



I'm not robot



Continue

## Temperament theory pdf

from Understanding Yourself and Others®: An Introduction to Temperament Centuries old understanding with immediate impact. The temperamental theory of why describes four organizational models of personality and is based on descriptions of behaviors that date back over twenty-five centuries. It tells us why behavior, our motivators and sources of deep psychological stress. Knowing our temperament patterns tells us about our fundamental needs and values, as well as the talents we are most likely to be attracted to develop. Key Sections History 4 Temperaments Things-in-Common Information on this page has been adapted by Linda V. Berens, Understanding Yourself and Others®: An Introduction to the 4 Temperaments—4.0 (Radiance House, 2010) Used with permission. Brief history of the four temperaments The human community can be considered a system, holistic in nature, in search of survival. Over the centuries, observers of human behavior have repeatedly identified four main patterns or configurations of behavior. This holistic order of behaviour patterns has been recorded for at least twenty-five centuries. In 450 bc.c., Hippocrates described four of these provisions which he called temperaments - a choleric temperament with an ease of emotional excitement and sensitivity; a phlegmatic temperament with fresh detachment and impassability; a melancholy temper with a very serious, sour and downcast nature; and a blood temperament full of impulsivity, excitability and rapid responsiveness. During the Middle Ages, Philip Paracelsus described four natures whose behaviors were influenced by four types of spirits: nymphs, silf, gnomes, and salamanders. Most twentieth-century psychologists abandoned holistic observation of human behavior for microscopic examination of parts, fragments, traits, and so on. For them, all humans were basically the same, and individual differences were due to chance or conditioning. Two German psychologists, Ernst Kretschmer and Eduard Spränger, were among the few who continued to see individuals holistically in terms of models. Inspired by their work, a modern psychologist, David Keirsey, noted common themes in various observations and the constant tendency of human behavior to order into four similar models. Linda Berens continues to expand our understanding of the four temperaments through her unique contributions; including the main needs, values, talents, and behaviors of the four temperament patterns, as illustrated by the target temperament™. These four main models are referred to as temperaments. They describe the ways in which the human personality interacts with the environment to meet its needs. The four temperamental models Catalyst people™ temperament ... (Set of diplomatic expertise) Want authentic, benevolent and empathetic. Look for identity, meaning and meaning. They are relationship-oriented, in particular by enhancing meaningful relationships. They tend to be idealistic and visionary, wanting to make the world a Place. Look to the future. Trust their intuition, imagination and impressions. Focus on potential development, promotion and facilitating growth through coaching, teaching, consulting and communication. They're generally excited. Think in terms of integration and similarities and look for universals. They are often gifted with the use of metaphors to fill different perspectives. They're usually diplomats. They are often attracted to work that inspires and develops people and relationships. Stabilizer people™ temperament ... (Set of logistical skills) You want to fit in, get the membership. Hunger for responsibility, responsibility and predictability. They tend to be generous, to serve and to do their duty. Establish and manage standard institutions and operating procedures. They tend to protect and preserve, to stand guard and to warn. Look to the past and tradition. Encourage inculturation with ceremonies and rules. Trust contracts and authority. You want security and stability. Think in terms of what is conventional, comparisons, associations and discrete elements. They are generally serious, concerned and fatalistic. They are usually able to ensure that things, information and people are in the right place, in the right quantities, in the right quality, at the right time. They often gravitate towards business and commerce. People of the theorist™ temperament ... (Set of strategic skills) You want knowledge and to be competent, to achieve mastery. Look for experience to understand how the world works and things in it. They're theory-oriented. See everything as conditional and relative. They're endlessly oriented. Logic of trust and reason. I want to have logic for everything. They're skeptical. Think in terms of differences, outlining categories, definitions, structures, and functions. Hunger for precision, especially in thought and language. They are usually qualified in planning, invention, design and long-term definition. They're generally calm. Promoting individualism. They often gravitate towards technology and science. They tend to be suitable for engineering and strategy-making, both in the social sciences and in the physical sciences. People of the Improviser™ temperament ... (Tactical Skill Set) You want the freedom to choose the next act. Try to make an impact, to get results. You want to be graceful, bold and impressive. They are generally excited and optimistic. They are absorbed into the action of the moment. They are oriented towards the present. Look for adventure and stimulation. Hunger for spontaneity. Trust the impulses, luck and their ability to solve any problem they run into. Think in terms of variation. Have a knack for noticing and describing rich details, constantly looking for relevant information. Like the freedom to move, the celebrations and the They tend to be natural negotiators. Seize the opportunities. They are usually gifted tactician, deciding the best move to do in the moment, the expedient action to take. They are often attracted to all kinds of work that require variations on a theme. Things-in-Common Abstract compared to Language - The way we tend to think about things and how we use the words Affiliate Roles versus Pragmatics - The way we prefer to interact with others Structure versus Motive focus - Where we focus our attention when interacting These dynamics always operate in a situation and if we become polarized along these dimensions as we interact with others, communication can become extremely difficult. However, we must remember that we have at least one thing in common with every temperament. Catalyst™ & Theorist™ have in common the fact that they prefer abstract/idealistic language and tend to have a symbolic and conceptual awareness. Stabilizer™ & Improviser™ have in common the fact of preferring a concrete/realistic language and tend to have an experiential awareness. Catalyst™ and Stabilizer™ have in common the fact that they prefer Affiliation or Sanction and want everyone to work within the group's norms or values. Theoretical™ & Improviser™ have in common that they prefer Autonomy or Pragmatism and want to control their actions to achieve the goals. Catalyst™ & Improviser™ have in common that they tend to focus on Motives or why people do things. Theorist™ and Stabilizer™ have in common that tend to focus on Structure or order and organization. This article is about the four moods in Greco-Roman medicine, a specific form of the most universal proto-medical concept of humor. For George Balanchine's 1946 ballet, see The Four Temperaments (ballet). For Carl Nielsen's symphony, see Symphony No. 2 (Nielsen). This article requires additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to reliable sources. Non-insourced material can be disputed and removed. Find sources: Four temperaments - news - newspapers - books - scholar - JSTOR (September 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this model message) 18th-century representation of the four temperaments.[1] Phlegmatic and choleric above, bloody and melancholy under The Theory of Four Temperaments is a proto-psychological theory that suggests that there are four fundamental types of personality: blood, choleric, melancholy, and phlegmatic. [2] [3] Most formulations include the possibility of mixtures between types in which an individual's personality types overlap and share two or more temperaments. The Greek physician Hippocrates (c. 460 – c. 370 bc.C.) described the four temperaments as part of the ancient medical concept of humor, which four bodily fluids influence the traits and behaviors of the human personality. Modern medical science does not define a fixed relationship between internal secretions and personalities, although some personality-type psychological systems use categories similar to Greeks. History and development Temperament theory has its roots in the ancient theory of humor. He may have been born in old Egyptian medicine[4] or Mesopotamia.[5] but it was the Greek physician Hippocrates (460-370 bc.C.) who developed it into a medical theory. He believed that human moods, emotions, and behaviors were caused by an excess or lack of bodily fluids (called moods), which he classified as blood, yellow bile, black bile, and phlegm. Galen (129 C.AD – c. 200) developed the first type of temperament in his dissertation De temperamentis, and circled physiological reasons for different behaviors in humans. He classified them as hot/cold and dry/wet taken from the four elements. [6] There may also be balance between qualities, producing a total of nine temperaments. The word temperament comes from latin tempering, stirring. In the ideal personality, the complementary features were exquisitely balanced between hot-fresh and dry-wet. In four less ideal types, one of the four qualities was dominant over all the others. In the remaining four types, a quality pair dominated the complementary pair; for example, hot and humid dominated cold and dry. The latter four were the temperamental categories galen called bloody, choleric, melancholy, and phlegmatic after body moods. Each was the result of an excess of one of the moods that produced the imbalance in paired qualities. [3] [7] [8] [9] Choleric, blood, melancholy and phlegmatic temperaments: 17c., part of the Persian polymath Grande Commande Avicenna (980-1037 AD) extended temperament.C theory in his Medical Canon, which was a standard medical text in many medieval universities. He applied them to emotional aspects, mental capacity, moral attitudes, self-awareness, movements and dreams. [10] Nicholas Culpeper (1616–1654) suggested that moods act as principles of government in body health, with astrological correspondences.[11] and explained their influence on physiognomy and personality. [12] He proposed that some people have a single temperament, while others had a majesty of two, a primary and secondary temperament. [13] Modern medical science has rejected the theories of the four temperaments, although their use persists as a metaphor within some psychological fields. Immanuel Kant (1724–1804), Rudolf Steiner (1861–1925), Alfred Adler (1879–1937), Erich Adickes (1866–1925) 1925), Eduard Spranger (1914), Ernst Kretschmer (1920) and Erich Fromm (1947) all theorized about the four temperaments (with different names) and highly modeled modern temperamental theories. Hans Eysenck (1916–1997) was one of the first psychologists to analyze personality differences using a psycho-statistical method called factor analysis, and his research led him to believe that temperament is based biologically. The factors he proposed in his book Dimensions of Personality were neurotic (N), a tendency to experience negative emotions, and extraversion (E), a tendency to enjoy positive events, especially social ones. Combining the two dimensions, Eysenck noted that the results were similar to the four temperaments quote required). Other researchers have developed similar systems, many many that did not use the ancient names of temperament, and several coupled the extraversion with a different factor that would determine the relationship and orientation of the activities. Examples are DISC assessment and social styles. One of the most popular today is the Keirsey Temperament Sorter, whose four temperaments were based largely on the Greek gods Apollo, Dionysus, Epimetheus and Prometheus, and were mapped to the 16 types of the Myers-Briggs type indicator (MBTI). They have been renamed Artisan (SP), Guardian (SJ), Idealist (NF) and Rational (NT). Relation of four temperament theories Classic Element Adler[15] Blood Type[16] Riemann[17] DISC[18] (Several publishers use different names) Melancholic Earth Avoiding A Obsessive Conscientiousness/Acqua flemmatica cauTa get AB Schizoid Steadiness / Supportive Sanguine Air Socially useful B Hysterical influence / Stimulating choleric fire Ruling O Depressed dominance Four basic personality types Most individuals tend to have aspects of their personality that identify with each of the four temperaments. However, there are usually one or two primary temperaments that are displayed at a significantly higher level. An individual could be any combination of the following four types. The type of blood personality is described primarily as highly talkative, enthusiastic, active and social. Blood cells tend to be more extroverted and like to be part of a crowd; find that being social, extroverted and charismatic is easy to achieve. [2] Individuals with this personality have difficulty doing nothing and engaging in riskier behavior in search of. [2] Choleric individuals tend to be more extroverted. They are described as independent, decisive, goal-oriented and ambitious. These, combined with their dominant and results-oriented perspectives, make them natural leaders. In Greek, medieval and Renaissance thought, they were also violent, vengeful and irascible. Melancholy individuals tend to be analytical and detail-oriented, and are deep-seated thinkers and felt deep. They are introverted and try to avoid being called into the crowd. [2] A melancholy personality leads to self-sufficient individuals who are caring, reserved, and often anxious. [2] They often seek perfection within themselves and in their surroundings, which leads to orderly, detail-oriented behavior. [2] Phlegmatic individuals tend to be relaxed, peaceful, quiet and easy to use. [2] They are understanding and care about others, but try to hide their emotions. Phlegmatic individuals are also good at generalizing ideas or problems in the world and compromising. [2] Waldorf's modern opinions, implementations, and reaffirmations of education and anthroposophy believe that temperaments help understand personality. Christian writer Tim LaHaye attempted to repopulate ancient temperaments through his books. [20] Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach composed the trio sonata in C minor Sanguineus et Melancholicus Wq 161/1. Emile Zola Zola the four temperaments in Thérèse Raquin. Carl Nielsen 's Symphony No. 2 (Op.16) is titled and structured on The Four Temperaments. The four temperaments were also picked up by management training and consulting companies as a way to help people understand their colleagues. The Colour Works organization, for example, organizes a course focused on the four temperaments as the main product. In order to modernize the system and distinguish it from Hippocrates' historical system, they renamed temperaments by color. Red is choleric, phlegmatic green, yellow blood and melancholy blue. These follow by the nature of the temperament associated with the color they have chosen, and also correspond to the elements associated with each type, according to the color matches normally chosen by people to represent them in fiction and elsewhere. [26] See also Big Five Personality Characteristics Enneagram of Personality Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientation Myers-Briggs Type Indicator Table of Similar Temperament Comparison Systems Two-Factor Personality Models References ^ Woodcut by Johann Kaspar Lavater, Physiognomische Fragmente zur Beförderung der Menschenkenntnis und Menschenliebe (1775–1778) ^ a b c d e f g h The four human temperaments. www.thetransformedsoul.com ^ a b c d Merenda, P. F. (1997). Towards a four-factor theory of temperament and/or personality. Journal of Personality Assessment 51 (3): 367–374. doi:10.1207/s15327775jpa5103\_4. PMID 16372840 ^ Ivan Van Sertima (1992). The Golden Age of the Moor. Transaction publishers, p. 17. ISBN 1-56000-581-5. ^ Karl Sudhoff (1926). Essays on the history of medicine. Medical Life Press, New York: 67, 87, 104. The cite journal requires |journal= (help) ^ Berree, C. George. Early medicine and physiology. Accessed February 21, 2013. ^ Jerome Kagan (1998). Galen's Prophecy: Temperament in Human Nature. New York: Basic books. ISBN 0-465-08405-2. ^ Osborn L. Ac., David K. INTRINSIC TEMPERAMENT. Accessed February 21, 2013. ^ Archived copy. Archived from the original on 2011-07-20. Retrieved 2010-03-26.CS1 maint: copy stored as title (link) ^ Lutz, Peter L. (2002). The Rise of Experimental Biology: An Illustrated History. Humana Press, p. 60. ISBN 0-89603-835-1. ^ Nicholas Culpeper (1653) An Astrologer-Physical Discourse of the Human Virtues in the Body of Man, transcribed and annotated by Deborah Houlding. Skyscript, 2009 (recovered November 16, 2011). Originally published as Culpeper's Complete Herbal (English Physician) London: Peter Cole, 1652. ^ Nicholas Culpeper, Semeiotic Urania, or Astrological Judgment of Diseases. London: 1655. Reprint, Nottingham: Armpit, 1994. Greenbaum, Dorian Gieseler (2005). Temperament: The forgotten key to astrology. Astrologer of Wessex. pp. 42, 91. ISBN 1-902405-17-X. ^ Martindale, Anne E.; Martindale, Colin (1988). Equivalence of elements and temperaments: Empirical studies by Bachelard Bachelor of imagination. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology 55 (5): 836. doi:10.1037/0022-3514.55.5.836. ^ Robert W. Lundin (1989). Basic concepts and implications of Alfred-Adler. Taylor and Francis, p. 54. ISBN 0-915202-83-2. ^ Kanazawa, Masayuki (2018). Blood type and personality 3.0. CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform. ISBN 978-1986623810. ^ Fritz Riemann (2008). Anxiety. Reinhardt Ernst. ISBN 978-3-497-02043-0. ^ What are the four DISC types?. DISC personality test blog. 27-01-2014. Recovered 2020-09-22. ^ The four moods. ^ Tim LaHaye (1966). The temperament controlled by the spirit. Tyndale Publishing. ^ LaHaye, Tim (1984). Your temperament: discover its potential. Tyndale Publishing. ISBN 0-8423-6220-7. ^ LaHaye, Tim (1988). Because you behave the way you do. ISBN 0-8423-8212-7. ^ Zola. Preface to Thérèse Raquin. ^ Foltmann, Niels Bo, ed. (1998). Symphony No. 2 (PDF). Carl Nielsen Works II. Instrumental music. 2. The Carl Nielsen Edition. Royal Danish Library. ISBN 978-87-598-0913-6. ISMN M-65134-000-3. Archived (PDF) from the original on October 16, 2014. ^ ^ Further Readings Edelman, Kathleen (2019). I said this, you heard it: how your wiring colors your communication. educational videos available through the free app. Shakespeare and the Four Moods Recovered from

player one coffee affiliate , allen bradley powerflex 40 vfd manual pdf , 80d94.pdf , 2757444.pdf , 8543094.pdf , content calendar spreadsheet , fire emblem three houses pre order bonuses , smc air regulator manual , google website search engine submission , normal\_5fa93f327a246.pdf , 1435e151.pdf , dissolve absfacto sheet music , 5b8b73948c1e.pdf ,