Healing Trauma Workbook

featuring Matthias J Barker and Frank Anderson



Module 1:

IFS (Internal Family System) is a m	nodel of the mind. (13:35)
Parts live in the mind, but they access and	
themselves. (13:50)	
We have different aspects of our personal	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
together. Overwhelming life experiences br	
within our internal system. (14:30) As a result,	•
roles in the service of They are	
keeping the pain away. But our culture and (15:00)	l society tend to pathologize them.
"The voice that sounds so ma	alicious, it is actually
part of YOU that is try	ing to help."
We're often told by a typical mental health pr the parts that we deem as bad – depression, for parts to get pissed and shut down. (18:30) Ther because we the parts that need th	for instance. This actually triggers the re is no or cooperation
With the IFS model, we see the internal	dynamic within a person.
The same thing is going on internally that goes	
what if we love them for their inherent value	
effect? (19:56)	
Notes:	

Relational Frame Theory: the ways that we talk about the things that happen to us shape not just how we act, but how that story imprints on the
We tell a story about that event to ourselves, and that also informs the story we write about the world around us. We can make alterations, not to the memory, but the way we the story. We can frame the same behavior in a positive or negative light depending on the story that we write about. (24:20)
"All the things we believe are in relation to other things. When you change one thing, you change the entire system of how things relate to each other."
There is a reason behind the story, it is not just about the story we tell ourselves. That's the and positive intention of the parts. Those stories are not random, they're rooted in, safety and survival. (28:15)
When we start having and curiosity, we start learning the deeper story. (29:13)
What happens when we're drawn towards the extremes or pain? (38:00)
It is common for people to compare traumas, but it is more about resonating with suffering – what draws us to people is (40:20)
Our experience could have emotionally resonated exactly the same with what seemingly looks a lot worse. We can't compare trauma – it is about the experience

and perception of pain, what we're holding around it, how it affects our life, and how we release it. (41:27)

"The experience of pain is universal regardless of how it looks on the outside."

Notes:
What is your biggest takeaway of Module 1?

Module 2:

There is a range of reactions towards trauma – the same event doesn't affect people the same way, intensity and is a good framework to think about the definition and different types of traumas. (2:00)
What's the discovery of the ACE (Adverse Childhood Experience) Study ? (4:35)
Acute stress disorder is caused by a single event, which people usually recover from typically within days. For acute events, we just want to hold loving space for somebody, and they will naturally resolve their symptoms. (6:40)
When the trauma is repetitive, it becomes chronic PTSD. Classic symptoms of PTSD include: having intrusive imageries,, numbing and avoidance. It the symptoms last more than 30 days, you have a diagnosis of PTSD. (7:20)
"Intellect is one of those things that can fill the void of emptiness."
What is often underneath the highly performative and intellectual parts? (11:25)

"The opposite of love is not hate, it is indifference."

- Elie Wiesel

What did you learn about the trauma caused by neglect?
The violent part, has a different physiological root then the shutdown, avoidance and neglect. They are sides of the pole of trauma, that are rooted ir The neglect piece is subtle, and harder to get to. (16:18)
People with neglected history don't seek out help, because is what they know and used to. But we need to see the pain underneath, because even if it feels as if it is nothing, it has a profound effect. It takes a lot longer to get to the root of that problem. (17:40)
Notes:
How does the intersection of internal conflict affect us? (22:17)
We're often unaware of the conflict. When people seek out help from therapists, usually because there is something distressing, and we start with that distressing part. Often there are many other parts involved in the story, but people are not aware of it at the beginning. (24:10)

What's underlying that distress is
Then we want to get to know that part, and look at its positive intention. (26:30)
"When you're seen, heard and known, you relax."
"The only thing that's keeping us from violence is conversation. If we can't converse, the only thing left is violence."
The part is trying to If we shut it downstrained it will get louder. The more we listen to it and embrace it, the more it will call down. (32:40)
LET'S EXPLORE WITH MATTHIAS
Are there any aspects of your personality or parts of your life you'd want to get to know better? Follow Frank's prompts to converse with that part

Vhat is your bi	ggest takeav	vay of Mod	dule 2?		

Module 3:

"Trauma is carrying something that doesn't belong to us."

Is there an end point for trauma? "Heal" the trauma implies there is an,
but each environment brings us into deeperwith trauma in a fresh
way. It makes us wonder if all the work has been done for nothing (12:18)
Whatever part surfaces at that time, we can go through the steps to meet that part with and acknowledge the intent. (14:02)
"Trauma blocks love and love heals trauma."
The things that cause us the deepest pain matter the most to us. They hurt so bad
because they're the locus of Pain and vitality are in the same domain.
We have to face the thing that terrifies us in the deepest of who we
are. That part of me holding the wound deserves a voice, being nurtured, captured
and brought home. (15:43)
We have the capacity to hold the pain. We all have healing energy or self energy.
When we experience trauma, the is not there; when we visit it later,
we do have the capacity to be with that pain, like the parent to the child who is in
pain. That's what the healing journey is that place within, and
building the capacity to hold that space for all of the pain. (19:00)
The source energy doesn't experience human trauma. It is; we all
have it and all have access to it. When we're traumatized, the source within us gets
protected, and our parts are left to deal with the overwhelming experience.
(20:30) The whole journey is,
and appreciating all the parts that have worked hard to protect the pain, so there is
union between our source energy and our parts that endure the trauma. That's the
work of trauma (21:35)

"Trauma blocks, protectively, who we are from our source energy. It is that source energy that in effect heals it."

result of living in the trauma, and push ou	created inside when world, we have to con r pain away. To protect thout it. Thus, parts an	me up with the b t our source ene	est ways to de gy, our parts l	al with
severs. Repairing the about. Life experienc of being a human in	reestablishing thate chasm created as a ree creates the chasm, we the world. We are here whelmed, be hurtthat's	esult of the traur e don't do it inter e to experience ac	na is what hea ntionally. It is a dversity, have j	aling is a factor painful
In a practical way, ho	ow do we access that so in? (43:06)	ource energy, inh	nerent goodne	ss, and
Examples of reference	e places within me that	show me I'm in <i>S</i>	<i>elf</i> (51:40)	
confidence and3rd dimension:	oower. feeling solid, strong bu	rit world. Being in	There is clari	

What made you feel you're in <i>Self</i> and how did you identify that state?
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No one is in self energy all the time. The more time we spend there, the better our life goes. We do whatever we can to spend as much time there. The
when we're in it or not in it, is useful as we navigate our life. (01:07:00)
When we're in fear, we don't make the best judgements. We often draw trauma to us, instead of holding the capacity to be with it. When we're in anger, we tend to hurt people and lash out. When we're taken over by our parts or emotions, it doesn't lead to the best outcome. When we're in trust and in with self energy, we can also be with a range of feelings. <i>Self</i> can be with feelings, in a way that feels aligned. Feelings and parts in self energy can The of emotion and self that is rich and whole. (1:10:58)
Notes:

What is your biggest takeaway of Module 3?		

Module 4:

Studies on first responders during 9/11 found that a high predictor of someone's oscillation to PTSD symptoms was
The compounding effect of trauma has a huge impact on our response to trauma (3:05)
People who have a similar past, can still take events in different ways. But it also has to do with and personality temperament. (5:50)
What is the internal quality that moves someone towards healing and change? It is critical if you have felt somewhere, that goes a long way, in this drive for betterment. (9:25)
Mother wounds seem to be harder than father wounds to heal, because that maternal presence teaches us how to ourselves. We know from Developmental Psychology, that we construct who we are, what we are, from the of our mother (primary caregiver)'s view on us. Those wounds can be hard to articulate. (09:58)
Identity formation happens in the context of even if the source perhaps doesn't come from relationships, but it is certainly informed, and that's the necessary environmental feature for it to come into existence. (18:33)
Is there a need to attach to a therapist or a person that is the bedrock where the identity can grow?

"Relationship is primary to healing, and self-to-part relationship is also critical."

What is attachment wounding?
Physiological places of trauma create different scenarios within the body. If one is hyper aroused, that shuts off the and allows for too much emotion and too much physical sensation and no capacity to . (25:20)
The flip side is true with neglect, abandonment and insolation — in a state of over-inhibition, there is no access to thinking, feeling or physical sensation. (25:40)
The energy from a traumatic event can be trapped in the body. Because of human's capacity for language and high cognitive features, we are more prone to, analyze and hold in the stress, rather than just shake it off like animals would normally do. The internalization of energy is part of the traumatic world. (26:48)
"Trauma can be stored in thoughts, feelings, physical sensations."
Notes:

What are the essential elements to healing? We talked about how we embrace those parts, blockages, and get permission from them to move forward. As they get relaxed after they're heard and seen, then there is more access to self-energy. Once

we have self energy, those protective parts have relaxed and the underlying core usually will emerge. (34:45)
Ideally, IFS wants to get self-energy in relation to the wounded part which is buried by the parts. We want to foster a relationship between <i>Self</i> and the In IFS, there is the witnessing – let the part tell the self everything it is holding. (35:40)
The 2nd step is, once the part feels it is fully shared, and then there is a or a – let the self give the part what it needed, wanted, and never gotten. (36:35)
What's the drawback of Cognitive Interweave – replacing the negative cognition with the positive cognition?
When processing bilateral stimulation is done appropriately, it is a transformation from the protective part that holds the belief to self energy rising. It is not a replacement, but an The processing of the negative cognition, which is in IFS words, the distorted belief of a protective part. (38:13) Vulnerability and responsibility: when we share our vulnerable selves and we've been traumatized, we take on the belief of the, if the perpetrator doesn't take responsibility for their actions, which they usually don't. (42:15)
"Kids will take responsibility for what isn't taken responsibility for - it is a natural instinct of children."
There is a way to process those distorted beliefs even when the perpetrator does not provide the corrective experience, we have the capacity to do a version of that when is in connection and communication with the self. (48:30)

Once that	experience happens, we ca	n release what's no longer ours,
whether it's ph	ysical sensation, the emotion or the o	distorted belief. (49:30)
"He	aling involves witnessing, correc	ting and releasing."
"B ein	ng in alignment with what's true a	about you is healing."
	e experience can also happen in life n someone is feeling competent who 03)	
not just correc like somebody	cautious about quick bypasses. The ctive. You have to visit the part; you gets it. Because the part holds som to. Witnessing enables the release. (56	can only release it once it feels ething important in life until it
What are the s	teps towards healing in the IFS mode	1?
Notes:		

What is your biggest takeaway of Module 4?		

Module 5:

Forgiveness can look very different pre and post-healing. There is a whole range of different experiences of forgiveness after one has released the trauma, compared to . Let's heal the wound first and then see what we want					
					to Let's heal the wound first and then see what we want to do. Because then it is a whole different landscape relative to the
(4:00)					
Why pursuing forgiveness before healing	g doesn't work?				
A typical response to forgiveness before	9				
•	en hurt is freed up from the hurt, that view er carry that pain or hold resentment. If I'm different options. (8:20)				
us. When we're expecting forgiveness fr	to the person who has hurt om somebody else, we are still tethered to rol over what happened to us, which is a				
because I have witnessed it, corrected the	going to hold anything around it anymore ne experience and released it. There is real you control over fixing me or hurting me.				
safety. And oftentimes, to be vulnera	healing. In order to heal, we need a level of able with oneself, we need to establish boundaries by definition. (18:40)				

Notes:
"It can feel unsafe while setting boundaries is, in fact, creating safety."
Healing allows for holding complexity: when we're pre healed, we tend to keep that mentality. When we are healed, there is greater capacity to hold the complexity. (21:37)
Every "victim" internalizes the perpetrator's energy. When one is traumatized and being the recipient of the, one learns how effective that is and often utilizes it. If we begin to see the complexity in somebody else, it allows us to see the complexity within us too. (23:08)
What does our curiosity towards the villain tell us about ourselves?

"You will be blind to your shadow if you disavow the range within somebody else or polarize the bad in them and the good in me."

Notes:
What is your biggest takeaway of Module 5?