of psychic energy and human behavior.

2. *Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality: A Critical Edition*

This edition offers an annotated and critically examined version of Freud's original essays, providing historical context and scholarly commentary. It enriches the reader's understanding of Freud's evolving ideas on sexuality, including infantile sexuality, the development of sexual perversions, and the role of libido. The critical notes help clarify ambiguities and situate the work within broader psychoanalytic discourse.

3. *The Interpretation of Dreams*

In this foundational text, Freud introduces the method of dream analysis as a pathway to understanding unconscious desires, many of which are sexual in nature. The book lays the groundwork for psychoanalytic theory by linking dreams to repressed wishes and childhood experiences. It complements the ideas in the *Three Essays* by exploring how sexuality manifests symbolically in dreams.

4. *Freud and Sexuality: Essays on Theories of Sexuality and Their Impact*

This collection of essays examines the influence of Freud's theories on contemporary psychology, feminism, and cultural studies. Contributors analyze the implications of Freud's ideas on sexual development, norms, and identity. The book offers diverse perspectives on how Freud's work continues to shape debates about sexuality in modern society.

5. *Sexuality and the Psychology of Love*

This book explores the interrelationship between sexual development and the formation of love relationships, building on Freud's foundational theories. It discusses how early sexual experiences influence adult romantic attachments and emotional bonds. The author integrates psychoanalytic insights with contemporary research to provide a comprehensive view of human intimacy.

6. *The Ego and the Id*

Freud's exploration of the structural model of the psyche introduces the concepts of the id, ego, and superego, which are crucial for understanding the regulation of sexual impulses. This work explains how unconscious desires are mediated by conscious control and societal norms. It provides essential context for interpreting the conflicts described in the *Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality*.

7. *Childhood and Society*

Erik Erikson's classic text expands on Freud's ideas by examining the psychosocial development of children, including stages related to sexuality and identity formation. The book links early developmental experiences to later personality and social behavior. Erikson's theory complements Freud's by emphasizing the role of social and cultural factors in sexual development.

8. *Sexual Personae: Art and Decadence from Nefertiti to Emily Dickinson*

Camille Paglia's provocative work analyzes the intersection of sexuality, culture, and art through a psychoanalytic lens heavily informed by Freudian theory. The book traces sexual symbolism and its expressions throughout Western history, highlighting the enduring influence of Freudian sexuality concepts. Paglia challenges and extends Freud's theories by incorporating cultural critique.

9. *The History of Sexuality, Volume 1: An Introduction*

Michel Foucault's influential work offers a critical perspective on the social construction of sexuality, contrasting with Freud's biological and psychological approach. Foucault examines how power, knowledge, and discourse shape sexual identities and behaviors. This book is essential for understanding the broader context and subsequent debates inspired by Freud's *Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality*.

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Sigmund Freud, 2017-01-24 The first edition of this classic work from 1905 shows a radically different psychoanalysis Available for the first time in English, the 1905 edition of Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality presents Sigmund Freud's thought in a form new to all but a few ardent students of his work. This is a Freud absent the Oedipal complex, which came to dominate his ideas and subsequent editions of these essays. In its stead is an autoerotic theory of sexual development, a sexuality transcending binary categorization. This is psychoanalysis freed from ideas that have often brought it into conflict with the ethical and political convictions of modern readers, practitioners, and theorists. The non-Oedipal psychoanalysis Freud outlined in 1905 possesses an emancipatory potential for the contemporary world that promises to revitalize Freudian thought. The development of self is no longer rooted in the assumption of a sexual identity; instead the imposition of sexual categories on the infant mind becomes a source of neurosis and itself a problem to overcome. The new edition of Three Essays presents us with the fascinating possibility that Freud suppressed his first and best thoughts on this topic, and that only today can they be recognized and understood at a time when societies have begun the serious work of reconceptualizing sexual identities.

freud three essays on the theory of sexuality: Three essays on the theory of sexuality

Sigmund Freud, 2016-11-29 When it comes to the world of psychiatry, one name has long stood out among the rest. Sigmund Freud (1856-1939) was an Austrian neurologist who came to be known as the Father of Psychoanalysis. Freud himself suffered from psychosomatic symptoms yet would go on to develop groundbreaking theories on the unconscious mind and repression. Freud's work in analyzing dreams has helped aid psychiatrists and patients alike to treat various physical and mental ailments. This version of Three Contributions to the Theory of Sex includes a table of contents.

freud three essays on the theory of sexuality: Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality: A 1905 Work by Sigmund Freud, the Founder of Psychoanalysis, in which the Author Advances His Theory of Sexua Sigmund Freud, 2020-10-14 Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality by Sigmund Freud Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality (German: Drei Abhandlungen zur Sexualtheorie), sometimes titled Three Contributions to the Theory of Sex, is a 1905 work by Sigmund Freud, the founder of psychoanalysis, in which the author advances his theory of sexuality, in particular its relation to childhood. Freud's book covered three main areas: sexual perversions childhood sexuality and puberty. The Sexual Aberrations Freud began his first essay, on The Sexual Aberrations, by distinguishing between the sexual object and the sexual aim - noting that deviations from the norm could occur with respect to both. The sexual object is therein defined as a desired object, and the sexual aim as what acts are desired with said object. Discussing the choice of children and animals as sex objects - pedophilia and bestiality - he notes that most people would prefer to limit these perversions to the insane on aesthetic grounds but that they exist in normal people also. He also explores deviations of sexual aims, as in the tendency to linger over preparatory sexual aspects such as looking and touching. Turning to neurotics, Freud emphasised that in them tendencies to every kind of perversion can be shown to exist as unconscious forces...neurosis is, as it were, the negative of perversion. Freud also makes the point that people who are behaviorally abnormal are always sexually abnormal in his experience but that many people who are normal behaviorally otherwise are sexually abnormal also. Freud concluded that a disposition to perversions is an original and universal disposition of the human sexual instinct and that...this postulated constitution, containing the germs

of all the perversions, will only be demonstrable in children. **Infantile Sexuality** His second essay, on **Infantile Sexuality**, argues that children have sexual urges, from which adult sexuality only gradually emerges via psychosexual development. Looking at children, Freud identified many forms of infantile sexual emotions, including thumb sucking, autoeroticism, and sibling rivalry. **The Transformations of Puberty** In his third essay, **The Transformations of Puberty** Freud formalised the distinction between the 'fore-pleasures' of infantile sexuality and the 'end-pleasure' of sexual intercourse. He also demonstrated how the adolescent years consolidate sexual identity under the dominance of the genitals. **Summary** Freud sought to link to his theory of the unconscious put forward in **The Interpretation of Dreams** (1899) and his work on hysteria by positing sexuality as the driving force of both neuroses (through repression) and perversion. In its final version, the **Three Essays** also included the concepts of penis envy, castration anxiety, and the Oedipus complex.

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universal disposition of the human sexual instinct and that...this postulated constitution, containing the germs of all the perversions, will only be demonstrable in children. Infantile Sexuality His second essay, on Infantile Sexuality, argues that children have sexual urges, from which adult sexuality only gradually emerges via psychosexual development. Looking at children, Freud identified many forms of infantile sexual emotions, including thumb sucking, autoeroticism, and sibling rivalry. The Transformations of Puberty In his third essay, The Transformations of Puberty Freud formalised the distinction between the 'fore-pleasures' of infantile sexuality and the 'end-pleasure' of sexual intercourse. He also demonstrated how the adolescent years consolidate sexual identity under the dominance of the genitals. Summary Freud sought to link to his theory of the unconscious put forward in The Interpretation of Dreams (1899) and his work on hysteria by positing sexuality as the driving force of both neuroses (through repression) and perversion. In its final version, the Three Essays also included the concepts of penis envy, castration anxiety, and the Oedipus complex.

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freud three essays on the theory of sexuality: *Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality* Abraham Arden Brill, Sigmund Freud, 2020-04-07 Sigmund Freud, the father of psychoanalysis, was a physiologist, medical doctor, psychologist and influential thinker of the early twentieth century. He articulated and refined the concepts of the unconscious mind, infantile sexuality and dream interpretation, all as part of a radically new conceptual and therapeutic frame of reference. Freud's redefinition of sexuality to include its infantile forms led him to formulate the Oedipus complex as the central tenet of psychoanalytical theory. Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality is a 1905 work in which he advances his theory of sexuality, in particular its relation to childhood. Freud's book covers three main areas: sexual perversions; childhood sexuality; and puberty. Excerpt: The fact of sexual need in man and animal is expressed in biology by the assumption of a sexual impulse. This impulse is made analogous to the impulse of taking nourishment, and to hunger. The sexual expression corresponding to hunger not being found colloquially, science uses the expression libido. Popular conception makes definite assumptions concerning the nature and qualities of this sexual impulse. It is supposed to be absent during childhood and to commence about the time of and in connection with the maturing process of puberty; it is supposed that it manifests itself in irresistible attractions exerted by one sex upon the other, and that its aim is sexual union or at least such actions as would lead to union. But we have every reason to see in these assumptions a very untrustworthy picture of reality. On closer examination they are found to abound in errors, inaccuracies and hasty conclusions. If we introduce two terms and call the person from whom the sexual attraction emanates the sexual object, and the action towards which the impulse strives the sexual aim, then the scientifically examined experience shows us many deviations in reference to both sexual object and sexual aim, the relations of which to the accepted standard require thorough investigation.

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freud three essays on the theory of sexuality: Deconstructing Normativity? Philippe Van Haute, Herman Westerink, 2017-02-14 *Deconstructing Normativity?* brings together a unique collection of chapters in which an international selection of contributors reflect on the fundamental and often very radical ideas present in Freud's original 1905 edition of the *Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality*. The book has three aims: the contextualization of the text, the reconstruction of its central ideas and the further philosophical reflection of the contemporary relevance and critical potential of the 1905 edition. The authors challenge mainstream interpretations of the *Three Essays*, generally based on readings of the final 1924 edition of the text, and of the development of Freudian thought: including, most importantly, the centrality of the Oedipus complex and the developmental approach relative to a tendency towards heteronormativity. *Deconstructing Normativity?* makes an important contribution in rethinking Freudian psychoanalysis and reopening the discussion on its central paradigms, and in so doing it connects with queer and gender theories and philosophical approaches. This book will be essential reading for psychoanalysts in practice and training, as well as academics and students of psychoanalysis, philosophical anthropology, continental philosophy, sex, gender and sexualities.

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human sexuality, challenging prevailing Victorian attitudes and laying the foundation for modern sexology. In *Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality*, Freud introduces revolutionary concepts such as infantile sexuality, the Oedipus complex, and the stages of psychosexual development—oral, anal, phallic, latency, and genital. He argues that sexuality begins in infancy and evolves through these stages, with early experiences shaping adult personality and neuroses. This work not only redefined the scientific understanding of sexuality but also sparked widespread controversy, as it challenged the moral and social norms of Freud's time. The additional writings in this volume expand on Freud's theories, exploring the role of bisexuality in hysteria (*Hysterical Fantasies and Their Relation to Bisexuality*), the organization of infantile genitality (*The Infantile Genital Organization*), and the psychological mechanisms underlying masochism (*The Economic Problem of Masochism*). These works demonstrate Freud's commitment to understanding sexuality as a central force in human psychology, influencing everything from individual behavior to cultural norms. This fresh, modern translation from the original German manuscript breathes new life into these historically important works. Freud's extensive writings have often been inaccessible to the general reader, and this edition seeks to bridge that gap by providing direct access to his original ideas. The Reader's Edition introduces Freud's work in context, with an illuminating Afterword that explains his philosophical project, situates it within the Modernist milieu, and explores its enduring impact on contemporary thought. The Afterword also examines the relationship and intellectual conflict between Freud and Carl Jung, particularly their differing views on the role of sexuality in psychological development. While Freud emphasized the centrality of sexual drives and childhood experiences, Jung focused on the collective unconscious and archetypal symbols. This tension between their perspectives continues to shape debates in psychology and cultural studies. Accompanied by a timeline of Freud's life and works, an index of philosophical terminology, and a short biography, this edition is an indispensable resource for students, scholars, and anyone interested in the origins of psychoanalysis. The inclusion of supplemental materials, such as illustrations and a glossary of Freudian psychological terms, enhances the reader's understanding of this complex and historically important work. Whether you are a seasoned scholar or a curious newcomer, this volume offers a comprehensive and accessible introduction to Freud's groundbreaking theories on sexuality and their enduring relevance to the study of human psychology.

freud three essays on the theory of sexuality: *Three Contributions to the Theory of Sex* Sigmund Freud, 2015-11-23 COMPLETE - NEW EDITION - FULL ENGLISH TRANSLATION - WITH INTRODUCCION Three Contributions to the Theory of Sex Essays on the Theory of Sexuality Second Edition By Sigmund Freud Vienna Authorized Translation By A.A. Brill Clinical Assistant, Department Of Psychiatry And Neurology, Columbia University; ASSISTANT IN Mental Diseases, Bellevue Hospital; Assistant Visiting Physician, Hospital For Nervous DISEASES With Introduction By James J. Putnam Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality, sometimes titled Three Contributions to the Theory of Sex, is a 1905 work by Sigmund Freud which advanced his theory of sexuality, in particular its relation to childhood. The Three Essays underwent a series of rewritings and additions over a twenty-year succession of editions -- changes which expanded its size by one half, from 80 to 120 pages. The sections on the sexual theories of children and on pregenitality only appeared in 1915, for example, while such central terms as castration complex or penis envy were also later additions. As Freud himself conceded in 1923, the result was that it may often have happened that what was old and what was more recent did not admit of being merged into an entirely uncontradictory whole, so that, whereas at first the accent was on a portrayal of the fundamental difference between the sexual life of children and of adults, subsequently we were able to recognize the far-reaching approximation of the final outcome of sexuality in children (in about the fifth year) to the definitive form taken by it in adults. Jacques Lacan considered such a process of change as evidence of the way that Freud's thought is the most perennially open to revision...a thought in motion.

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Freud, 2020-06-11 Sigmund Freud, the father of psychoanalysis, was a physiologist, medical doctor, psychologist and influential thinker of the early twentieth century. He articulated and refined the concepts of the unconscious mind, infantile sexuality and dream interpretation, all as part of a radically new conceptual and therapeutic frame of reference. Freud's redefinition of sexuality to include its infantile forms led him to formulate the Oedipus complex as the central tenet of psychoanalytical theory. *Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality* is a 1905 work in which he advances his theory of sexuality, in particular its relation to childhood. Freud's book covers three main areas: sexual perversions; childhood sexuality; and puberty. Excerpt: The fact of sexual need in man and animal is expressed in biology by the assumption of a sexual impulse. This impulse is made analogous to the impulse of taking nourishment, and to hunger. The sexual expression corresponding to hunger not being found colloquially, science uses the expression libido. Popular conception makes definite assumptions concerning the nature and qualities of this sexual impulse. It is supposed to be absent during childhood and to commence about the time of and in connection with the maturing process of puberty; it is supposed that it manifests itself in irresistible attractions exerted by one sex upon the other, and that its aim is sexual union or at least such actions as would lead to union. But we have every reason to see in these assumptions a very untrustworthy picture of reality. On closer examination they are found to abound in errors, inaccuracies and hasty conclusions. If we introduce two terms and call the person from whom the sexual attraction emanates the sexual object, and the action towards which the impulse strives the sexual aim, then the scientifically examined experience shows us many deviations in reference to both sexual object and sexual aim, the relations of which to the accepted standard require thorough investigation.

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Sigmund Freud, 2007-09-01 The somewhat famous *Three Essays*, which Dr. Brill is here bringing to the attention of an English-reading public, occupy-brief as they are-an important position among the achievements of their author, a great investigator and pioneer in an important line. It is not claimed that the facts here gathered are altogether new. The subject of the sexual instinct and its aberrations has long been before the scientific world and the names of many effective toilers in this vast field are known to every student. When one passes beyond the strict domains of science and considers what is reported of the sexual life in folkways and art-lore and the history of primitive culture and in romance, the sources of information are immense. Freud has made considerable additions to this stock of knowledge, but he has done also something of far greater consequence than this. He has worked out, with incredible penetration, the part which this instinct plays in every phase of human life and in the development of human character, and has been able to establish on a firm footing the remarkable thesis that psychoneurotic illnesses never occur with a perfectly normal sexual life. Other sorts of emotions contribute to the result, but some aberration of the sexual life is always present, as the cause of especially insistent emotions and repressions.

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Sigmund Freud, 2014-11-11 This early work by Sigmund Freud was originally published in 1920 and we are now republishing it with a brand new introductory biography. 'Three Contributions to the Theory of Sex' is a work on sexual aberrations, infantile sexuality, and the transformation of puberty. Sigmund Schlomo Freud was born on 6th May 1856, in the Moravian town of Příbor, now part of the Czech Republic. He studied a variety of subjects, including philosophy, physiology, and zoology, graduating with an MD in 1881. Freud made a huge and lasting contribution to the field of psychology with many of his methods still being used in modern psychoanalysis. He inspired much discussion on the wealth of theories he produced and the reactions to his works began a century of great psychological investigation.

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