AN OVERVIEW OF GREAT PSYCHOLOGISTS, WORLDWIDE:
A HISTORICAL CHRONOLOGY

I. OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF EARLY PSYCHOLOGY

A. Ancient Greek Psychology at Athens
   1. Alcmaeon: The first physiological psychologist.
   3. Democritus: The specific energy of the sense organs.
   5. Protagoras: The perception theory of personality.
   7. Plato: Founder of biological psychology; Association of Ideas.
   8. Aristotle: Founder of functional psychology; self-actualization psychology;
      Aristotelian social psychology; conception of the psyche or soul;
      sensation and perception; clinical psychology - catharsis.

B. Alexandrian & Patristic Psychology
   1. Plotinus: The first empirical psychologists.
   2. Philo and Origen: Alexandrian Psychology; Psychology of the Old & New
      Testaments; Psychology of Personality in the New Testament.

C. Arabian Psychology at Bagdad and Cordova

D. Renaissance Psychology: France/Holland/Germany
   1. Rene Descartes (1596-1650): Father of Physiological Psychology -
      The Cartesian Cogito - Interaction of Mind and Body.

E. German Philosophical Psychology
   3. Friedrich Nietzsche (1844-1900): The Will to Power; Ressentiment and Repressed
      Hostility.

II. BRITISH EMPIRICISM, ASSOCIATIONISM, AND EVOLUTIONISM

A. British Empiricism

B. British Associationism

1. David Hartley (1705-1757): Association of Ideas.

C. British Evolutionism

1. Herbart Spencer (1820-1903): Evolutionary Associationism. Lamarck's Theory of
   the Inheritance of Acquired Characteristics. Spencer's Evolutionary Psychology.
   Theory of Evellation. Psychology of the Emotions.

III. PSYCHOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITIES OF CAMBRIDGE AND LONDON

A. University College, London - Psychology of Individual Differences and Statistical Method

   Psychological Journal.
7. Cyril Burt (1883-): Four Factor Theory.
8. Raymond B. Cattell (1905-): Multivariate Experimental Psychology.

B. Experimental Psychology at Cambridge


IV. DEVELOPMENT OF GERMAN PSYCHOLOGY

A. Berlin: Physiological Psychology


B. Leipzig: Birthplace of New Experimental Psychology


C. The Wurzburg School

1. Oswald Kulpe (1862-1915): Founder of the Wurzburg School of Imageless Thought.
2. The Wurzburg School (1901-1909): Mayer and Orth - Qualitative Study of Association (1901); Marbe-Experimental Study of Judgement, (1901); Watt - Contributions to a Theory of Thought, (1904); Ach - Volition and Thought, (1905); Messer - Experimental Investigation of the Psychology of Thought, (1906); Buhler-Psychology of Thought Processes, (1907).

D. Gottingen: Transition to Phenomenological Psychology

8. Edgar Rubin (1886-1951): Visual Perception of Figure-Ground Phenomena.

V. THE AUSTRIAN SCHOOL OF ACT PSYCHOLOGY: PSYCHOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITIES OF VIENNA, GRAZ, PRAGUE

A. Brentano and His Influence


B. Act Psychology in Munich


VI. Gestalt Psychology at Frankfurt and the Berlin School

A. Gestalt at Frankfurt


B. Gestalt Moves to Berlin

1. Max Wertheimer (1880-1943); Wolfgang Kohler (1887-1967); Kurt Koffka (1887-1941): Founders of Gestalt.
4. Harry Helson (1898-): Adaptation Level Theory.

C. The Lewinian Tradition

2. Bluma Zeigarnik (1900-): Zeigarnik Effect.
4. Vera Mahler (1899-): Degrees of Substitute Activity.
VII. PARISIAN CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

A. The Nosologists
   (A branch of medical science that deals with classification of diseases.)

B. The Discovery of Psychotherapy
   2. The Nancy School: Ambrose-August Liebault (1823-1904) and Hippolyte-Marie Bernheim (1840-1919) - Mesmerism.

C. French Swiss Psychologists
   1. Theodore Flournoy (1854-1920); Edouard Claparede (1873-1940), and Jean Piaget (1896-): Swiss Child Psychology.

VIII. VIENNESE CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

A. Psychotherapists

B. Neo-Freudian Cultural Analysts
   2. Ruth Benedict (1887-1948) and Margaret Mead (1901-): Cultural Explanations and Determinants of Personality Development.
   4. Erich Fromm (1900-): Humanistic Psychoanalysis.

C. Phenomenologists and Existentialists
   2. Ludwig Binswanger (1881-1966) and Medard Boss (1903-): Existential Analysis.
D. Neurophysiological Psychotherapists

5. Walter Freeman (1895-) and James W. Watts (1904-): Prefrontal Lobotomy.

IX. FUNCTIONALISM IN AMERICA

A. Harvard University During the Tenure of James


B. Harvard During Edwin Garrigues Boring's Years


C. Functionalism - Johns Hopkins and Clark Universities


D. Functionalism at Yale University

2. Edward Wheeler Scripture (1864-1945): Yale's Psychological Laboratory.
4. Yale's Institute of Human Relations: Hull; Spence; Dollard; Miller; Mowrer; Sears; Doob.
   b) Fred D. Sheffield (1914-) and Thornton B. Roby (1924): Sheffield-Roby Experiment.
   f) John Dollard (1900-) and Neal E. Miller (1909-): Social Learning Theory.
   g) O. Hobart Mower (1907-): Two-Factor Learning Theory.
5. Yale Communication Research Program: Hovland; Janis; Kelley; McGuire.
   a) Wartime Studies on Mass Communication.
   b) The Yale Communication and Attitude Change Program.

E. Functionalism at Columbia

5. Gardner Murphy (1895-): History of Psychology as a Basic Course, Role in Development of Social Psychology.

F. Functionalism at University of Chicago


X. STRUCTURALISM IN AMERICA

A. Titchener and Cornell University

1. Edward Bradford Titchener (1867-1927): Tenets of Structuralism or Introspectionism, Relation of Structuralism to Functionalism.

B. Titchener's Heirs

1. Margaret Floy Washburn (1871-1939)
2. Walter Bowers Pillsbury
3. Karl M. Dallenbach
4. Edwin G. Boring
5. Joy Paul Guilford

XI. BEHAVIORISM IN AMERICA

A. Founder and Successor


XII. SOVIET PSYCHOLOGY: RUSSIAN BEHAVIORISM AND SOVIET DIALECTICAL PSYCHOLOGY: MOSCOW AND LENINGRAD

A. Precursors

2. P.M. Lyubovskiy: Russian Associational Psychology.
3. Nikolay Nikolayevich Lange (1858-1921): Early Experimental Psychology.

B. The Reflex Period

1. Ivan Mikhailovich Sechenov (1829-1905): Reflex Theory of Mental Activity.
4. Sokolov (1920-): Orienting Reflex.

C. The Pedological Period


D. The Dialectical Era

1. Lev Semyonovich Vygotsky (1896-1934), Alexander R. Luria (1902-), and Aleksei Leontiev (1903-): Sociohistorical or Cultural Historical Development.
3. Anatoli A. Smirnov (1894-) and P.I. Zinchenko (1903-): Involuntary Memory.
XIII. JAPANESE PSYCHOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITIES OF TOKYO, KYOTO, AND KYUSHU

A. Early Japanese Psychologists

1. Amane Nishi (1826-1894)
2. Tanzan Hara (1819-1892)
3. Shigeki Nishimura (1828-1902)
4. Soho Takuan (1573-1645)
5. Baigan Ishida (1685-1744)
6. Toan Tejima (1718-1786)
7. Ho Kamada (1753-1821)
8. Mabuchi Kamo (1697-1769)
9. Seisho Fujitani (1737-1778)
10. Mitsue Fujitani (1767-1832)
11. Norinaga Motoori (1725-1801)

B. Founders of Japanese Experimental Psychology


C. Behaviorism in Japan

2. Tanenari Chiba (1884-1972) and Manatro Kido (1893-): Opposed Behaviorism.

D. Gestalt Psychology in Japan


E. Return of Zen Psychology


XIV. PSYCHOLOGY IN THE ORIENT: SOUTHEAST ASIA

A. The Republic of China


B. India

1. Indian Psychological Association established in 1925.
2. Psychology is a subdivision of physiology.
XV. PSYCHOLOGY IN LATIN AMERICA

A. Mexico

1. In 1835, Jesu’s R. Pacheo, published a polemical work on Gall’s phrenology.
2. Rafael Serrano of Puebla, Mexico, published a nosology of psychosis and a psychophysical technique in psychiatric diagnosis.
3. First text in psychology in Latin America was published in Mexico by Enrique C. Alacron in 1902.
4. A year later Ezequiel A. Chavez translated Titchener’s - A Primer of Psychology.
5. Juan N. Cordero, published the first physiological psychology in Mexico in 1907.
6. The National University of Mexico opened its Department of Psychology in 1945, though psychology as a career was founded in Mexico in 1937 under the leadership of Ezequiel A. Chavez.

B. Argentina

1. Establishment of first psychology laboratory in 1898 by Horacio C. Pinero at the Colegio Nacional of Buenos Aires. Three years later (1901), he founded a second lab at the Universidad de Buenos Aires.
2. The first Latin American to receive a Ph.D. in psychology was Carl Jesinghaus, who studied under Wundt at Leipzig in 1911.
3. Buenos Aires published Latin America’s first journal in the field of Psychology under the editorial leadership of Enrique Mouchet.
4. Latin America founded two other Psychology journals.

C. Peru

1. The first journal of a psychological nature was established by Honoria Delgado of Lima in 1919.
2. Emperor Charles V. Delgado with Mariano Iberico was responsible for another important psychological publication, Psicologia (1933).
3. The Binet-Simon test found its way in 1920 into research on Peruvian children by Felipe Chueca.
4. German psychologist Walter Blumenfeld arrived in Lima in 1935 and organized the Instituto de Psicología Experimental y Psicotecnia at the Universidad de San Marcos.

D. Brazil

1. Polish psychologist Waclaw Radecki arrived in Rio de Janeiro in 1923, establishing Brazil’s first psychology lab and developing the fields of general psychology and experimental psychology. Also founded a Psychology Institute that became a part of the University of Rio de Janeiro.
E. Cuba

1. Psychology under the aegis of the Faculty of Sciences. Specialties include: educational, clinical, industrial and psychology of language.

2. In 1958, Escuela de Psicología opened at the Universidad de las Villas.