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## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

This table traces very roughly some of the main turning-points in Freud's intellectual development and opinions. A few of the chief events in his external life are also included in it.

- 1856. 6 May. Birth at Freiberg in Moravia.
- 1860. Family settles in Vienna.
- 1865. Enters Gymnasium (secondary school).
- 1873. Enters Vienna University as medical student.
- 1876-82. Works under Brücke at the Institute of Physiology in Vienna.
- 1877. First publications: papers on anatomy and physiology.
- 1881. Graduates as Doctor of Medicine.
- 1882. Engagement to Martha Bernays.
- 1882-5. Works in Vienna General Hospital, concentrating on cerebral anatomy: numerous publications.
- 1884-7. Researches into the clinical uses of cocaine.
- 1885. Appointed *Privatdozent* (University Lecturer) in Neuro-pathology.
- 1885 (October)-1886 (February). Studies under Charcot at the Salpêtrière (hospital for nervous diseases) in Paris. Interest first turns to hysteria and hypnosis.
- 1886. Marriage to Martha Bernays. Sets up private practice in nervous diseases in Vienna.
- 1886-93. Continues work on neurology, especially on the cerebral palsies of children at the Kassowitz Institute in Vienna, with numerous publications. Gradual shift of interest from neurology to psychopathology.
- 1887. Birth of eldest child (Mathilde).
- 1887-1902. Friendship and correspondence with Wilhelm Fliess in Berlin. Freud's letters to him during this period, published posthumously in 1950, throw much light on the development of his views.

1887. Begins the use of hypnotic suggestion in his practice.
- c. 1888. Begins to follow Breuer in using hypnosis for cathartic treatment of hysteria. Gradually drops hypnosis and substitutes free association.
1889. Visits Bernheim at Nancy to study his suggestion technique.  
Birth of eldest son (Martin).
1891. Monograph on aphasia.  
Birth of second son (Oliver).
1892. Birth of youngest son (Ernst).
1893. Publication of Breuer and Freud 'Preliminary Communication': exposition of trauma theory of hysteria and of cathartic treatment.  
Birth of second daughter (Sophie).
- 1893-8. Researches and short papers on hysteria, obsessions, and anxiety.
1895. Jointly with Breuer, *Studies on Hysteria*: case histories and description by Freud of his technique, including first account of transference.
- 1893-6. Gradual divergence of views between Freud and Breuer. Freud introduces concepts of defence and repression and of neurosis being a result of a conflict between the ego and the libido.
1895. *Project for a Scientific Psychology*: included in Freud's letters to Fliess and first published in 1950. An abortive attempt to state psychology in neurological terms; but foreshadows much of Freud's later theories.  
Birth of youngest child (Anna).
1896. Introduces the term 'psychoanalysis'.  
Death of father (aged 80).
1897. Freud's self-analysis, leading to the abandonment of the trauma theory and the recognition of infantile sexuality and the Oedipus complex.
1900. *The Interpretation of Dreams*, with final chapter giving first full account of Freud's dynamic view of mental processes, of the unconscious, and of the dominance of the 'pleasure principle'.
1901. *The Psychopathology of Everyday Life*. This, together with the book on dreams, made it plain that Freud's theories applied not only to pathological states but also to normal mental life.
1902. Appointed Professor Extraordinarius.

1905. *Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality*: tracing for the first time the course of development of the sexual instinct in human beings from infancy to maturity.
- c. 1906. Jung becomes an adherent of psychoanalysis.
1908. First international meeting of psychoanalysts (at Salzburg).
1909. Freud and Jung invited to the U.S.A. to lecture.  
Case history of the first analysis of a child (Little Hans, aged five): confirming inferences previously made from adult analyses, especially as to infantile sexuality and the Oedipus and castration complexes.
- c. 1910. First emergence of the theory of 'narcissism'.
- 1911-15. Papers on the technique of psychoanalysis.
1911. Secession of Adler.  
Application of psychoanalytic theories to a psychotic case: the autobiography of Dr Schreber.
- 1912-13. *Totem and Taboo*: application of psychoanalysis to anthropological material.
1914. Secession of Jung.  
'On the History of the Psycho-Analytic Movement'. Includes a polemical section on Adler and Jung.  
Writes his last major case history, of the 'Wolf Man' (not published till 1918).
1915. Writes a series of twelve 'metapsychological' papers on basic theoretical questions, of which only five have survived.
- 1915-17. *Introductory Lectures*: giving an extensive general account of the state of Freud's views up to the time of the First World War.
1919. Application of the theory of narcissism to the war neuroses.
1920. Death of second daughter.  
*Beyond the Pleasure Principle*: the first explicit introduction of the concept of the 'compulsion to repeat' and of the theory of the 'death instinct'.
1921. *Group Psychology*. Beginnings of a systematic analytic study of the ego.
1923. *The Ego and the Id*. Largely revised account of the structure and functioning of the mind with the division into an id, an ego, and a super-ego.  
First onset of cancer.
1925. Revised views on the sexual development of women.

1926. *Inhibitions, Symptoms, and Anxiety*. Revised views on the problem of anxiety.
1927. *The Future of an Illusion*. A discussion of religion: the first of a number of sociological works to which Freud devoted most of his remaining years.
1930. *Civilization and Its Discontents*. This includes Freud's first extensive study of the destructive instinct (regarded as a manifestation of the 'death instinct').  
Freud awarded the Goethe Prize by the City of Frankfurt.  
Death of mother (aged 95).
1933. Hitler seizes power in Germany: Freud's books publicly burned in Berlin.
- 1934-8. *Moses and Monotheism*: the last of Freud's works to appear during his lifetime.
1936. Eightieth birthday. Election as Corresponding Member of Royal Society.
1938. Hitler's invasion of Austria. Freud leaves Vienna for London.  
*An Outline of Psycho-Analysis*. A final, unfinished, but profound exposition of psychoanalysis.
1939. 23 September. Death in London.

JAMES STRACHEY

## THE INTERPRETATION OF DREAMS

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