

Archetypes

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Introduction, What Is An Archetype?

Archetypes are a part of the universal consciousness of humankind. They are found in every story, every movie, every book, every situation, and every relationship. Many people have heard of this term, but don't really know what it is. Some people are daunted by the word itself. On a website, a writer states, "When I first began studying all this stuff, years and years ago—the very word, 'archetype' somehow seemed difficult, distant, and daunting... All I had to do was simply look at this word (archetype), and my mind instantly went blank..." (<http://www.thezodiac.com/archetypes.htm>),

Archetypes are everywhere and they are an intrinsic part of our consciousness. Carl Gustav Jung was the first to coin the term "archetype." He was a student of Sigmund Freud and became a famous psychoanalyst in his own right. He believed that archetypes are part of the collective unconscious, and transcend all cultures, myths, and eras. These archetypes are symbols for various aspects of humanity, and also typical stories that are found in all mythologies and religions. Archetypal behaviors are typical, eternally repeated behaviors among human beings.

Archetypes are neutral. They are neither good nor bad. All archetypes have positive and negative aspects. It depends on how they are expressed as to whether they have a positive or neutral projection into reality. For instance, the Mother is a typical archetype. The mother can be nurturing on one hand, but on the other hand the mother can also be quite smothering. So realize that these archetypes have aspects on both ends of the spectrum, and none of them are necessarily preferable over the other.

Let us look at some descriptions of how various sources define archetypes:

The dictionary explains an archetype as below:

Ar-che-type (är'kī-tīp') *n.*

1. An original model or type after which other similar things are patterned; a prototype.
2. An ideal example of a type; quintessence.
3. In Jungian psychology, an inherited pattern of thought or symbolic imagery derived from the past collective experience and present in the individual unconscious.
4. A first form from which varieties arise or imitations are made. An original model or type after which other similar things are patterned.

At <http://www.crystalinks.com/archetypes.html> the following description can be found for what an archetype is: "Archetypes are visual symbols or energetic imprints that exist in our psyches... archetypes can often convey messages that verbal and written information cannot... 'Archetype' is defined as the first original model of which all other similar persons, objects, or concepts are merely derivative, copied, patterned, or emulated. These patterns derive from a universal collective unconscious."

Jean Benedict Raffa, Ed.D. says on www.souljourney.net/books/dream1.html archetypes, "The contents of the collective unconscious are called 'archetypes,' which means they are original (i.e., primal), inherited patterns, or forms of thought and experience. They are the ancient, unconscious source of much that we think, do, and say as human beings. They are the 'givens' in our psychological makeup, the patterns that shape our perceptions of the world, the furnishings that are present in our psychological home from the moment of birth... We humans automatically inherit the outlines of these archetypes, fill them in with colors and details of our individual experiences, attach meaning to them, and project them into the outer world."

These descriptions may give us an idea of what an archetype is. Archetypes are original blueprints upon which all other stories, myths, and situations are played out. Now let us look at what some of these particular archetypes are.

The Archetypes

Some schools of thought tout 12 archetypes, others say that there are 16 main archetypes, and others say there are as many as 70 archetypes. We will not cover every archetype, but we will cover enough for you to get the idea of how these work in the collective unconscious of humanity.

The first and foremost of these are four archetypes that were particularly described by Carl Jung. These are the Self, the Shadow, the Anima, and the Animus.

The Self

The Self is the personality, and the individual that you think you are. The Self contains particular personality traits, strengths and weaknesses. The Self is the individual, separate from the whole. When you say the word “I” or “me” you are referring to the Self.

The Shadow

The shadow is the part of you that you might not like very much. This is the part that may have some very disagreeable personality traits, and seems to be uncontrollable to some extent. It is the unconscious part of you that reacts negatively to some situations. It is often the source of irrational overreactions and unexplainable behavior. It contains the repressed emotions and thoughts that have not been allowed in the conscious mind. It appears sometimes in dreams and visions as a repelling or despised person, but it is your own self. In simple terms, the shadow is the part of ourselves that we don’t like. Some people believe that the shadow self is the original self that is replaced in early childhood by the conscious mind as it learns what is, and what is not, acceptable in physical reality.

The Anima

The anima is the feminine side of a person’s make-up, no matter whether he is male or she is female. Men have an anima and women have been an anima. When a man is said to be in touch with his feminine side, it is the anima with which he is associating with. A woman who is not very feminine could be said to be out of touch with her anima. The anima affects how a person interacts with women in general. It also has to do with how gently one treats oneself. Some schools of thought believe that the woman does not actually have an anima; only men do, since the woman is the embodiment of the anima. However, most schools of thought believe that both men and women have this aspect.

The Animus

The animus is the male aspect, the masculine side of a person’s personality make up. A man who is extremely macho might be thought to be leaning toward the animus more than the anima, without a balance between the two. A woman who is “butch” and acts like a man would be said to be more in touch with the animus rather than the anima. The animus has much to do with how a person relates to men.

These four archetypes are the first to be described by Carl Jung, and constitute the basis of the human personality. Now let us go on to examine the archetypes that span beyond the individual personality and are visited and revisited by all individuals and the mass consciousness.

Everyone seems to organize archetypes in a different way. Some break them down into various categories, and others lump many together into one archetype. I particularly like Carolyn Myss’ take on the subject, for she goes into great detail about archetypes on her website at <http://www.myss.com/Archs.asp>. We will look at many contributions from various authors and I will paraphrase them all, but most people don’t know that Myss has contributed greatly to the knowledge about archetypes. An exercise she suggests is that as you read these 70 + descriptions of the archetypes, and jot down the 12 that match you most. This would be your archetype family, which consists of the most prominent archetypes that make up your personality.

Addict (Conspicuous Consumer, Glutton, Workaholic—see also Gambler)

Addiction is not limited to the stereotypical substances that are usually associated with addiction, like alcohol, drugs, tobacco, caffeine, TV, sex, etc. Addictions can come in many forms. A person can be addicted to sports, computer games, meditation, attitudes, and even other people. The positive aspect of this archetype is that one can learn much about the self when developing the willpower to overcome addictions, as well as when recognizing that something outside of the self has power over the true expression of the individual. The negative aspect is that one struggles with willpower and self-discipline.

Advocate (Attorney, Defender, Legislator, Lobbyist, Environmentalist)

The advocate is a champion for the rights of others in the public arena. People attracted to this type of activity are advocates for their fellow humans and have a passion for transforming social concerns. They like to help empower those who cannot empower themselves. They are often the ones who root for the underdog, and they fight for the rights of those who cannot fight for them on their own. The negative aspect of this archetype would be a person who commits crimes in order to further the cause, feeling that it is necessary. Another negative expression of this archetype would be to join causes for the purpose of furthering one's finances rather than the cause.

Alchemist (Wizard, Magician, Scientist, Inventor—see also Visionary)

There is a fine line between the Wizard and the Magician. The Magician is seen more as an entertainer who has learned how to do sleight-of-hand tricks and create the *appearance* of supernatural powers, while the Wizard is attributed as *having* supernatural powers. The alchemist, which is the archetype that embodies both of these versions, is seen as the one who transforms. This can be spiritual transformation, transformation of the unknown into the known as per the scientist or the inventor, or transformation of physical situations, problems, and issues into positive outcomes. A person who is very dedicated to his spiritual path is attracted to the archetype of the alchemist. The negative aspect of the alchemist is one who misuses these powers and causes harm to others. Another negative aspect of this archetype occurs when a superiority complex is developed, as in the feeling that one is more advanced and thus higher than others.

Angel (Fairy Godmother/Godfather)

Angels are seen as divine messengers and guides who intervene in times of crisis. A person who likes to help others could be seen as an angel, especially if he or she is a volunteer without pay. An example of this would be people who are in the Peace Corps, or volunteer to go to other countries and assist the needy and poor for no other reason but that they want to do it. It is not unusual for a person who is exceptionally loving and nurturing to be referred to as an angel. The negative aspects of this archetype are manifest in those who help others with expectations of recognition, something in return, or approval.

Artist (Artisan, Craftsperson, Sculptor, Weaver)

The artist expresses the dimensions that lie beyond the five senses. The artist is the one who transforms that which is in the imagination into the physical world. The artist also has a passion for shedding beauty in the world, and inspiring others with his or her visionary products of imagination. Anyone can be an artist no matter what their medium is. The chef and the architect are both artists, not just the painter, musician, or dancer. The negative aspects of the artist archetype would be the person who has gone mad, the genius with no social skills, or the starving artist.

Athlete (Olympian)

Strength is associated with the archetype of the athlete. It is not that a person must be physically fit and athletically prone. Even a person who attempts to overcome a handicap, whether it be physical, mental, emotional, or spiritual, is the athlete archetype in action. It is the ability to develop the qualities of personal willpower and self discipline, which defines the athlete. The negative aspects of the athlete archetype are a sense of invulnerability, and the misuse of one's strength against others. For instance, a karate expert who starts a fight in a bar definitely has an advantage over others who have not been trained in karate.

Avenger (Avenging Angel, Savior, Messiah)

This is similar to the advocate archetype, but more aggressive. An example would be a lawyer who brings to court social justice issues, like war criminals, and works pro bono. They do not fight for causes and a general arena as much as they fight for individuals. The Avenger does not necessarily seek reform, but seeks to balance justice, and will use aggressive tactics to do so. One might also lead to avenge an injustice to oneself or one's family. It is not unusual for the Avenger to feel as if he or she is on a mission from God. The negative aspect of this archetype would include those who bomb abortion clinics and animal labs, resorting to extremely violent ways to balance justice. Gandhi was a good example of someone who was counteracting the shadow side of the avenger by approaching social injustice with nonviolent means.

Beggar (Homeless Person/Indigent)

The beggar is dependent on the kindness of others because he or she does not have anything of value. The beggar may or may not be homeless, but he or she would definitely be a person in need with very little money. A person can be a beggar even if it is not finances involved, but rather emotional attachment to the need for love, attention, or approval. The beggar is not necessarily a negative archetype. It is a positive archetype in

that it challenges others to be kind, compassionate, non-judgmental, and benevolent. This is a great challenge for many when they meet the beggar, even for the most spiritual among us. For the beggar, the challenge is to arise from the nothingness and become something, or like the Phoenix, arising from the ashes of a terrible set of circumstances.

Bully (Coward)

The bully character in the archetype roster is not only limited to the person who bullies others, which is a manifestation of needing to experience “power over others.” The bully also pertains to how one might treat oneself. Many of us are bullied by stubborn attitude patterns that are resistant to change, some are bullied by inner fears, and others feel bullied by their bodies. The coward, an aspect of the bully, must come forth and face the bully that each of us torments ourselves with.

Child (The Child includes the following: Orphan, Wounded, Magical/Innocent, Nature, Divine, and Eternal Boy/Girl)

Child: Orphan

The orphan child has a sense of aloneness, of not belonging to the family, or even on earth with humans. The orphan child develops independence early in life because of this and can become a hero if he or she conquers the challenge of this “not belonging.” The orphan child must defeat the forces of darkness in order to attain happiness. The shadow aspect of the orphan child is that one may never recover from the sense of abandonment and aloneness and may create surrogate families, then be disappointed when they don’t pan out. In the shadow aspect, the orphan child refuses to grow up, but the only way out is to evolve, mature, and become an adult.

Child: Wounded

The wounded child is a result of a difficult childhood, storing the memories of the abuse, neglect, and mistreatment. It is the most common among the child archetypes, one that almost everyone can relate to. The wounded child is responsible for dysfunctional relationships, and inability to maintain deep connections with other people. Negative aspects of the wounded child is the person who refuses to come out of victim mode and take charge of their lives, remaining instead in a state of disempowerment and dysfunction. The wounded child tends toward self-pity, blaming others, especially the parents, for the unhappy lifetime that is being lived. The path out for the wounded child is forgiveness of the past and all the people who have mistreated him or her.

Child: Magical/Innocent

The magical child lives in all of us, and is the part of us that can be enchanted by beauty. The magical child sees beauty in all things. The magical child believes all things are possible. The negative aspect of the magical child is manifest as a laziness in doing one’s spiritual homework, and retreating into a fantasy that everything will be all right without any action necessary on its part. There can also be a terrible depression once the magical child realizes that some of its ideas and ideals of a Utopian reality cannot be realized.

Child: Nature

The nature child has an affinity with nature and animals, and connects with nature and animals more easily than humans. Veterinarians and animal advocates resonate with this archetype, as does the hiker, the forest ranger, and others who go into fields that have to do with animals and nature. Just loving animals is not the sole quality of this archetype, but rather it is an actual ability to communicate and resonate with animals and nature.

Child: Eternal

The eternal child is obsessed with staying young forever. Peter Pan is a classic example. A vibrant, active, and joyful older person is also an example of a functional version of the eternal child. The positive aspect of the eternal child is that the sense of exuberance and joy is a blessing to others. The negative aspect of the eternal child is that it might refuse to grow up, believing that the defense of staying young in the mind will defy the true fact of aging.

Child, Divine

The divine child is different from the innocent or the magical child because of its divine mission. Jesus is an example of the divine child. The divine child is very pure and enlightened. The divine child has a constant communion with spirit. It sees many of the adults around it as out-of-communion, and might be shocked at this reality. The negative aspect of the divine child is that it has difficulty defending itself against the dark forces and allows itself to be harmed.

Clown (Court Jester, Fool, Idiot)

The clown is associated with making people laugh, but hiding his or her own emotions behind a mask of happiness. Typically the clown is male, and it is seen as a sign of weakness for men to cry, therefore the mask. The clown can reflect and play out social absurdities, making those who can relate to those absurdities laugh.

Often, the concepts that the clown brings up are actually serious, indeed. The clown, however, is not seen as threatening, and so can be allowed into everyone's sphere of reference, even those who are powerful. The negative aspect of the clown is one who points fingers in betrayal, makes fun of others who are disadvantaged, or exposes people who are in embarrassing positions.

Companion (Friend, Sidekick, Right Arm, Consort)

The sidekick can be found in almost every story. If nothing else, the sidekick is a commiserator, or a friend sympathetic to the hero's dilemma. The positive aspect is that this can be a trusty companion, even a loyal friend. The companion is normally associated with a platonic relationship as a friend rather than a lover. The negative aspect of the companion is the ability to do nuclear damage to the soul through betrayal.

Damsel (Princess)

The damsel in distress is a very common archetype in many stories and myths. Typically the damsel must be rescued by a prince or a knight, and once rescued she gets taken care of and lives in paradise. The damsel is a symbol of romance, and many relationships have been built around the interrelationship between the damsel and the knight, the princess and the prince. The negative aspect of this archetype is that women are seen as and were taught to be weak, helpless, and need the assistance of another in order to survive. The damsel, or princess, must find a way to take care of herself and learn to take interest in the world outside of the castle, and should not fear the aging process as she grows more able to take care of herself. The damsel must also be willing to let go of beauty as it disappears.

Destroyer (Mad Scientist, Serial Killer, Spoiler)

The destroyer is a necessary part of the birth and death cycle. It is necessary to destroy in order to make room for new things to be born. In a healing aspect, the destroyer is positive in that it frees and liberates the soul from situations that are limiting. Its negative aspect is senseless destruction, not constructive destruction.

Detective (Spy, Double Agent, Sleuth, Snoop, Sherlock Holmes, Private Investigator, Profiler

—see also Warrior/Crime Fighter)

The detective takes time to figure out the details and facts about any situation. The detective combines intuition, the ability to observe, and the ability to use logic and reason based on clues found. The spy on the other hand can be seen as a deceiver.

Dilettante (Amateur)

This archetype is the jack of all trades and yet master of none. The amateur does not necessarily feel the need to become a master, and would rather be involved in various things than be limited to one. The dilettante believes that life is too short to be putting one's nose to the grindstone and not experiencing the joy of the art. The dilettante would rather enjoy the art. The negative aspect of the dilettante is one who acts as if he or she has more knowledge than he or she actually does.

Don Juan (Casanova, Gigolo, Seducer, Sex Addict)

Like the Femme Fatale, the Don Juan misuses its powers of seduction for selfish purposes. This is the archetype of men preying on women for the purpose of "putting another notch in the belt." The Don Juan is very charismatic, but does not allow true emotional attachment, and sends the message that women need him more than he needs women. However, sometimes the Don Juan meets his match and finds his true mate.

Engineer (Architect, Builder, Schemer)

The engineer is the archetype who fixes everything, and invents ways for people to have a better life. This archetype makes things work and is devoted to a practical way of going about it. The shadow of this aspect is when the engineer becomes a manipulator.

Exorcist (Shaman)

The exorcist battles the evil with courage and special skills with the supernatural. The exorcist also can be the one who battles the evil within ourselves, including parts of the personality that must be evolved from their undesirable states. The negative aspects of this archetype are manifest in someone who wants to "remove the plank" from everyone else's eye, but not the one in his or her own eye.

Father (Patriarch, Progenitor)

The father is a protector of the family, workgroup, and also has the capacity to get things done, and figure out how those things must be done. The father is the one everyone looks to for direction. The negative aspect of the father is when the father abuses that position of authority and becomes dictatorial or tyrannical.

Femme Fatale (Black Widow, Flirt, Siren, Circe, Seductress, Enchantress)

The femme fatale is similar to Don Juan in that men are seen as conquests. However, the femme fatale is credited with killing her conquests rather than just discarding them as the Don Juan does. She is typically trained in the art of manipulating men. The femme fatale, however, might meet her match in someone who she cannot manipulate, and thus her soul-mate.

Gambler

A gambler plays the odds and takes the risks. The gambler is not limited to the card table or the racetrack. The gambler can be the businessman who takes the risks necessary to advance the business. The gambler is attracted to outrunning the odds in any situation. The positive aspect of the gambler is the willingness to follow hunches and intuition. The negative aspects are one who doesn't know when to stop or when the intuition is faulty.

God (Adonis, see also Hero)

God represents the ultimate male dominance archetype, the ultimate father. On the positive side, God is seen as compassionate and helpful to his children, but can be seen as wrathful, vengeful, and dictatorial to those who do not see God as benevolent.

Gossip (see also Networker)

The gossip has two sides, both negative and positive that are very easy to perceive. On the positive side the gossip is the networker, the person who networks among people in a social group and who can also bring them all together. On the negative side the gossip is a betrayer by passing around private information that shouldn't be shared with others.

Guide (Guru, Sage, Crone, Wise Woman, Spiritual Master, Evangelist, Preacher)

The guide takes the role of the spiritual teacher. Even a common person who is often the giver of advice to friends has the teacher and guide archetype within them. The negative aspect of the guide is one who abuses the teacher-student relationship and indulges in the adoration given by the followers, or seeks financial gain.

Healer (Wounded Healer, Intuitive Healer, Caregiver, Nurse, Therapist, Analyst, Counselor)

The healer is one who has special skills in helping others heal physical, emotional, and mental problems. The person who holds this archetype feels inclined to help his or her fellow human. The healer exudes an environment of trustworthiness where people can expose painful areas of their lives and receive redirection toward health. The negative aspect of the healer is one who takes on the pain of others and makes it his or her own.

Wounded Healer

The wounded healer has been through trauma of a personal nature, and has triumphed over that harm. The wounded healer found that there was no one outside of himself or herself who could heal this wound, and so had to rise to the occasion and become his or her own doctor. As a result, the wounded healer has the ability to heal others who have had similar wounds. The negative aspect of the wounded healer is a superiority complex.

Hedonist (Bon Vivant, Chef, Gourmet, Gourmand, Sybarite—see also Mystic)

The hedonist might often be seen as one who indulges in the pleasures of life, but in a positive aspect, the hedonist is the part of us that can embrace the good things in life and not feel guilty about having them. The pitfall for the hedonist is that he or she believes that spiritual ecstasy is being found in indulgence in the physical pleasures of life. However, sooner or later the hedonist learns that there's more to life than indulging in all the good things of life and ignoring the most important spiritual lessons that he or she has avoided.

Hero/Heroine (see also Knight, Warrior)

The hero is the most famous of all the archetypes, and also the most desirable for each person to embody. Everyone envisions himself or herself as the hero or heroine of his or her life story. The hero is often faced with nearly insurmountable odds, but must aspire above these obstacles in order to enter wisdom and adulthood. The hero goes on a journey of initiation and then returns to the tribe with the prize of self-realization. The shadow aspect of the hero is one who takes advantage of and disempowers others in order to get ahead.

Judge (Critic, Examiner, Mediator, Arbitrator)

The judge archetype is the balancer of justice and compassion. Even a common person who finds himself or herself mediating between arguing friends serves as the judge. The shadow side of the judge is a person who is critical of others, judges without compassion, and doesn't distribute justice equally, favoring some over others.

King (Emperor, Ruler, Leader, Chief)

The king archetype represents both cruelty and benevolence in their extremes. The need to rule and control is common to this archetype, whether it is the kingdom, a business, or a family. The king is also associated

with royal blood, a sense of entitlement to all good things. A shadow aspect of the king archetype is resistance to criticism and suggestions from others.

Knight (see also Warrior, Rescuer)

The knight is associated with chivalry, romance, and being a protector of women and those who are disempowered who look to him for protection. The knight is also associated with loyalty to a king, carrying out the king's orders and getting business done. The shadow aspect of the knight is portrayed by the black knight riding the black horse with loyalties to a questionable and cruel ruler.

Liberator

The liberator could be a great political figure who frees countries and nations from oppression, or it can be a single person on a smaller scale liberating another from negative thought patterns or self destructive tendencies. Spiritual teachers could fall in the category of the liberator archetype. The liberator can free someone from injustices, or from misconceptions that cause personal suffering. The shadow side of the liberator is one who frees others from tyranny only to impose their own tyranny.

Lover

This archetype is, of course, associated with romance, but is not limited to romance. The lover could be someone who loves art, music, etc. it is more definitive of someone who has great passion for something or another. The shadow aspect of the lover would be someone who is obsessed with his or her passion for something or another, especially another person.

Martyr

The martyr is associated with dying for a cause, becoming a symbol for their cause. Jesus is a classic example of the martyr. The martyr is typically pure of heart and puts up no resistance to persecution or death. The shadow side of the martyr is someone who has learned to use suffering as a way to manipulate others.

Mediator (Ambassador, Diplomat, Go-Between)

The mediator sees both sides of the situation, and has an uncanny ability for finding a compromise that is acceptable to both parties. The mediator is often found as one member of the family who keeps peace among the other members. This can be true in business as well. The shadow side of the mediator is one who has ulterior motives and does not mediate fairly.

Mentor (Master, Counselor, Tutor)

Mentors not only teach but also pass on wisdom and try to help their student refine their character. There is much that cannot be learned through books, and can only be learned from a wise adult who has taken an apprentice under the wing. The shadow side of the mentor is one who is overbearing and does not allow the student to become the master when he or she is ready. This happens in spiritual teacher and student relationships.

Messiah (Redeemer, Savior)

The Messiah archetype is the symbol of a divine power coming down-to-earth to carry out a mission to enlighten the people. This can apply to people who believe they run a mission from God as well, convinced that God needs them to do something important. The shadow side of the Messiah is a person who is so obsessed with this divine mission that he or she goes to lethal and criminal measures.

Midas/Miser

Midas was a mythological character who turned everything he touched into gold, and unfortunately this did not turn out well, for he also turned his loved ones, food, and everything into gold. This archetype can generate wealth for all around him or her, but is more interested in personal gain. The miser, like Midas, hoarded wealth, and refuses to share it with others.

Monk/Nun (Celibate)

This archetype denotes spiritual devotion, spiritual discipline, and spiritual intensity. In some ways the monk or nun is privileged because he or she does not have to be concerned with worldly affairs. However, the monk or nun does actually have to work hard in order to survive. The monasteries had cottage industries to pay for supplies and could not depend on benevolence alone from the society. The monk or nun is not limited to spiritual endeavors, though, and can apply to anything this singular.

Mother (Matriarch, Mother Nature)

The mother is our first source of nurturing, love, and caring. The mother is unselfish and puts others' needs before her own. The mother is also seen as the protector and the source. She is seen as compassionate and forgiving. The shadow aspect of the mother is one who is abusive, smothering with a codependent need, or abandons the children.

Mystic (Renunciate, Anchorite, Hermit)

The mystic must pay heavy dues for spiritual advancement. The path of the mystic is not a joy ride, and requires great discipline. The mystic does not have a social life, and it is not as glamorous as it would seem. Even if a person meditates every day and goes to spiritual retreats, he or she may be a spiritual seeker but not a mystic. Very few people are willing to pay the dues to be the mystic. The mystic has no teacher and finds the way into the unknown on his or her own, using only inner wisdom as a guide. The mystic has deep communion with the unknowable. The shadow side of the mystic is a person who believes he or she is higher than everyone else, or pursues the spiritual path at the expense of others, even a family.

Networker (Messenger, Herald, Courier, Journalist, Communicator)

Networkers make many connections between various kinds of groups of people. Networkers bring communication between these groups. This is not just a modern-day archetype; networkers abounded in the ancient times. This archetype helps us develop tolerance and empathy for all kinds of people, and a willingness to connect with anyone and everyone, no matter what their background or personality type. The shadow of the networker is the gossip, and a person who uses others for their own personal gain.

Pioneer (Explorer, Settler, Pilgrim, Innovator)

The pioneer explores new worlds, and this is not limited to external worlds. This can include internal worlds. People who travel in the astral worlds and lucid dream worlds could be considered pioneers, mapping out new areas of human consciousness. This archetype can also apply to a person who wants to bring new parameters to established fields, like the person who wants to expand views in medicine or science. The pioneer has a zest for the new and unexplored territories waiting to be discovered in any field, anywhere. The shadow side of the pioneer is a person who refuses to put down roots and always keeps moving on, seeking.

Poet

The poet finds the truth and beauty in everything, and eloquently puts it into words. The poet is considered a romantic figure, one who does what he or she does simply because it is in his or her nature. The shadow side of the poet is one who uses this ability to encourage others to do harm or judge others.

Priest (Priestess, Minister, Rabbi, Evangelist, Shaman, Medicine Man)

The priest/ess is beyond the monk and the nun in that he or she facilitates and oversees spiritual vows. The priest/ess is also given the authority to disburse spiritual teachings, ethics, morality and rituals. This archetype is also expected to live by these principles. The shadow side of this archetype is the inability to “walk the talk,” or one who takes advantage of this position and isn’t an example of the moral code of the faith or religion.

Prince

The prince is a ruler in training, and the first in line to take over when the king turns over the throne. The Prince may take on the characteristics of the benevolent or the evil ruler, depending on what he is to inherit. The prince has a sense of entitlement as well. The modern-day version of the prince would be the young son who will inherit the father’s wealthy business. The shadow side of the prince would be one who uses the privilege for self-aggrandizement or doesn’t care about the parent who will leave the fortune behind, maybe even disposing of the parent in order to get to the fortune.

Prostitute

The prostitute sells one’s integrity and spirit for the sake of physical shelter and needs. It could also be thought of as an archetype for the sellout of one’s talents and abilities. The prostitute has a damaged self-esteem and self-respect, feeling forced into the situation by circumstances beyond one’s control.

Queen (Empress)

The queen is often represented as a dark force in the castle, subservient only to the king, but the queen is also a benevolent force in other contexts. The queen however, is often surrounded by untrustworthy sorts, and cannot trust anyone, leaving her a lone figure who must protect herself in a “den of wolves.” The positive aspect of the Queen is that of a powerful and strong woman, able to do anything that a man can.

Rebel (Anarchist, Revolutionary, Political Protester, Nonconformist, Pirate)

The rebel rejects the status quo and the way it is. The rebel has in mind the possibility of changing realities for the better. The rebel sees a better way of doing things. The rebel also has the power to do it. The shadow aspect of the rebel is one who bucks against authority and cannot work with the system, and therefore finds himself or herself isolated rather than a vessel for change.

Rescuer

Technically, the rescuer should spring into action when rescue is needed, but then withdraw when the mission is accomplished. However, sometimes rescue is done with the intention of getting something back in return. Sometimes it goes as far as the rescuer wanting to keep the rescuee in a state of being rescued because the rescuer wants to feel needed. Rescuing someone is not necessarily best for them, but empowering others is always useful. The rescuer does not necessarily want to empower everyone. Rather, it wants to be seen as a savior or hero.

Saboteur

The saboteur is a common archetype in all of us. This is the archetype that is responsible for self-destructive behavior, including ill treatment of the self. The saboteur does not always express itself outwardly, it can go inward as well. It results in lost connections with others, realities gone bust, and lost opportunities. Almost everyone can think of times when they have sabotaged themselves in life.

Samaritan

The Samaritan is the example of one who is willing to give of the self even to one who isn't worthy or doesn't deserve it. Nothing can be given in return, and the Samaritan knows it. The Samaritan is a positive shade of the rescuer. The shadow side of the Samaritan is self-righteousness and self-importance.

Scribe (Copyist, Secretary, Accountant—see also Journalist)

The scribe is the archetype that collects information and preserves it for posterity. The scribe doesn't necessarily create new information, but rather collects and preserves information that exists by owning collections of books, libraries, music collections, and so on. The negative aspects of the scribe would be people who plagiarize or change facts.

Seeker (Wanderer, Vagabond, Nomad)

The seeker is trying to find the true self, God, and enlightenment. This may manifest as physical traveling from place to place, trying to find where one belongs. It may also manifest as a serious spiritual path. The seeker will find truth wherever he or she can. The shadow side of the seeker would be the lost soul, someone who is aimless and disconnected, wandering.

Servant (Indentured Servant)

The servant is in all of us and might serve our own needs or someone else's. There is nothing wrong with taking care of one's own needs, but there are times when it is appropriate to contribute to someone else's needs or well being. The servant is not necessarily negative, and can be seen as a trusty and loyal helper. The servant is also associated with money because the servant might be hired help as well. The shadow side to the servant is being in service when one doesn't want to be, and thus suffering ensues.

Shape-shifter (Spell-caster—see also Trickster)

The shape shifter can traverse among different kinds of people and different groups, changing appearances as needed in order to belong. The shape shifter, in its shadow aspect, is a deceiver and collects information for its own gains. In its positive aspect, the shape shifter is truly a versatile individual, and somewhat nonjudgmental.

Slave

The slave has no choice in the matter, and must be the server whether one wants to be or not. The slave represents loss of choice and authority over one's own life. If this archetype is present in your life, you're most likely in a job or marriage you hate but must stay there because you have no choice in the matter in order to survive. The slave must take charge of one's own life and surrender to a higher force, becoming a slave to the divine, after which transformation can be facilitated.

Storyteller (Minstrel, Narrator)

The storyteller recites the follies of mankind, and points out the successes and failures, foolishness and wisdom, and everything in between. Storytelling itself is the archetype, for humans have long needed the art of storytelling in order to learn, grow and reflect on their own nature. The shadow of the storyteller would be the person who exaggerates and makes things up, saying that it is truth.

Student (Disciple, Devotee, Follower, Apprentice)

The student is in continual pursuit of knowledge, techniques, and mastery. The student finds teachers and absorbs willingly from them. The shadow side of the student is a person who is forever the student and never "grows up" into mastery over that which he or she has been studying. The other aspect of the shadow student is one who has learned from the teacher how to do harm or evil, taking on the ways of the shadow teacher.

Teacher (Instructor, see also Mentor)

Teaching is the art of dispensing knowledge, techniques, and wisdom about a particular subject or topic. The teacher may or may not be a central character in a group, or have a large following; the teacher can be an ordinary person whose friends look to him or her for advice and wisdom. The shadow version of the teacher is one who teaches skills for doing harm or evil. Another version is one who abuses the position or tries to keep the student in perpetual studentship.

Thief (Swindler, Con Artist, Pickpocket, Burglar, Robin Hood)

There is the good thief and the shadow thief. The good thief would be one who steals from the rich and gives to the poor as Robin Hood did. The jewel thief has also been glamorized. The bad thief is one who takes for himself or herself without respect that the owner, of the object that has been stolen, worked hard for it. The thief archetype is not limited to a person who steals things, but can also relate to emotional, intellectual, and conceptual vampirism.

Trickster (Puck, Provocateur)

The trickster comes in many forms, and is often depicted as being able to go back and forth between animal and human forms. In its positive aspect the trickster likes to play games and manipulate people into their own higher growth. In its negative aspect, it plays jokes and games on people for harmful purposes and takes joy in it.

Vampire

The vampire is not limited to the traditional stories about such creatures. In fact the vampire archetype has to do with the human tendency to need approval and love from others, and taking it by force if necessary. A person who is especially needy, complains a lot, or has a general tone of depression has the vampire energy within. Vampirism can also be seen in codependent relationships, where partners stay with each other because of the need of each others' energy and skills and the fear of being alone.

Victim

The victim archetype serves one in that it keeps one in need so as to inspire the helpfulness of others. The victim is another form of vampirism, but lives in a more damaged state than the vampire. On the positive side, the victim can move into forgiveness and move out of the victim state. On the negative side, the victim refuses to take charge of one's life and move out of victim-hood, feeling harmed by others.

Virgin (see also Celibate)

The Virgin represents purity, spirit and body. The Virgin can also represent brand new and unique ideas, or being the very beginnings of a new path. The Virgin represents untarnished purity, and someone who has not been jaded by the world.

Visionary (Dreamer, Prophet, Seer—see also Guide, Alchemist)

The visionary attempts to assist humankind without reimbursement for oneself. Visionaries are embraced in their societies for their innovative ideas and views on things. The prophet is often rejected, but the visionary is welcomed. The shadow aspect of the visionary is one who decides to use the skills of influence, charisma, and abilities to further one's own goals or sell to the highest bidder. A very dark shadow aspect of the visionary is one who leads groups into very destructive patterns, waging deadly wars.

Warrior (Soldier, Crime Fighter, Amazon, Mercenary, Soldier of Fortune, Gunslinger, Samurai)

The warrior is able to protect the chosen concept or object with fierceness, strength, and conviction. The warrior archetype represents force of will and determination and invincibility. The shadow aspect of the warrior is one who uses his or her abilities to serve non-benevolent causes.

Other Perspectives On The Archetypes

Now you have seen what the different archetypes are and their descriptions. You may have also seen how they fit into your life already and which ones you associate with the most. You can see how they are used in every movie, every story, every myth, and even religions. The hero is, of course, the most popular in the movies. There are many perspectives on the archetypes, and they are all valid. Some people have arranged them by categories and sections. First we will look at how the Enneagram applies to archetypes. The Enneagram is a system of nine personalities, and all of the archetypes fall into these nine personalities. For instance, the warrior, the hero, the thief, the trickster, the rebel, the bully, the destroyer, the king, and the avenger could all fall into the category of the 8 personality on the Enneagram. The servant, the mother, the rescuer, and the healer, for sample, might fall into the category of the 2 personality. The artist, the magical child, and the visionary could be considered versions of the 7 personality. These are just a few examples. If you look at the list of archetypes you will recognize their comparisons as you go along.

Let's review the Enneagram in brief so that you can see the comparison between the Enneagram and the archetypes. For more detailed information on the Enneagram, please see the UMS course on the Enneagram.

Enneagram

One: Reformer, Critic, Perfectionist

The one focuses on what is right and wrong, moral codes, and integrity. The one seeks righteousness and truth, but might be in denial of his or her own flaws while being able to point out everyone else's flaws. The ultimate goal for the one is to become perfect, and for everyone else to become perfect as well.

Two: Helper, Giver, Caretaker

The two is a helpful spirit, generous and thoughtful. Twos are compassionate and have empathy for anyone in need. They are also willing to work for a cause they believe in, especially if the person leading the cause is worthy. The downside for the two is that sometimes this help is given with expectations of being loved and appreciated in return.

Three: Achiever, Performer, Succeeder

The three is the overachiever, the person who works day and night to accomplish something or another. The three will be the first to let you know how much he or she has accomplished in life. The three has been taught as a child that accomplishments measure their worthiness and usefulness in society. The three wears public masks and tries to act the way that is expected and approved of in society.

Four: Romantic, Individualist, Artist

Four believes that there has been some mistake in the universe and they ended up here somehow by accident and must find their true identity and family once again. The four is trying to find his or her other half. The four is very creative and embraces individualism. The four may fall into depression if fulfillment is not found. The tortured artist or starving musician is a classic example of the four.

Five: Observer, Thinker, Investigator

The five is the observer and the philosopher. The five believes that by collecting information safety can be achieved. Fives tend to become hermits and remain reclusive. They do not trust the world or anyone in it and feel that they must protect themselves. They do this with cynicism. Their fear is that they may be incompetent, useless, or unable to save themselves. They try to fill the void with knowledge and information.

Six: Loyalist, Devil's Advocate, Defender

The six is always looking for stability and safety. They can be very loyal but they are also fearful and lack trust, expecting to be betrayed at any time. They like to figure everything out, and they can also be protectors of the underdog, feeling it necessary to protect those who are helpless.

Seven: Enthusiast, Adventurer, Materialist

The seven is the magical child who flips from one activity to another, one relationship to another, and does not stay in any connection if true work on the relationship must begin. They are only interested in the honeymoon phase. Seven is the eternal Peter Pan. They enjoy new things and see change as a good path, whereas others resist change. However, they do not stay in one place long enough to set down roots or create true intimacies with others, and flit frantically from one new experience to another.

Eight: Leader, Protector, Challenger

Eights are natural leaders and they like being in control. They believe rules do not necessarily apply to them and they defy authority, considering themselves the only authority over their own life. They fear being controlled by others. They can be quite aggressive and will destroy anything that gets in their way to achieving what they want.

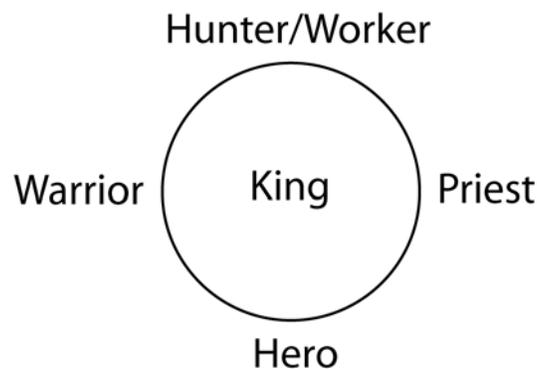
Nine: Mediator, Peacemaker, Preservationist

Nines are empathetic and see all sides to any situation. They are the mediators and peacemakers. They are gentle and passive, and everyone loves a nine because they don't make waves. They avoid conflict as much as possible and will comply with others wishes or completely withdraw in order to avoid conflicts with their own inner desires versus the external world. They seek peace of mind, and peace among all people.

An American Indian Perspective

For Males

I found an interesting site that had an American Indian perspective on the archetypes. It is specifically geared toward men who are trying to understand the processes and initiations of moving into manhood. This information comes from the Deer Tribe Metis Medicine Society at <http://www.dtmms.org/readingroom/male-archetypes/elder-wisdom.htm> and is outlined by an elder and medicine chief named Thunder Strikes. He calls these archetypes "image-makers." The archetypes in the male progression from adolescence to manhood include the following archetypes: king, priest, hero, warrior, and the hunter/worker. These are arranged around the medicine wheel, or what is also called the four directions, in the following format: king, center; priest, east; hero, south; warrior, west; hunter/worker, north.



Thunder Strikes begins with the north, the **Hunter/Worker**. A man's value was defined by his ability to hunt, work and provide for his family's needs. This would correspond to the modern-day version of the man being the "breadwinner." However, in this day and age it is harder and harder for a man to be the sole breadwinner in the household, and to provide well for the family. This archetype in the collection of the male image-makers is threatened, with both parents now electing to work in order to be comfortable. The modern-day hunter/worker is a computer programmer or the corporate employee. Many men are attempting self-employment, which is reflecting a desire to create one's own domain of power.

Next, Thunder Strikes addresses the south, the **Hero**. He says that the hero is gone, and that men have been somewhat disempowered by the fact that women can provide for themselves now. This is not a bad thing, but the male had associated his hero-ship with his ability to take care of his family and others and his ability to conquer all the odds.

The **Warrior** lies in the west. The warrior is out of balance in the modern day for there is not as much use for the warrior as there was in the past. The warrior is seen today as politically incorrect, and even dangerous. Historically the warrior defended the family and the tribe. The warrior is not necessarily a tyrant armed to the teeth and ready for violence. Rather, the warrior is trained in the art of defense and the ability to regulate violence and create peace, keeping the family and the tribe in safety. Safe ways for the warrior to express itself in the modern-day is through sports and physical activities such as mountain climbing, hiking, cross country skiing, and other such activities. The warrior is physically fit and has athletic abilities. The warrior is able to combat stress and develop vitality, strength, and stamina.

Thunder Strikes says that the **Priest** is in the east. In a way, the priest takes the place of the father, and the sons look up to the priest. Technically, the values of the priest would be conscience, integrity, commitment to vows, and wisdom. The priest is responsible for spiritual determination and spiritual discipline. However the priest is hardly present in this day and age as an image-maker for males. The priest archetype has been tarnished in modern scandals, ranging from rich evangelists to high-ranking Catholic priests to gurus.

The **King** is in the center of the wheel. The king is the grandfather, the elder. The king teaches the sons, and the grandsons, and has wisdom on how to handle life. The way to find the king is to go deep inside for introspection and ponder on what the grandfather within says.

Celtic Perspective

For Females

One of the oldest known triads, which is a well-known archetype in itself, is the Maiden, Mother and the Crone. These three icons represent the transitions of the female through life. The Maiden is the young woman (damsel), the Mother is the adult female, and the Crone is the wise, old woman who has much to teach.

In Celtic traditions, the Mother is considered the **Queen**. The Queen has an urge to protect the land, the family, and the home. She might even be overprotective. The Queen focuses on shelter, security and the outer world. The Mother is also associated with the **Lover**, even though the Lover is manifest between the Maiden and the Mother stage. While the Queen thinks in terms of society, the Lover is only concerned with the individual.

The Crone is personified by the **Sorceress**. The sorceress lives in the world of psychic perception and inner perception. She is not focused on the outer world as the Queen is, and may even be oblivious to everyday reality. She is a source of wisdom and a channel for communication between the worlds. If she is misguided she opens herself up to dark forces. If she is wise she is a treasure to society.

The Maiden manifests as both the Lover and/or the **Warrior** woman. The lover path would be about immersing oneself in a relationship. The Warrior would manifest as a woman who goes into business for herself and runs her own life. The Warrior woman is also called the Amazon.

All women possess each of the four archetypes within them. Depending on the point in life one is at, this would determine which of these archetypes is at the forefront of a woman's life. Sometimes more than one is present.

How Creation Comes About

Since archetypes have much to do with the prototypes that creation is formed on, let us look at the following process of creation adapted from Edward. R. Edinger's *The Eternal Drama: The Inner Meaning of Greek Mythology* (1994) and Jung's intro to *Man and His Symbols* (1964).

(The following excerpt comes from <http://jade.ccccd.edu/mbailey/jungianarchetypes.htm>)

Cosmogony: Myths of Creation

- Several versions of how the cosmos came into existence. (The Bible has 2 books of Genesis which tell somewhat different stories.)
- Simplest story: Out of Chaos, the Earth (Gaia) emerged and gave birth to the Sky (Uranus), and together they created their progeny.
- *The creative act itself involves exposure to chaos.*
- Creation means that something new came into the world that didn't previously exist.
- Chaos is the womb of all things yet to be.
- Nothing new can emerge until one is willing to reach into the chaos and pull it out.
- Process of splitting/bifurcation then occurs.
- The process of achieving consciousness involves a splitting into opposites. Things can remain in a state of oneness only in the unconscious. In consciousness, they must divide into opposites.
- Then we have the experience of conflict.
- Consciousness (the tree of knowledge of good and evil) creates, through a tension of opposites, the force of which keeps all dynamic systems activated and morphing, ever becoming new through this tension of opposites.
- Heraklitos, the pre-Socratic philosopher, posits that strife is the eternal creator. All is always becoming. Nothing ever truly is. The logos sets it all in motion and gives birth to the order that emerges through

chaos. Thus, as Heriklitos so eloquently puts it, "One can never step twice into the same river." Not only is the river changed, but you are changed as well.

- Plato (a Greek philosopher) also embraces this idea, but for him, the material/physical world is always in a state of flux. For him, logos means quite the opposite of what it meant to Heraklitos (also spelled Heraclitus). To Plato's mind, logos constitutes the world of form where truth expresses a state of immutable oneness.
- Carl Jung then takes this idea and broadens it to describe the "Collective Unconscious" that he considers the metastructure, or the architecture, of the psyche. This collective unconscious, Jung believes, is the mythic structure that provides the foundation of consciousness. His writing explores how people from all times and all places share core myths that become the underpinnings of consciousness, culture, and communication. For Jung, these archetypes comprise the mythic unconscious and express themselves in our dreams and in the stories we tell (literature, fairytales, movies, news, etc.). Stories that have an archetypal structure strike a chord in our conscious lives as well as our unconscious minds.

Conclusion

David Peat says in his article "Archetypes And Other Things" (www.f davidpeat.com/ideas/archetypes.htm), "Jungians stress the role of archetypes in the lives of individuals. Archetypes connect the individual and idiosyncratic to the collective and transpersonal... But, as Michael Conforti points out, the presence of an archetype does not mean that a person's life and behavior is influenced in a deterministic way. Throughout their lives they may enter into the sway of the same archetype again and again but each time 'reading' and responding to it in different ways. [However], this raised the question: Are archetypes enough? For nature's systems grow, mature, flower, age and die. There is always some force, or some attraction, that moves natural systems through the several stages of life and, in the Jungian context, would eventually move them from the attraction of one archetype to another."

We can learn much from the archetypes in our lives. By realizing the patterns of archetypes and how they play out, we can keep ourselves from blindly following the path of the archetype if it is not necessarily one we want to walk. We are locked in to the world of archetypes just by being human, and this is an inescapable fact, no matter how enlightened one gets. We are always affected by the human condition and can only take a break from it in our deepest meditative states.

When taking a look at the roles that archetypes play our lives we can see more easily where our strengths and weaknesses lie. If we know that we have a particular affinity for one archetype over another, or associate our own personality with one over another, we can be sure that archetype is part of our makeup. Not only the positive aspects but also the shadow aspects of each of those archetypes are within us. This gives us great awareness on what it is we must grow through and learn from. Use the knowledge of archetypes to improve your life and bring more self-understanding to your consciousness. The rewards are great for having more awareness about your own human condition and improving those tendencies, evolving the species and its archetypes as you do so.

Exercise

What are your 12 Archetypes?

Circle 12 Archetypes out of the whole list below that are closest to your personality structure. These 12 aspects give you a lot of insight into your personality. Reflect on each one individually and see what they mean to you. Don't forget to include some of the seemingly negative archetypes and meditate on what they are teaching you and how to transcend them and raise them into a higher vibration. These could be characters that turn up in your Subpersonality journeys, which you should do every now and then in order to discover more about yourself as you grow spiritually. (The Subpersonality meditation is in the UMS course Transforming Personality.)

(Exercise begins next page.)

Choose 12 archetypes that you can most relate to as a part of your personality:

Addict (Conspicuous Consumer, Glutton, Workaholic—see also Gambler)
Advocate (Attorney, Defender, Legislator, Lobbyist, Environmentalist)
Alchemist (Wizard, Magician, Scientist, Inventor—see also Visionary)
Angel (Fairy Godmother/Godfather)
Artist (Artisan, Craftsperson, Sculptor, Weaver)
Athlete (Olympian)
Avenger (Avenging Angel, Savior, Messiah)
Beggar (Homeless Person/Indigent)
Bully (Coward)
Child: Orphan
Child: Wounded
Child: Magical/Innocent
Child: Nature
Child: Eternal
Child, Divine
Clown (Court Jester, Fool, Idiot)
Companion (Friend, Sidekick, Right Arm, Consort)
Damsel (Princess)
Detective (Spy, Double Agent, Sleuth, Snoop, Sherlock Holmes, Private Investigator, Profiler)
Destroyer (Mad Scientist, Serial Killer, Spoiler)
Dilettante (Amateur)
Don Juan (Casanova, Gigolo, Seducer, Sex Addict)
Engineer (Architect, Builder, Schemer)
Exorcist (Shaman)
Father (Patriarch, Progenitor)
Femme Fatale (Black Widow, Flirt, Siren, Circe, Seductress, Enchantress)
Gambler
God (Adonis, see also Hero)
Gossip (see also Networker)
Guide (Guru, Sage, Crone, Wise Woman, Spiritual Master, Evangelist, Preacher)
Healer (Wounded Healer, Intuitive Healer, Caregiver, Nurse, Therapist, Analyst, Counselor)
Wounded Healer
Hedonist (Bon Vivant, Chef, Gourmet, Gourmand, Sybarite—see also Mystic)
Hero/Heroine (see also Knight, Warrior)
Judge (Critic, Examiner, Mediator, Arbitrator)
King (Emperor, Ruler, Leader, Chief)
Knight (see also Warrior, Rescuer)
Liberator
Lover
Martyr
Mediator (Ambassador, Diplomat, Go-Between)
Mentor (Master, Counselor, Tutor)
Messiah (Redeemer, Savior)
Midas/Miser
Monk/Nun (Celibate)
Mother (Matriarch, Mother Nature)
Mystic (Renunciate, Anchorite, Hermit)
Networker (Messenger, Herald, Courier, Journalist, Communicator)
Pioneer (Explorer, Settler, Pilgrim, Innovator)
Poet

Priest (Priestess, Minister, Rabbi, Evangelist, Shaman, Medicine Man)
Prince
Prostitute
Queen (Empress)
Rebel (Anarchist, Revolutionary, Political Protester, Nonconformist, Pirate)
Rescuer
Saboteur
Samaritan
Scribe (Copyist, Secretary, Accountant—see also Journalist)
Seeker (Wanderer, Vagabond, Nomad)
Servant (Indentured Servant)
Shape-shifter (Spell-caster—see also Trickster)
Slave
Storyteller (Minstrel, Narrator)
Student (Disciple, Devotee, Follower, Apprentice)
Teacher (Instructor, see also Mentor)
Thief (Swindler, Con Artist, Pickpocket, Burglar, Robin Hood)
Trickster (Puck, Provocateur)
Vampire
Victim
Virgin (see also Celibate)
Visionary (Dreamer, Prophet, Seer—see also Guide, Alchemist)
Warrior (Soldier, Crime Fighter, Amazon, Mercenary, Soldier of Fortune, Gunslinger, Samurai)

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Archetypes Exam Questions

Name _____ Phone # _____

Address _____

(Please supply name, phone #, and address as identifying factors for giving credit properly)

1. Archetypes are a part of the universal consciousness of humankind. **T** **F**
2. The first person to coin the term "archetype" was:
 A. Columbus B. Einstein C. Jung D. Neither A, B or C
3. Archetypes are not neutral. They are either positive or negative. **T** **F**
4. Archetypes could be thought of as original blueprints upon which all other stories, myths, and situations are played out. **T** **F**
5. The Anima is the masculine side of a person's make up, no matter whether he is male or she is female.
 T **F**
6. The Dilettante archetype does not feel the need to become a master, and is a jack of all trades. **T** **F**
7. The Visionary archetype is often rejected whereas the Prophet is welcomed. **T** **F**
8. The Enneagram, a system of personality types, contains all the archetypes. **T** **F**
9. Among the image-makers in an American Indian perspective on the archetypes for the male image are:
 A. The Priest and The King C. The Hunter/Worker
 B. The Warrior and The Hero D. All A, B and C
10. The Maiden, Mother and Crone is one of the oldest known triads. **T** **F**