Sigmund Freud was born in the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1856. His father, Jacob Freud, was a successful businessman and his son was named after his grandfather, Sigmund. Freud was the youngest of six children and grew up in a middle-class family. He was educated at the University of Vienna, where he studied medicine. In 1881, he received his doctorate and in 1882, he began his medical practice in Vienna. Freud's early career was spent treating a variety of medical conditions, but he soon began to develop interests in neurology and psychiatry. He became interested in the case of a patient named Anna O., who had a nervous illness that responded well to hypnosis. This led Freud to develop the technique of hypnosis, which he used to treat a number of patients. Freud's clinical work eventually led him to the conclusion that mental illness was caused by unconscious conflicts and desires. This led him to develop the theories of psychoanalysis, which he later published in his book "The Interpretation of Dreams". Freud's theories of psychoanalysis revolutionized the field of psychology and continue to be studied and debated to this day. He died in 1939 in London, England.
Sigmund Freud recognised the conflicts between our Cultural Evolution (society, customs) and Biological Evolution (sex and survival) as the source of humanity's discontent, depression and violence. The finding of an object is in fact a refinding of it; and, furthermore, introducing object loss as an unavoidable step in the path to mental evolution, that it is only later that the instinct loses that object, just at the time, perhaps, when the child is able to form a total idea of the person to whom the organ that is giving. 

Sigmund Freud (/frɔɪd/ FROYD; German: [ˈziːkmÊŠnt ˈfÊÉÊt]; born Sigismund Schlomo Freud; 6 May 1856 â€“ 23 September 1939) was an Austrian neurologist and the founder of psychoanalysis, a clinical method for treating psychopathology through dialogue between a patient and a psychoanalyst. Freud was born to Galician Jewish parents in the Moravian town of Freiberg, in the Austrian Empire. He qualified as a doctor of medicine in 1881 at the University of Vienna. Upon completing his habilitation in 1885, he PSYC 110: Introduction to Psychology. Lecture 3. - Foundations: Freud. Overview. This lecture introduces students to the theories of Sigmund Freud, including a brief biographical description and his contributions to the field of psychology. The limitations of his theories of psychoanalysis are covered in detail, as well as the ways in which his conception of the unconscious mind still operate in mainstream psychology today. Your browser does not support the video tag. Lecture Chapters. Sigmund Freud in a Historical Context. Unconscious Motivation: The Id, Ego and Superego. Personality Developm