- The Role of Theory in Family Therapy
- The Contributions of Freud
- Adler and Sullivan

Classical Psychoanalytic Theory

- Drives
- Infant sexuality
- Past influencing the present
- Transference/Countertransference
- Resistance
- Interpretation

- Early Approaches to Integrating Psychodynamic Approaches to Family Therapy
- Ackerman's Foundational Approach

- Object Relations
 - Freud's use of the term "object."
 - Melanie Klein
 - British Middle School (schizoid, splitting, introjects, projective identification)
 - Winnicott (holding environment)
 - Framo and Family of Origin Therapy
 - Scharff and Scharff

- Self-Psychology
 - Kohut
 - Narcissistic personality disorders
 - Selfobjects
 - Mirroring

- Intersubjective Psychoanalysis
 - Emphasis on relationships
 - Intersubjective field (or matrix)
 - Organizing principles

- Relational Psychoanalysis
 - One-person versus two-person psychology
 - Mutual impact of external, interpersonal, or social relations, internal relations among persons, varied self-states, and object relations

- Attachment Theory
 - Bowlby and Ainsworth
 - Attachment styles (secure, anxious, avoidant)

- Bowen Family Systems Theory
 - His work with schizophrenia
 - Family emotional system
 - The family's place in nature as a living system (Natural Systems Theory)
 - Distance and closeness
 - Symbiosis/enmeshment

- Eight Interlocking Theoretical Concepts
 - Differentiation of Self
 - Triangles
 - Nuclear Family Emotional Systems
 - Family Projection Process
 - Emotional Cutoff
 - Multigenerational transmission process
 - Sibling Position
 - Societal Regression

- Evaluation Interview
- The Genogram
- Therapeutic Goals of Bowenian Theory
- Back Home Visits
- Family Therapist as Coach

- Contextual Therapy (Nagy)
 - Relational ethics
 - The family ledger
 - Invisible loyalty
 - Legacies, debts, and entitlements
 - Therapeutic goals
 - Ethics and the family