## Historical Chronology of Psychological Science Worldwide

### OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF EARLY PSYCHOLOGY

#### Ancient Greek Psychology at Athens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Philosopher</th>
<th>Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alcmaeon</strong></td>
<td>The first physiological psychologist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Empedocles</strong></td>
<td>Theory of perception.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Democritus</strong></td>
<td>The specific energy of the sense organs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anaxagoras</strong></td>
<td>Adaptation level theory of perception.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protagoras</strong></td>
<td>The perception theory of personality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Socrates</strong></td>
<td>Founder of the inductive method.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plato</strong></td>
<td>Founder of biological psychology; association of ideas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aristotle</strong></td>
<td>Founder of functional psychology; self-actualization psychology; Aristotelian social psychology; conception of the psyche or soul; sensation and perception; clinical psychology – catharsis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Alexandrian and Patristic Psychology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Philosopher</th>
<th>Contributions</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plotinus</strong></td>
<td>The first empirical psychologist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Philo and Origen</strong></td>
<td>Alexandrian psychology; psychology of the Old and New Testaments;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>St. Augustine</strong></td>
<td>(354-430): Father of Introspectionist psychology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>St. Thomas Aquinas</strong></td>
<td>(1225-1274): The person as a psychophysical unity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Arabian Psychology at Bagdad and Cordova

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Philosopher</th>
<th>Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Avicenna</strong></td>
<td>(980-1037): Bagdad psychology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Averroes</strong></td>
<td>(1126-1198): Cordovan psychology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moses Maimonides</strong></td>
<td>(1135-1204): Judaistic psychology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Juan Luis Vives</strong></td>
<td>(1492-1540): Birth of inductive method in psychology.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Renaissance Psychology — France/Holland/Germany

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Philosopher</th>
<th>Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benedict Spinoza</strong></td>
<td>(1632-1677): Psychophysical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz</strong></td>
<td>(1646-1716): The Human Mind as an Activity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### German Philosophical Psychology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Philosopher</th>
<th>Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Immanuel Kant</strong></td>
<td>(1724-1804): Kantian Nativism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arthur Schopenhauer</strong></td>
<td>(1788-1860): Psychology of Will.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Friedrich Nietzsche</strong></td>
<td>(1844-1900): The Will to Power;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### British Empiricism, Associationism, and Evolutionism

#### British Empiricism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Philosopher</th>
<th>Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thomas Hobbes</strong></td>
<td>(1588-1679): Father of British Empiricism and Associationism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>David Hume</strong></td>
<td>(1711-1776): Personality as a Bundle of Perceptions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
British Associationism

David Hartley (1705-1757): Association of Ideas.
Julien Offray de la Mettrie (1709-1751): Man as a Machine.
Thomas Brown (1778-1820): Primary Laws of Suggestion.

Suggestion.

James Mill (1773-1836): Association Psychology.

British Evolutionism


George John Romanes (1848-1894): Founder of Comparative Psychology.
Conwy Lloyd Morgan (1852-1936): Morgan's Canon.

PSYCHOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITIES OF CAMBRIDGE AND LONDON

University College, London – Psychology of Individual Differences and Statistical Method

James Suly (1842-1923): The writer of psychology textbooks.
Francis Galton (1822-1911): Founder of Psychometrics.

Experimental Psychology at Cambridge

George Frederick Stout (1860-1944): Ward's distinguished pupil.

Charles Samuel Myers (1873-1946): The Cambridge Laboratory.
**DEVELOPMENT OF GERMAN PSYCHOLOGY**

### Berlin: Physiological Psychology

**Ewald Hering** (1834-1918): Four Color Theory.  

### Leipzig: Birthplace of New Experimental Psychology

**Max Frey** (1852-1932): Theory of Four Cutaneous Senses.

### The Wurzburg School

**Oswald Kulpe** (1862-1915): Founder of the Wurzburg School of Imageless Thought.  
**August Mayer** (1874-1951) and **Johannes Orth** (1872-1949): Qualitative Study of Association.  
**Karl Marbe** (1869-1953): Experimental Study of Judgement.  
**Henry J. Watt** (1879-1925): Contributions to a Theory of Thought.  
**August Messer** (1867-1937): Experimental Investigation of the Psychology of Thought.  

### Gottingen: Transition to Phenomenological Psychology

**Moritz Wilhelm Drobisch** (1802-1896): Herbart’s Disciple.  
**Rudolf Herman Lotze** (1817-1881): Theory of Local Sign.  
**Erich Rudolf Jaensch** (1883-1940): Eidetic Imagery.  
**Edmund Husserl** (1859-1939): Founder of the Phenomenological Movement.  
**David Katz** (1884-1953): Phenomenology of Color.  
**Edgar Rubin** (1886-1951): Visual Perception of Figure-Ground Phenomena.
THE AUSTRIAN SCHOOL OF ACT PSYCHOLOGY: PSYCHOLOGY AT THE
UNIVERSITIES OF VIENNA, GRAZ, AND PRAGUE

Brentano and His Influence

Alexius Meinong (1853-1920): Act Psychology.

Ernst Mach (1838-1916): Analysis of Sensations.

Act Psychology in Munich


GESTALT PSYCHOLOGY AT FRANKFURT AND THE BERLIN SCHOOL

Gestalt at Frankfurt


Gestalt Moves to Berlin


Harry Helson (1898-1977): Adaptation Level Theory.

The Lewinian Tradition

Maria Rickers-Ovsiankina (1898-1993): Need Satisfaction and Tension Release; Rorschach Psychology.

Wera Mahler (1889-1991): Degrees of Substitute Activity; Volition; Affect Psychology.

PARISIAN CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

The Nosologists

Philippe Pinel (1745-1826): Reformer and Nosographer.

Jean Pierre Falret (1794-1870): Folie a Deux.
Benedict Augustin Morel (1809-1873): Dementia Praecox.
### The Discovery of Psychotherapy


**The Nancy School**: Ambrose-August Liebault (1823-1904) and Hippolyte-Marie Bernheim (1840-1919): Mesmerism.

**Emile Coue** (1857-1926): Autosuggestion.


**Gabriel Tarde** (1843-1904): Laws of Imitation.


### French Swiss Psychologists

**Theodore Flournoy** (1854-1920): Child Psychology

**Edouard Claparede** (1873-1940) and **Jean Piaget** (1896-1980): Swiss Child Psychology; Cognitive Development; Epistemology.

### VIENNESE SCHOOL OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

#### Psychotherapists

**Sigmund Freud** (1856-1939): Psychoanalysis. Structure of the Personality.

**Carl Gustav Jung** (1875-1961): Analytical Psychology.

**Ernst Kretschmer** (1888-1964): Constitutional Types.


#### Neo-Freudian Cultural Analysts


**Ruth Benedict** (1887-1948) and **Margaret Mead** (1901-1978): Cultural Explanations and Determinants of Personality Development.


**Erich Fromm** (1900-1980): Humanistic Psychoanalysis.


#### Phenomenologists and Existentialists


**Ludwig Binswanger** (1881-1966) and **Medard Boss** (1903-): Existential Analysis.

**Carlo R. Rogers** (1902-1987): Client-Centered Therapy; Phenomenological Theory of Personality.


**Ugo Cerletti** (1877-1963): Electroshock Therapy.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>FUNCTIONALISM IN AMERICA</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Harvard University During the Tenure of James

- **William James** (1842-1910): The Principles of Psychology; Functionalism; The Streams of Consciousness; Theory of the Self; Psychology of Temperament; James-Lange Theory of Emotions.


### Harvard During Edwin Garrigues Boring’s Years


- **Stanley S. Stevens** (1906-1973): Psycho-Acoustics; Psychophysics; Power law.
- **Fritz J. Roethlisberger** (1898-1974): Field Studies.

### Functionalism – Johns Hopkins and Clark Universities

- **G. Stanley Hall** (1844-1924): Founder of American Psychological Association; President of Clark University; Established First Lab at Hopkins; Founder of First Journal of Psychology; Founded Pedagogical Seminary (renamed Journal of Genetic Psychology-1891); Founded Journal of Religious Psychology and Journal of Applied Psychology.

- **Adolf Meyer** (1886-1950): One of the first Functionalists in Psychiatry; Holistic-Psychobiological Approach; Mental Hygiene.

- **Lewis Madison Terman** (1877-1956): Intelligence; Genetic Studies of Genius.

- **Arnold Lucius Gesell** (1880-1961): Yale Clinic of Child Development.

- **Norman Triplett** (1861-1931): First Experimental Social Psychologist; Conducted Experiments on Peacemaking and Competition.
Functionalism at Yale University

George Trumball Ladd (1842-1921): Physiological Psychology.  
Edward Wheeler Scripture (1864-1945): Yale’s Psychological Laboratory.  
Yale’s Institute of Human Relations: Hull; Spence; Dollard; Miller; Mowrer; Sears; Doob.  
Fred D. Sheffield (1914-) and Thornton B. Roby (1924): Sheffield-Roby Experiment.  
John Dollard (1900-1980) and Neal E. Miller (1909-): Social Learning Theory.  
Yale Communication Research Program: Hovland; Janis; Kelley; McGuire. Wartime Studies on Mass Communication; The Yale Communication and Attitude Change Program.

Functionalism at Columbia

James McKeen Cattell (1860-1944): Founding of Columbia’s Psychology Department; Capacity Psychology. Reaction Time Experiments; Psychophysics; Mental Tests and Measurements.  
Edward Lee Thorndike (1874-1949): Connectionism; Animal Intelligence; Laws of Learning; Transfer of Training.  
Gardner Murphy (1895-1979): History of Psychology as a Basic Course; Role in Development of Social Psychology.

Functionalism at University of Chicago

George Herbert Mead (1863-1931): Functionalism as a Social Psychology; Social Behaviorism.  
Harvey A. Carr (1873-1954): Angell’s Successor.

STRUCTURALISM IN AMERICA

Titchener and Cornell University

Edward Bradford Titchener (1867-1927): Tenets of Structuralism or Introspection; Relation of Structuralism to Functionalism.  
Titchener’s Heirs: Margaret Floy Washburn (1871-1939): Animal Behavior and Motor Theory Development;  
Walter Bowers Pillsbury (1872-1960): Reasoning;  
Karl M. Dallenbach (1887-1971): sensation; perception;  
## BEHAVIORISM IN AMERICA

### Founder and Successor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John B. Watson (1878-1958)</td>
<td>Founder of Behaviorism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SOVIET PSYCHOLOGY: RUSSIAN BEHAVIORISM AND SOVIET DIALECTICAL PSYCHOLOGY: MOSCOW AND LENINGRAD

#### Precursors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L. M. V. Lomonosov (1711-1765)</td>
<td>The Russian Enlightenment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.M. Lyubovsky (No Dates Found)</td>
<td>Russian Associational Psychology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nikolay Nikolayevich Lange (1858-1921)</td>
<td>Early Experimental Psychology.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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#### The Reflex Period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ivan Mikhailovich Setchenov (1829-1905)</td>
<td>Reflex Theory of Mental Activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849-1936)</td>
<td>Conditioned Reflex or Classical Conditioning; Dynamic Stereotype Theory; Theory of Analyzers; Theory of Types – Genotype and Phenotype.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boris Mikhailovich Teplov (1896-1965)</td>
<td>Typology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Sokolov (1920-)</td>
<td>Orienting Reflex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vladimir Mikhailovich Bekhtarev (1867-1927)</td>
<td>Reflexology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konstantin Nikolayevich Kornilov (1879-1957)</td>
<td>Reactology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aleksey Alekseyevich-Ukhtomsky (1884-1942)</td>
<td>Theory of the Dominant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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#### The Pedological Period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pavel Petrovich Blonsky (1884-1941)</td>
<td>Pedological Theory.</td>
</tr>
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#### The Dialectical Era

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lev Semyonovich Vygotsky (1896-1934), Alexander R. Luria (1902-1977) and Aleksei Leontiev (1903-1979)</td>
<td>Sociohistorical or Cultural Historical Development.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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## JAPANESE PSYCHOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITIES OF TOKYO, KYOTO AND KYUSHU

### Early Japanese Psychologists

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amane Nishi (1826-1894), Tanzan Hara (1819-1892), Shigeki Nishimura (1828-1902), Soho Takuan (1573-1645), Baigan Ishida (1685-1744), Toan Tejima (1718-1786)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ho Kamada (1753-1821), Mabuchi Kamo (1697-1769), Seisho Fujitani (1737-1778), Mitsue Fijitani (1767-1832), Norinaga Motoori (1725-1801)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Founders of Japanese Experimental Psychology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yujiro Motora (1858-1912)</td>
<td>Japan’s First Experimental Psychologist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matataro Matsumoto (1865-1943)</td>
<td>Psychocinematics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanenari Chiba (1884-1972) and Manatro Kido (1893-)</td>
<td>Opposed Behaviorism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koreshige Masuda (1883-1933)</td>
<td>Proposed Behavioristic Reconciliations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoma Morita (1874-1938) and Koji Sato (1905-1971)</td>
<td>Buddhism to Psychotherapy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Behaviorism in Japan

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

### Gestalt Psychology in Japan


### Return of Zen Psychology

- Shoma Morita (1874-1938) and Koji Sato (1905-1971): Zen Psychology; Application of Zen

### PSYCHOLOGY IN THE ORIENT: SOUTHEAST ASIA

#### The Republic of China

- P’an Shu: The Institute of Psychology. Established in 1951.

#### India

- Indian Psychological Association established in 1925.

### PSYCHOLOGY IN LATIN AMERICA

#### Mexico

- In 1835, Jesu’s R. Pacheco, published a polemical work on Gall’s phrenology.
- Rafael Serrano of Puebla, Mexico, published a nosology of psychosis and a psychophysical technique in psychiatric diagnosis.
- First text in psychology in Latin America was published in Mexico by Enrique C. Alacron in 1902.
- A year later Ezequiel A. Chavez translated Titchener’s *A Primer of Psychology*.
- Juan N. Cordero published the first physiological psychology in Mexico in 1907.
- 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.
### Argentina

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

### Peru

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

### Brazil

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. The study of Blacks became an important interest in Brazilian psychology spearheaded by **Arture Ramos**, author of *O Negro Brasileiro* in 1934. Became head of the Mental Hygiene Service of the Institute of Educational Research; Chaired Social Psychology at the University of Rio. Published *Introduction to Social Psychology* in 1936.

### Cuba

Psychology under the aegis of the Faculty of Sciences. Specialties include educational, clinical, industrial and psychology of language. In 1958, **Escuela de Psicología** opened at the Universidad de las Villas.