The Freudian Slip

by Rachel GHC 2.04

Sigmund Freud, or S. Freud as he was known during his lifetime, was a physician, writer, and the founder of psychoanalysis. Freud was born on May 6, 1856 in Freiberg, Moravia, which is now part of the Czech Republic. His father, Jacob Freud, was a dealer in wool and textiles. Freud was the second of seven children, and his parents were of modest means.

Freud began his studies at the University of Vienna, where he was a student of Exner, a famous Viennese psychiatrist. In 1881, Freud moved to London to work with Charcot, a well-known neurologist who was famous for his treatment of hysteria through hypnosis.

The following year, Freud moved to Paris to work with Charcot, and while there, he became interested in the work of Pierre Janet, a French psychologist who was studying hysteria. Janet's work inspired Freud to develop his own theory of the mind, which he called psychoanalysis.

In 1886, Freud returned to Vienna and opened his own practice as a neurologist. He continued to develop his theory of the mind, and in 1895, he published his first major work, The Interpretation of Dreams. This work laid the foundation for his theory of the unconscious mind and introduced the concept of the id, ego, and superego.

Freud's work was controversial, and he faced criticism from many of his contemporaries. However, his theories have had a profound impact on the field of psychology, and his work continues to be studied and debated today.

Freud died on June 23, 1939, in London, England. He is buried in Brompton Cemetery in London. Freud's work has had a lasting impact on the field of psychology, and his theories continue to be studied and debated today.