

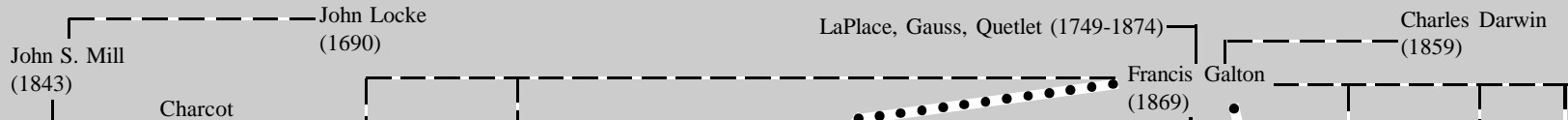
# History of Influences in the Development of Intelligence Theory and Testing

## Historical Foundations

Plato (428 B.C.) Aristotle (384 B.C.) Augustine (354) T. Aquinas (1225) Fitzherbert (c. 1510) Huarte (1575) T. Hobbes (1588)  
 B. Pascal (1623) Thomasius (1692) A. Smith (1723) I. Kant (1724) William Duff (1767) Itard (1799) Esquirol (1838)

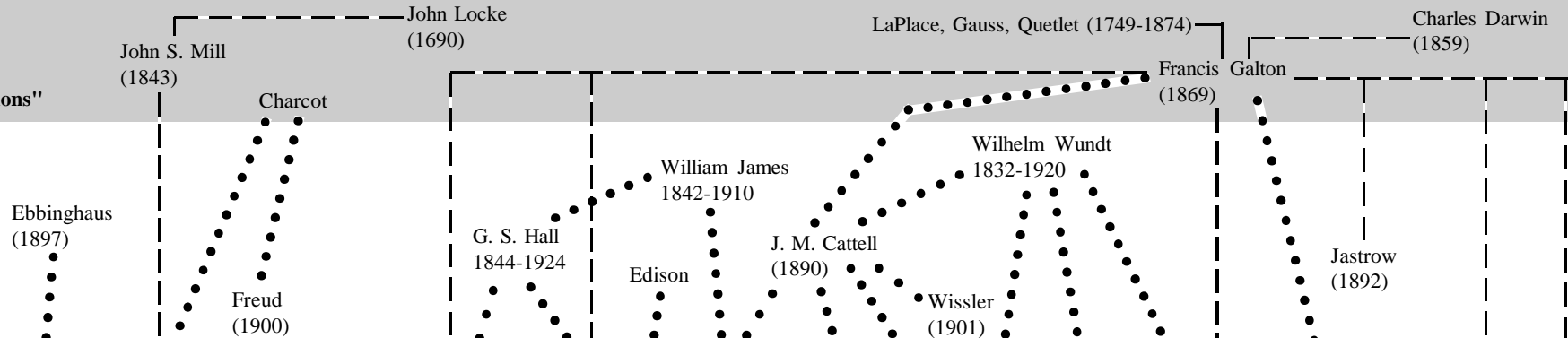
## Time Period 1

1  
"Modern Foundations"



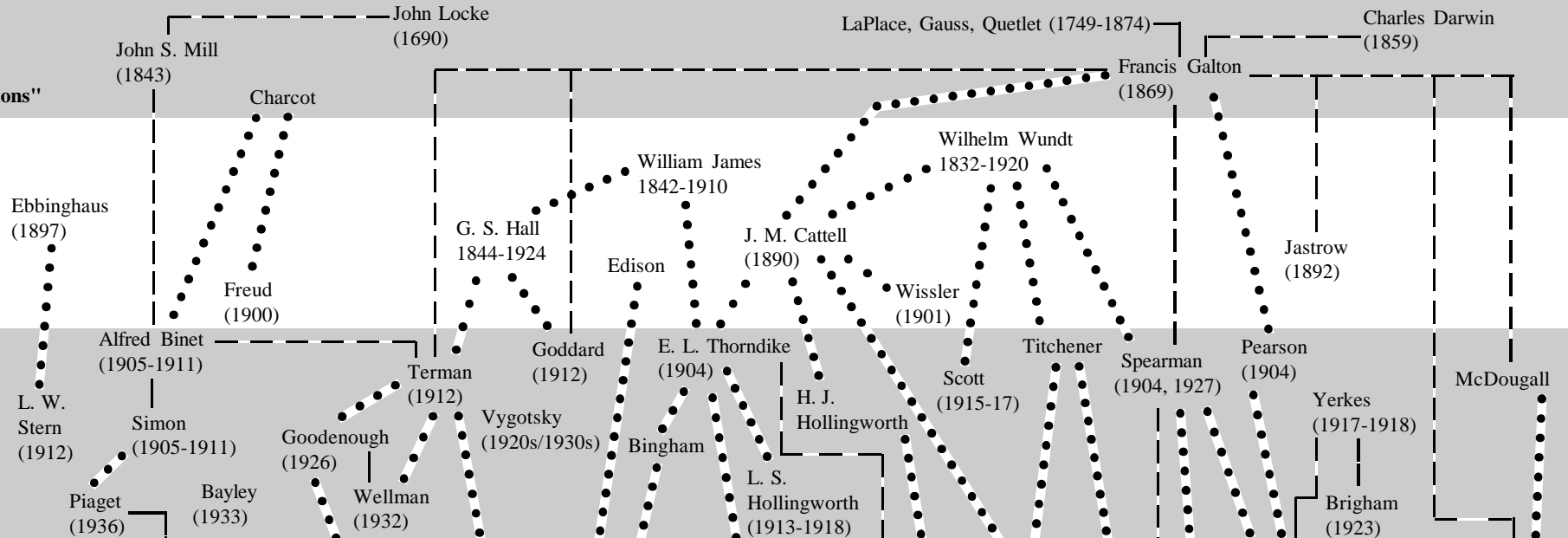
## Time Period 2

2  
"The Great Schools"



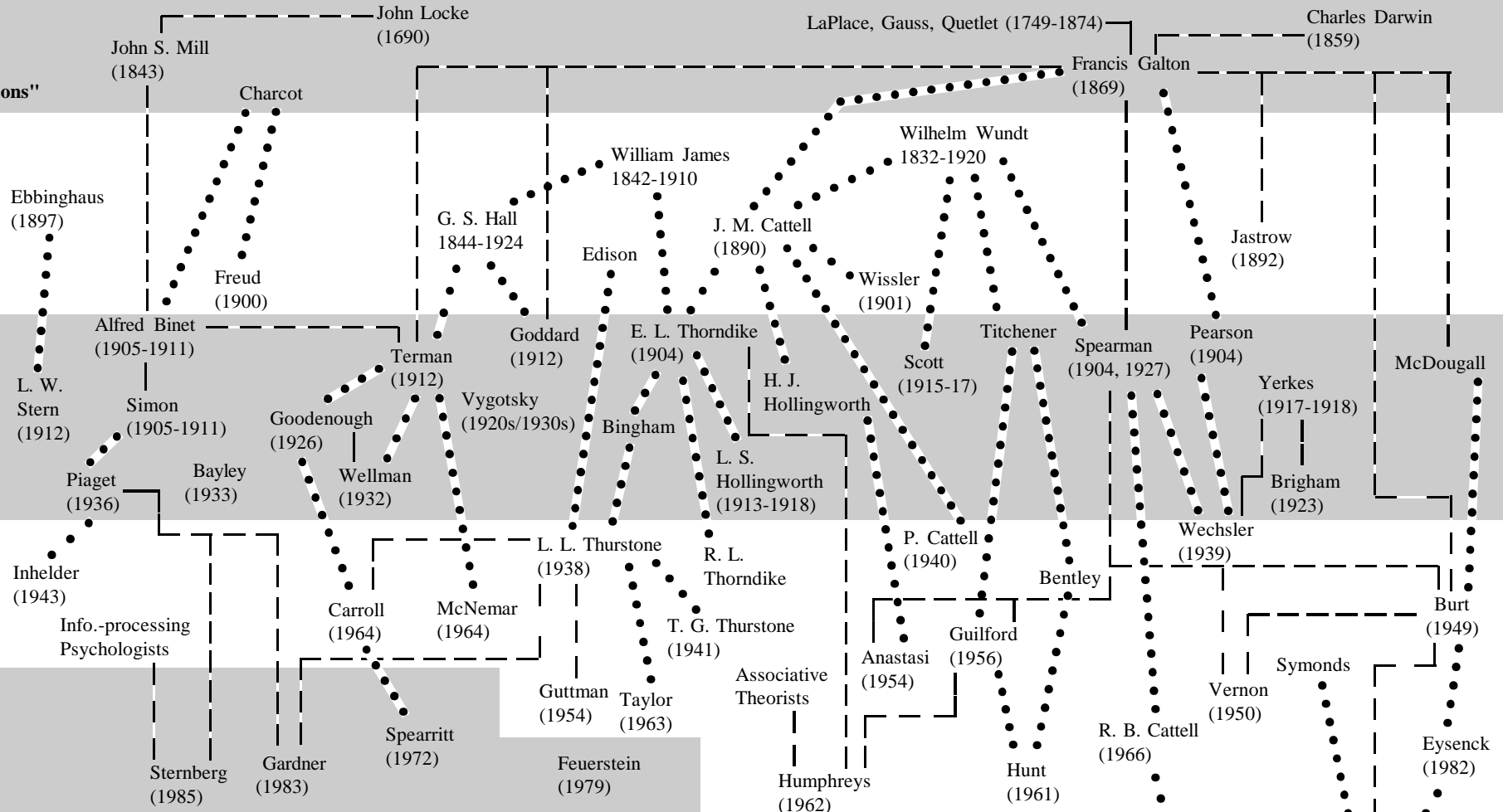
## Time Period 3

3  
"The Great Schools' Influence"



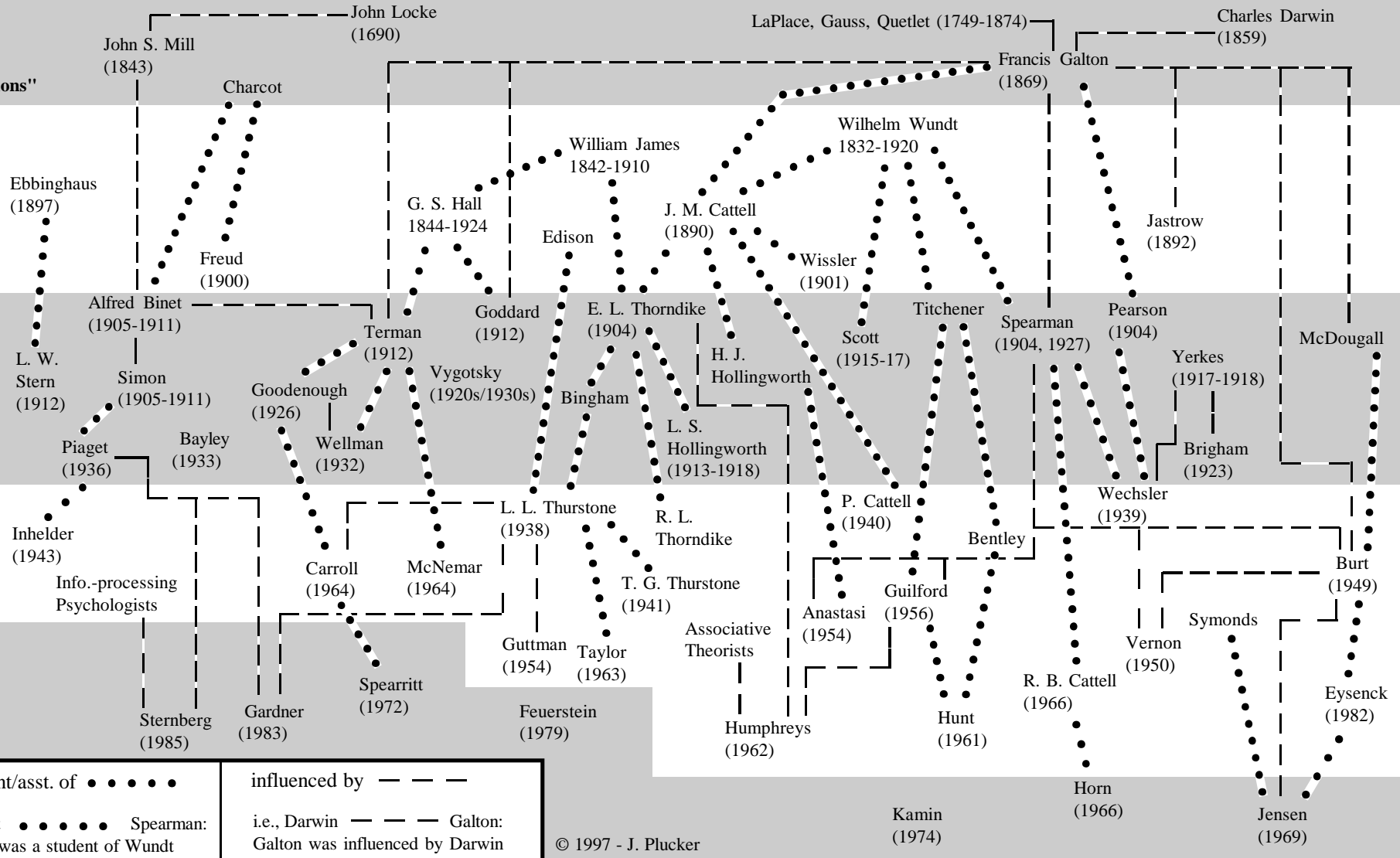
## Time Period 4

4  
"Contemporary Explorations"



## Time Period 5

5  
"Current Efforts"



<b>LEGEND</b>	student/asst. of ●●●●●	influenced by --- --
	i.e., Wundt ●●●●● Spearman: Spearman was a student of Wundt	i.e., Darwin --- -- Galton: Galton was influenced by Darwin
	Time periods set as follows: 1 - Up to 1869, when Galton's <i>Hereditary Genius</i> was published 2 - Up to 1901, the year in which Wissler finished his seminal research 3 - Up to 1937 4 - Up to 1969, the year before Jensen's article in <i>Harvard Ed. Review</i> 5 - From 1969 to the present day	

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<b>NOTES</b>	-The following influences could not be shown due to space considerations: Leta Hollingworth's influence upon Goodenough, Binet upon Goddard, Scott upon Bingham, and E. L. Thorndike upon R. B. Cattell and Wechsler. Also, J. McK. Cattell was a student of G. S. Hall, and Carroll and several others were influenced by Vernon's work.
	-Placements are by the year of each person's primary or seminal contribution/s.