

# Sigmund Freud

1856-1939

## Introduction

One of the great minds of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. He was the founder of psychoanalysis. His theories have had major impact on various fields, such as, child rearing, education, sociology, family relations, music and art, and of course psychology and psychiatry.

## I. His Life

- A. Born May 6, 1856 in Moravia, a region that is now part of Czechoslovakia.
- B. Oldest of eight children
- C. Father, Jakob Freud, was a Jewish wool merchant who had been married once before he wed Freud's mother.
- D. Age four the family moved to Vienna, the capital of Austria.
- E. 1881 graduated from the medical school of the University of Vienna.
- F. 1882 entered the General Hospital in Vienna to train with a leading psychiatrist
- G. 1885 appointed lecturer in neuropathology – also developed interest in the medical benefits of cocaine

## Coke-Cola

- A. 1886 pharmacist by the name of John Styth Pemberton in Atlanta, Georgia, invented and began selling at Dr. Joseph Jacob's Pharmacy a new cocaine extract brew.
- B. Called the "intellectual beverage and temperance drink"
- C. French Wine of Coca
- D. Noted people that drank cocaine based beverages: Pope Leo XIII, Thomas Edison, and Sigmund Freud
- E. 1889 Asa Briggs Chandler of Atlanta bought the rights to the drink
- F. 1890, medical journals recorded 400 cases of acute cocaine problems attributed to cocaine drinks
- G. 1906 after threats of legal action the cocaine was replaced by caffeine
- H. 1919 Asa Chandler sold the company for \$25 million
- J. Chandler died at age 77
- K. 1898 in New Bern, N.C. Caleb Braham, a pharmacist, created Pepsi-Cola.

## Freud cont.

- H. 1885 went to Paris to study under Jean-Martin Charcot who was using hypnosis
- I. Married Martha Bernays, the daughter of a prominent Jewish family. They had six children of which one was Anna Freud.
- J. Months later Freud began his closest friendship with the Berlin physician Wilhelm Fliess which lasted for 15 years – where they studied human bisexuality, erogenous zones on the body, and sexuality of infants

- K. Freud shifted from hypnosis to what is called the technique of free association, which Freud called psychoanalysis. He coined the term in 1896.
- L. Other physicians reacted with hostility toward Freud's psychoanalysis.
- M. 1896 due to the death of his father, he began to write The Interpretation of Dreams, which many called his greatest book. This book was the beginnings of Surrealism.
- N. 1904 Freud wrote The Psychopathology of Everyday Life. This is where the term Freudian slips began.
- O. 1923 discovered he had cancer of the mouth. He was a heavy cigar smoker.
- P. 1938 Nazis burned his books because he was a Jew.
- Q. Freud died in England of cancer.

## II. His Theories

- A. Role of the Unconscious on Behavior
- B. Defense Mechanism
- C. The Mind – Id, Ego, Superego
- D. Primary Cause of Most Mental Disorders – Sexual Problems
- E. Interpretation of Dreams
- F. Freudian Slips

## III. His Influence

- A. Brought Mental Illness to the Attention of Society
- B. Begin the field of study of psychoanalysis
- C. Influenced fields of study in psychology, child development, sexology, sociology, anthropology, criminology
- D. Art and Literature – Surrealism