

Lecture 15: Freud

1. Introduction

Therapeutic revolutions and the brain
Darwin and Freud

2. Influences on Freud

German materialism
Traditional theories of madness
Asylums: Bedlam and the Salpêtrière
Charcot, hysteria, and hypnotism

3. Freud's Training

Inspirations: Goethe, Darwin, Thomson
Medicinal school and medical research
Brücke, eels, and crayfish
Charcot and neurology
Private practice: Joseph Breuer

4. Development of Psycho-Analysis

Anna O., "talking cure"
Free association
Studies on Hysteria (1895)
Interpretation of Dreams (1900)
Seduction theory
Development of sexuality
Oedipus Complex
Id, Ego, and Super Ego
Theories of psychopathology

5. Freud's Influence

From patients to cultural theories
Vienna Psychoanalytic Society
Scientific study of the mind
Psychoanalytic psychiatry in the 20th century
Freudian in every day life: Hamlet to Hitler

Further Reading:

Peter Gay, *Freud: A Life for Our Times*, 1998.
Stephen A. Mitchell and Margaret J. Black, *Freud and Beyond: A History of Modern Psychoanalytic Thought*, 1995.

Names and Dates:

Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)
Hermann von Helmholtz (1821-1894)

Emile Heinrich DuBois-Reymond (1818-1896)
Ernst von Brücke (1819-1892)
Berlin Physical Society, 1842
David Hartley (1705-1757), *Observations on Man*, 1749
Melancholia, Mania
Bethlehem Hospital (London) → “Bedlam”
Salpêtrière Hospital (Paris)
Jean-Martin Charcot (1825-1893), *Photographic Iconography of the Salpêtrière*,
1877
Hysteria, hypnosis, suggestion
Josef Breuer (1842-1925), *Studies on Hysteria* (1895)
Anna O, Bertha Pappenheim
Psycho-analysis, free association, “talking cure”
Interpretation of Dreams (1900), the “royal road to the unconscious”
Psychopathology of Everyday Life (1904), “Freudian slips”
Jokes and Their Relation to the Unconscious (1905)
Five Lectures on Psycho-Analysis (1909)
Vienna Psychoanalytic Society
Conscious-unconscious: resistance, defenses, repression, wishfulfillment
Oral / anal / genital phase, latency
Id, Ego, Super Ego
Oedipus complex, castration anxiety