



THIS WEEK IN PSYCHOLOGY HISTORY

9 – 15 March

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Franz Joseph Gall

9 March 1758

Franz Joseph Gall is remembered for developing phrenology, the idea that mental abilities and personality traits are linked to specific areas of the brain.

Although phrenology was later rejected as a science, Gall's emphasis on the localization of brain functions helped stimulate early interest in connecting brain structure with behavior.



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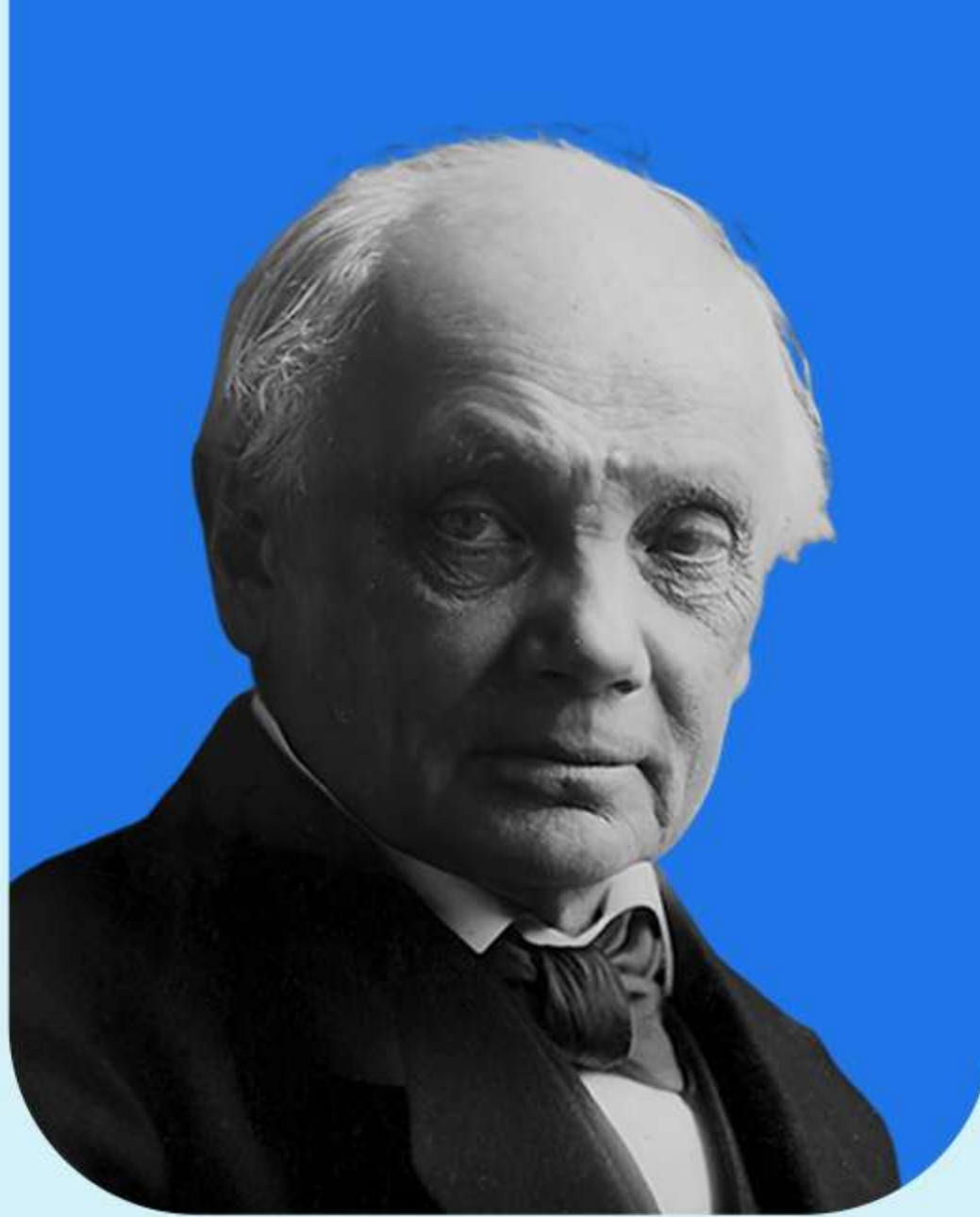
Edwin A. Fleishman

10 March 1927

Edwin A. Fleishman was known for his work on human abilities and individual differences.

He developed the Fleishman Job Analysis System, which identified cognitive, physical, and perceptual abilities required for different tasks.

His research influenced industrial and organizational psychology, especially in personnel selection and training.



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Harald Høffding

11 March 1843

Harald Høffding was a Danish philosopher and psychologist who explored the relationship between philosophy and psychological science.

His writings discussed perception, consciousness, and ethics, and he helped introduce psychological thinking into broader philosophical debates during the late nineteenth century.



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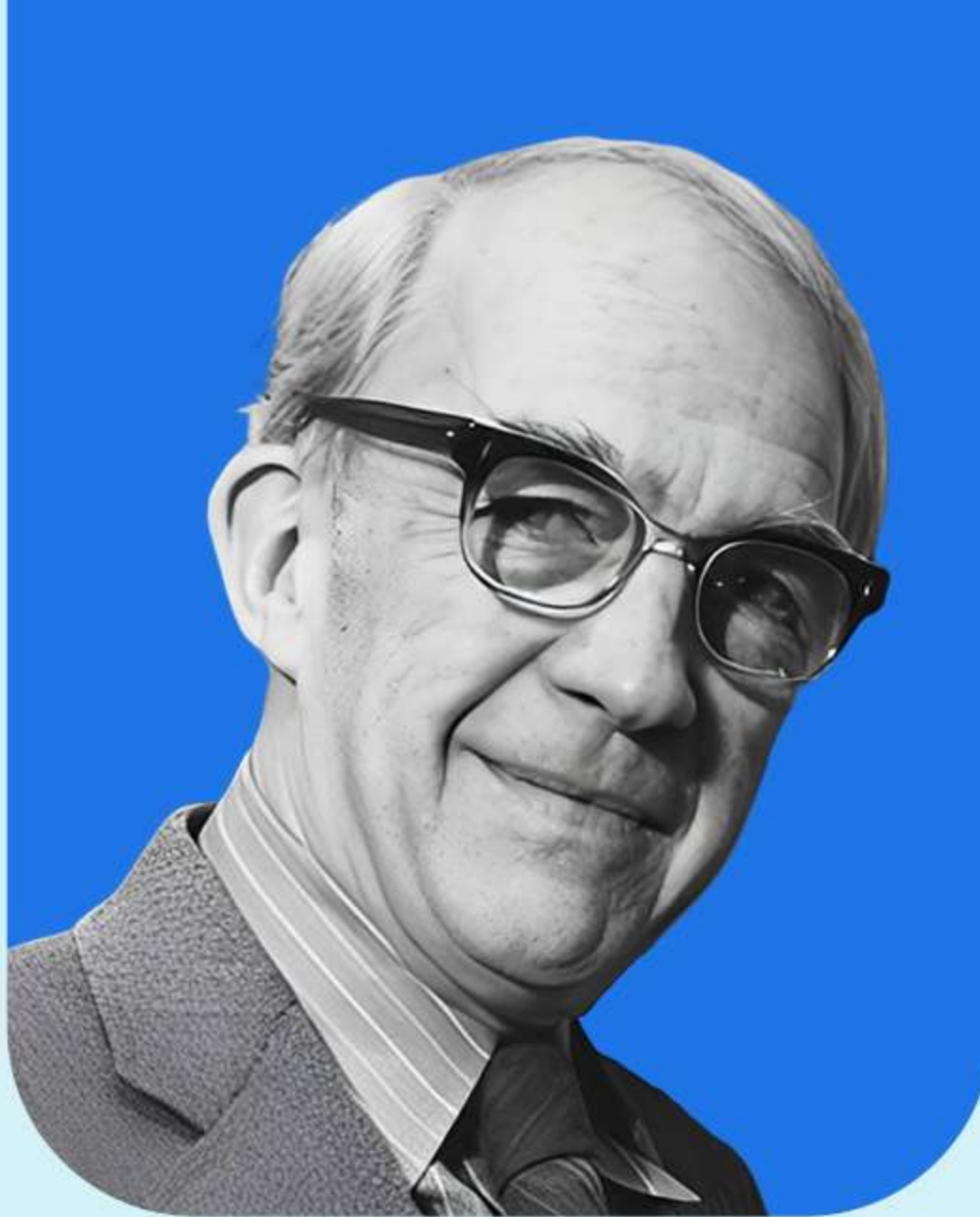
George Berkeley

12 March 1685

George Berkeley was an Irish philosopher whose ideas influenced theories of perception.

He proposed that visual perception depends on learned associations between sensory experiences.

His work on empiricism and perception later influenced psychological discussions about how the mind interprets sensory information.



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Nicholas Hobbs

13 March 1915

Nicholas Hobbs contributed to clinical and community psychology, especially in improving care for emotionally disturbed children.

He promoted approaches that focused on supportive environments and therapeutic education.

His work encouraged community-based programs designed to help children develop in healthier social settings.



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Thomas F. Pettigrew

14 March 1931

Thomas Pettigrew was a social psychologist known for his research on prejudice and intergroup relations.

His work supported the contact hypothesis, showing that meaningful interaction between groups can reduce prejudice when certain social conditions are present.

His studies influenced research on discrimination and social attitudes.



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Henri Wallon

15 March 1879

Henri Wallon was a French psychologist known for his work in developmental psychology. He emphasized the role of emotions, social interaction, and movement in a child's psychological development. Wallon viewed development as a dynamic process shaped by both biological and social factors, highlighting how children grow through continuous interaction with their environment.

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