The aim of this paper is to show what Husserl intends for unconscious and how it can become conscious. To do so, I will first take in exam how Brentano and Freud have dealt with the problem of the unconscious. The former, as I will argue, thinks that it is not legitimate to speak of unconscious mental acts, while the latter affirms their necessity. In the second part, instead, I will show in which sense we can talk about the unconscious in Husserlian phenomenology and its relative difficulties, in particular the possibility of affective awakening. Finally, in the third part, I will try to solve these difficulties. Ultimately, the affective awakening is always possible, because everything that has been experienced, as experienced as prominent, can in principle be awakened in the conscious present.