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Between the diagnosis of female madness in Victorian parlors and todays clinical understanding of conversion disorders lies a fascinating tale of how medicine transformed a mystifying phenomenon into a legitimate mental health concern. This journey through time and medical understanding is not just a chronicle of changing perspectives, but a
reflection of societys evolving attitudes towards mental health, gender, and the complex interplay between mind and body. Imagine, if you will, a time when the female body was seen as a mysterious vessel, prone to inexplicable ailments and erratic behaviors. Its a far cry from our modern understanding, yet its where our story begins. The concept of
hysteria has roots that stretch back to ancient civilizations, weaving through centuries of medical thought and social norms. But is hysteria truly a mental illness, or is it a relic of outdated thinking? Lets dive into this captivating tale and unravel the threads of truth from fiction. Picture this: ancient Greek physicians, puzzled by the seemingly erratic
behavior of some women, concocted a theory that would persist for millennia. They believed that the uterus yes, that vital organ of reproduction had a mind of its own and could wander throughout a womans body, causing all manner of disturbances. This wandering womb theory was the birth of hysteria as a medical concept. Fast forward to the
Victorian era, and hysteria had become a catch-all diagnosis for a wide range of female complaints. From mood swings to sexual desire (or lack thereof), from headaches to fainting spells all could be chalked up to hysteria. It was during this time that Humoral Theory of Mental Illness: Ancient Beliefs and Modern Perspectives still held sway in some
circles, further complicating the understanding of mental health. Enter Sigmund Freud, the father of psychoanalysis. While Freuds theories have since been largely debunked, his work on hysteria marked a turning point. He proposed that hysteria was rooted in psychological trauma, not physical ailments. This shift in thinking paved the way for a
more nuanced understanding of mental health, though it didnt immediately dispel the gender bias inherent in the diagnosis. As medical understanding advanced, the concept of hysteria began to lose its footing in the psychiatric community. The watershed moment came in 1980 with the publication of the DSM-III (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of
Mental Disorders, Third Edition). In a bold move, hysteria didnt simply vanish. Instead, they were reclassified under new diagnoses, primarily conversion disorder. This shift represented a fundamental change in how the medical community
viewed these symptoms no longer as a uniquely female malady, but as a complex interplay of psychological and neurological factors that could affect anyone. Todays DSM-5 takes an even more nuanced approach. Conversion disorder, now known as functional neurological symptom disorder, is recognized as a condition where patients experience
neurological symptoms that cant be explained by medical evaluation. Its a far cry from the days of female hysteria, reflecting our growing understanding of the mind-body connection. So, what exactly is conversion disorder? Imagine your brain as a complex computer network. Sometimes, signals get mixed up, leading to physical symptoms that dont
have a clear physical cause. These can range from paralysis to seizures, from blindness to difficulty swallowing. Its as if the body is converting emotional distress into physical symptoms hence the name. But conversion disorder isnt the only modern diagnosis that echoes aspects of historical hysteria. Somatic symptoms disorder, for instance, involves
an extreme focus on physical symptoms that causes significant distress and problems functioning. Unlike conversion disorders, which involve a disconnection between a persons thoughts, memories, feelings, actions, or sense of identity. These
conditions share some similarities with the fugue states often associated with historical hysteria. Its a reminder that while our understanding has evolved, the complex relationship between mind and body continues to challenge our comprehension. Now we come to the crux of the matter: should we consider hysteria, or its modern equivalents, as
legitimate mental illnesses? The debate is far from settled, with compelling arguments on both sides. Those in favor of classification point to the very real distress and impairment experienced by individuals with these symptoms. They argue that recognizing these conditions as mental illnesses allows for better understanding, treatment, and support.
After all, the symptoms whether physical or psychological are genuine and often debilitating. On the flip side, critics argue that labeling these conditions as mental illnesses risks pathologizing normal human experiences and emotions. There also concern about the potential for misdiagnosis, especially given the historical misuse of hysteria as a
diagnosis. Some worry that classifying these conditions as mental illnesses might reinforce harmful stereotypes or stigma. Its crucial to consider the cultural and societal influences on our perception of these conditions. Just as the concept of hysteria was shaped by the social norms of its time, our modern understanding is influenced by our cultural
context. For instance, the way we view Nostalgia and Mental Illness: Exploring the Complex Interplay of Past and Present has evolved significantly over time. Regardless of where one stands on the classification debate, the reality is that people experiencing these symptoms need support and treatment. Modern approaches are a far cry from the often
barbaric cures of the past (lets all be grateful weve moved beyond Trephination and Mental Illness: Ancient Practice to Modern Understanding). Psychotherapy, particularly cognitive-behaviors that may be contributing to
their symptoms. Its like teaching the brain to rewire itself, creating new, healthier pathways. While theres no specific medication for conversion disorder or similar conditions, pharmacological interventions may be used to treat associated symptoms like depression or anxiety. Its a bit like treating the brain to rewire itself, creating new, healthier pathways. While there is no specific medication for conversion disorder or similar conditions, pharmacological interventions may be used to treat associated symptoms like depression or anxiety.
and alternative treatments are gaining traction too. Mindfulness practices, yoga, and acupuncture have shown promise in helping some individuals manage their symptoms. These approaches recognize the intricate connection between mind and body, echoing some of the intuitions of ancient healers while grounding them in modern understanding. As
we look to the future, its clear that our understanding of hysteria and related conditions will continue to evolve. Advances in neuroscience and brain imaging are shedding new light on the complex interactions between our thoughts, emotions, and physical sensations. Research into conditions like Histrionic Personality Disorder (HPD): Understanding
the Complex Mental Illness may offer new insights into the psychological factors that can manifest as physical symptoms. Similarly, studies on Retroactive Jealousy: Examining Its Classification as a Mental Health Condition highlight the complex ways our minds can create distress and dysfunction. Its also worth noting that our understanding of
gender and mental health continues to evolve. While historical hysteria was seen as a primarily female condition, we now recognize that mental health After Hysterectomy: Navigating Emotional Changes and Recovery, which acknowledges
the complex interplay between physical health, hormones, and mental wellbeing. As we continue to unravel the mysteries of the mind-body connection, its crucial that we approach these issues with empathy, curiosity, and an open mind. The story of hysteria reminds us of the dangers of rigid thinking and the importance of continually questioning our
assumptions. In conclusion, the journey from female madness to our current understanding of conversion disorders and related conditions is a testament to the progress of medical science and societal attitudes. While weve come a long way from the days of the wandering womb, theres still much to learn about the complex interplay between our
minds and bodies. Whether we classify these conditions as mental illnesses or not, whats most important is that we continue to seek understanding, provide support, and work towards effective treatments for those affected. After all, at the heart of this debate are real people experiencing real distress and they deserve our compassion and our best
efforts to help. As we move forward, lets carry with us the lessons of the past. Lets approach mental health with an open mind, recognizing that our understanding is always evolving. And lets never forget that behind every diagnosis, every theory, and every debate, there are human beings seeking relief, understanding, and hope. The tale of hysteria
is far from over. In fact, its a reminder that in the realm of mental health, there are always new chapters to be written, new understandings to be gained, and new ways to help those in need. So, lets keep turning the pages, always ready to learn, to grow, and to help others along the way. References: 1. Gilman, S. L., King, H., Porter, R., Rousseau, G.
S., & Showalter, E. (1993). Hysteria beyond Freud. University of California Press. 2. Micale, M. S. (2008). Hysterical men: The hidden history of psychiatry: From the era of the asylum to the age of Prozac. John Wiley & Sons. 4. American Psychiatric Association. (2013).
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Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery & Psychiatry, 76(suppl 1), i2-i12. 7. Sar, V. (2011). Epidemiology of dissociative disorders: An overview. Epidemiology of somatisation disorder and hypochondriasis. Journal of psychosomatic research, 56(4),
391-408. 9. Kirmayer, L. J., & Young, A. (1998). Culture and somatization: clinical, epidemiological, and ethnographic perspectives. Psychosomatic medicine, 60(4), 420-430. 10. Kroenke, K. (2007). Efficacy of treatment for somatoform disorders: a review of randomized controlled trials. Psychosomatic medicine, 69(9), 881-888. Hysteria is undoubtedly
the first mental disorder attributable to women, accurately described in the second millennium BC, and until Freud considered from two perspectives: scientific and demonological. It was cured with herbs, sex or sexual abstinence, punished and purified with fire for
its association with sorcery and finally, clinically studied as a disease and treated with innovative therapies. However, even at the end of 19(th) century, scientific innovation had still not reached some places, where the only known therapies were those proposed by Galen. During the 20(th) century several studies postulated the decline of hysteria
amongst occidental patients (both women and men) and the escalating of this disorder in non-Western countries. The concept of hysterical neurosis is deleted with the 1980 DSM-III. The evolution of these diseases seems to be a factor linked with social "westernization", and examining under what conditions the symptoms first became common in
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(ADHD)Autism Spectrum Disorder. Conduct Disorder. See also What is the purpose of a biopsychosocial evaluation? What was taken out of DSM-5? The DSM-5 classification reduces the number of these disorders and
subcategories to avoid problematic overlap. Diagnoses of somatization disorder, hypochondriasis, pain disorder, hypochondriasis, hy
including predominantly inattentive, predominantly inattentive, predominantly hyperactive-impulsive and combined, as well as not otherwise specified. When was hysteria removed from the DSM? The concept of hysterical neurosis is deleted with the 1980 DSM-III. The evolution of these diseases seems to be a factor linked with social westernization, and examining under what
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information using a multi-axial formulation (American Psychiatric Association, 2013b). There are nearly 300 mental disorders listed in the DSM-5 (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders). Why was Aspergers removed from DSM V?In this case, the research indicated that there was little consistency in the way Aspergers and PDDs were
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that the American Psychiatric Association (APA) formally recognized it as a mental disorder with or without hyperactivity. Why is ADD now called ADHD? Attention-deficit disorder (ADD) and attention-deficit disorder (ADHD) are indeed the same condition, its just
that ADHD has had several name changes in the last three decades. 1 This is because as more research is carried out, understanding grows and the name has been changed to reflect that knowledge. See also What qualifications do I need to be a support worker? Because ADD is considered an outdated term by medical practitioners, we use the term
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existed under the broad umbrella of hysteria now fit under what is referred to as somatic symptom disorder. 13 There are several related conditions that can be diagnosed within this category, including: Conversion disorder (functional neurological symptom disorder) What was added to the DSM-5? Additional eating disorders: In addition to
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overlap. Diagnoses of somatization disorder, hypochondriasis, pain disorder, and undifferentiated somatoform disorder have been removed. In 1994, the DSM-3-R removed the diagnosis of ADD without hyperactivity and added in the term ADHD. Later in 1994, the DSM-4 was released with three subtypes of ADHD, including predominantly inattentives.
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the sub-type not associated with hyperactivity or impulsivity. What is female hysteria called now? Today, female hysteria is no longer a recognized in other conditions such as schizophrenia, borderline personality disorder, conversion disorder, and anxiety attacks. What is hysteria called
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impacts approximately 40 million adults 18 and older. Mood Disorders. Psychotic Disorders. Psychotic Disorders or symptoms that
made menuncomfortable. Share on Pinterest Stage actress Sarah Bernhardt, (born Henriette Rosine Bernard, 1844 1923), arguably the greatest tragedienne of her day, in a scene from an unnamed theatre production. Image credit: Design by MNT; Photography by Hulton Archive/Getty ImagesThroughout the 18th and 19th centuries, female hysteria
was one of the most commonly diagnosed disorders. But the mistaken notion that women are somehow predisposed to mental and behavioral conditions is much older than that. In fact, the term hysteria originated in Ancient Greece. Hippocrates and Plato spoke of the womb, hysteria, which they said tended to wander around the female body, causing
an array of physical and mental conditions. But what was female hysteria supposed to be, what were its symptoms, how did doctors treat it, and when did they cease to diagnose it as a medical condition? These are some of the questions that we answer in this Curiosities of Medical History feature. While the original notions of female hysteria extend far
into the history of medicine and philosophy, this diagnostic became popular in the 18th century. In 1748, French physician Joseph Raulin described hysteria as a vaporous ailment affection vaporeuse in French an illness spread through air pollution in large urban areas. While Raulin noted that both men and women could contract hysteria, women
were, according to him, more predisposed to this ailment because of their lazy and irritable nature. In a treatise published in 17701773, another French physician, Franois Boissier de Sauvages de Lacroix, describes hysteria as something akin to emotional instability, subject to sudden changes with great sensibility of the soul. Some of the hysteria
symptoms that he named included: a swollen abdomen, suffocating angina [chest pain] or dyspnea [shortness of breath], dysphagia [difficulty swallowing], [] cold extremities, tears and laughter, oscitation [yawning], pandiculation [stretching and yawning], pandiculation [stretching and yawning], a close and driving pulse, and abundant and clear urine. De Sauvages agreed with his
predecessors that this condition primarily affected women, and that men are only rarely hysteria. According to him, sexual deprivation was often the cause of female hysteria. To illustrate this, he presented the case study of a nun affected by hysteria, who became cured only when a well-wishing barber took it upon himself to pleasure her. Another
means of treating instances of hysteria was through mesmerism, an alleged psychosomatic therapy popularized by Franz Anton Mesmer, a German doctor who was active in 18th-century Europe. Mesmer believed that living beings were influenced by magnetism, an invisible current that ran through animals and humans, and whose imbalances or
fluctuations could lead to health disruptions. Mesmer alleged that he could act on this magnetic undercurrent and cure humans of various maladies, including hysteria and its potential causes. Around the 1850s, American physician
Silas Weir Mitchell, who had a special interest in hysteria, started promoting the rest cure as a treatment for this condition. Rest cure involved lots of bed rest and strict avoidance of all physical and intellectual activity. Mitchell prescribed this treatment preferentially to women who he deemed as having hysteria. By contrast, he would advise men with
hysteria to engage in lots of outdoor exercise. Mitchell famously prescribed the rest cure to the American writer Charlotte Perkins Gilman, who found the experience so harrowing that she wrote The Yellow Wallpaper, a psychological horror story that maps the slow psychological deterioration of a woman who is forced by her doctor, her husband, and
her brother to follow this treatment. In France, neuropsychiatrist Pierre Janet, who was most active between the 1880s and the early 1900s, argued that hysteria was a nervous disease where a dissociation of consciousness took place, often characterized by
symptoms such as somnambulism, the emergence of double personalities, and involuntary convulsions. The founder of psychoanalysis, Sigmund Freud, also took an interest in hysteria was the conversion of psychological issues into physical symptoms, often with an
element of erotic suppression. At first, he suggested that symptoms of hysteria were caused by traumatic events, though later, he said that previous trauma was not necessary for hysteria to develop. The 2011 rom-com Hysteria popularized the view that vibrators are tools meant to cure hysteria in female patients. This story originates from an
influential book of medical history: The Technology of Orgasm, by Rachel Maines, which first appeared in 1999. Maines argued that, in the late 19th century, doctors would often treat female patients hysteria symptoms by manually stimulating their genitalia. According to her, the vibrator eventually emerged as a device that would save physicians
some effort when treating their patients. However, more recently, scholars argue that Mainess perspective was inaccurate and that there was no evidence to support her theory. The study paper that contradicts Mainess theory states, none of her English-language sources even mentions production of paroxysms [a euphemism for orgasm] by massages are that contradicts Mainess theory states, none of her English-language sources even mentions production of paroxysms [a euphemism for orgasm] by massages are that contradicts Mainess theory states, none of her English-language sources even mentions production of paroxysms [a euphemism for orgasm] by massages are that contradicts Mainess theory states, none of her English-language sources even mentions production of paroxysms [a euphemism for orgasm] by massages are the contradicts Mainess theory states, none of her English-language sources even mentions production of paroxysms [a euphemism for orgasm] by massages are the contradicts of the contradi
or anything else that could remotely suggest an orgasm. Yet such stories and hypotheses emerged precisely because 19th-century doctors infamously argued that problems within the genitalia could cause psychological problems in women
including hysteria. For instance, Richard Maurice Bucke, a Canadian psychiatrist active in the late 19th century, opted to perform invasive surgery, such as hysteria remained an umbrella term that included numerous and widely
different symptoms, reinforcing harmful stereotypes about sex and gender. While this condition is no longer recognized and started to fall out of fashion in the DSM-II in 1968, before the APA dropped it again in the DSM-III, in 1980. Time and again, researchers of
medical history point to evidence that hysteria was little more than a way to describe and pathologize everything that men found mysterious or unmanageable in women. And while medical practices have evolved incomparably over the past couple of centuries, investigations still reveal that data about females are often scarce in medical studies. In
turn, this continues to impact whether they receive correct diagnoses and treatments, suggesting that society and medical research have a long way to go to ensure all demographics get the best chance at appropriate healthcare. Mental HealthPsychology / PsychiatryWomen's Health / Gynecology, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,937
active editors 7,001,591 articles in English-language Wikipedia thanks its contributors for creating more than seven million articles! Learn how you can take part in the encyclopedia's continued improvement. Members of the victorious Blondie crewThe Boat Race is a side-by-side
rowing race between crews from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge along a 4.2-mile (6.8km) tidal stretch of the River Thames in south-west London, England. For the third time in the history of the event, the men's, the women's race saw Cambridge lead from
the start, eventually winning by a considerable margin to take the overall record to 4330 in their favour. In the women's reserve race, Cambridge's Blondie (crew pictured) defeated Oxford's Osiris by nine lengths. The men's reserve race was the
final event of the day and completed a whitewash as Cambridge won, taking the overall record to 8380 in their favour. The races were watched by around 250,000 spectators live, and broadcast around the world. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Radar, Gun Laying, Mk.I and Mk.IIAndrea NavageroNosy KombaArchiveBy emailMore featured
articles About Kitty Marion... that Kitty Marion... that Kitty Marion (pictured) was force-fed over 200 times during a hunger strike?... that the North Korean destroyer Choe Hyon is the largest ship constructed for the Korean People's Navy?... that after the release of High and Low, director Akira Kurosawa received telephone calls imitating his film that threatened to
kidnap his daughter?... that May Bradford Shockley is why Silicon Valley is where it is?... that the conservation of a goat might endanger the survival of Aquilegia paui?... that the Taiwanese restaurant chain Formosa Chang drew
inspiration from McDonald's for its non-greasy atmosphere and corporate practices?... that "Steve's Lava Chicken" recently became the shortest song to enter the UK Top 40? ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleNgg wa Thiong'oKenyan writer
and activist Ngg wa Thiong'o (pictured) dies at the age of 87. In sumo, nosato Daiki is promoted to yokozuna. In association football, Liverpool win the EuroLeague concludes with Fenerbahe winning the Final Four Playoff. Ongoing: Gaza warM23
campaignRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Harrison Ruffin TylerPhil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollyNominate an articleMay 31: Dragon Boat Festival in China and Taiwan (2025); World No Tobacco DayBessarion455 Petronius Maximus, the ruler of the Western Roman
Empire, was stoned to death by a mob as he fled Rome ahead of the arrival of a Vandal force that sacked the city.1223 Mongol invasion of Kievan Rus': Mongol forces defeated a Kievan Rus' army at the Battle of the Kalka River in present-day Ukraine.1468 Cardinal Bessarion (pictured) announced his donation of 746 Greek and Latin codices to the
 Republic of Venice, forming the Biblioteca Marciana.1935 A magnitude-7.7 earthquake struck Balochistan in British India, now part of Pakistan, killing eight people and injuring more than 150 others. Albertino Mussato (d.1329)Joseph Grimaldi (d.1837)Dina Boluarte
(b.1962)Mbaye Diagne (d.1994)More anniversaries: May 30May 31June 1ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutCucumis metuliferus, the African horned cucumber, is an annual vine in the cucumber and melon family, Cucurbitaceae. Its fruit has horn-like spines, hence the name "horned melon". The ripe fruit has orange skin and lime-green,
jelly-like flesh. It is native to Southern Africa, where it is a traditional food. Along with the gemsbok cucumber and the citron melon, it is one of the few sources of water during the dry season in the Kalahari Desert. This photograph, which was focus-stacked from 25 separate images, shows two C.metuliferus fruits, one whole and the other in cross-
section. Photograph credit: Ivar LeidusRecently featured: Ignace TonenAustralian white ibisHell Gate BridgeArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news Sources
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AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from "2This article is about the year 455. For other uses, see 455 (disambiguation). This article is about the year 455. For other uses, see 455 (disambiguation). This article is about the year 455. For other uses, see 455 (disambiguation). This article is about the year 455. For other uses, see 455 (disambiguation). This article is about the year 455. For other uses, see 455 (disambiguation). This article is about the year 455. For other uses, see 455 (disambiguation). This article is about the year 455. For other uses, see 455 (disambiguation). This article is about the year 455. For other uses, see 455 (disambiguation). This article is about the year 455 (disambiguation) are year 455 (disambiguation). This article is about the year 455 (disambiguation) are year 455 (disambiguation). This article is about the year 455 (disambiguation) are year 455 (disambiguation). This article is about the year 455 (disambiguation) are year 455 (disambiguation). This article is about the year 455 (disambiguation) are year 455 (disambiguation). This article is about the year 455 (disambiguation) are year 455 (disambiguation). This article is about the year 455 (disambiguation) are year 455 (disambiguation).
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Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Valentinianus and Anthemius (or, less frequently, year 1208 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 455 for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. March 16 Emperor
Valentinian III, age 35, is assassinated by two Hunnic retainers of the late Flavius Aetius, while training with the bow on the Campus Martius (Rome), ending the Theodosian dynasty. His primicerius sacri cubiculi, Heraclius, is also murdered. March 17 Petronius Maximus, former domesticus ("elite bodyguard") of Aetius, becomes (with support of the
Roman Senate) emperor of the Western Roman Empire. He secures the throne by bribing officials of the imperial palace. Maximus consolidates his power by a forced marriage with Licinia Eudoxia, widow of Valentinian III. Maximus appoints Avitus, most trusted general, to the rank of magister militum and sends him on an embassy to Toulouse, to gain
the support of the Visigoths. He elevates his son Palladius to Caesar and has him marry Eudocia, eldest daughter of Valentinian III. May 31 Maximus is stoned to death by an angry mob while fleeing Rome. A widespread panic occurs when many citizens hear the news that the Vandals are plundering the Italian mainland. June 2 Sack of Rome: King
Genseric leads the Vandals into Rome, after he has promised Pope Leo I not to burn and plunder the city, Genseric sacks the city for a period of two weeks. Eudoxia and her daughters, Eudoxia and Placidia, are taken hostage. The loot is sent to the harbour of Ostia and loaded into ships, from whence the Vandals depart and return to Carthage. July 9
Avitus is proclaimed Roman emperor at Toulouse, and later recognised by the Gallic army. He restores the imperial authority in Noricum (modern Austria) and leaves a Gothic force under Remistus, Visigoth general (magister militum), at Ravenna. The Ostrogoths conquer
Pannonia and Dalmatia. Battle of Aylesford: Prince Vortimer rebels against the pro-Anglo-Saxon policies of his father, Vortigern, brother of Vortimer, are killed. The Britons withdraw to London (according to the Anglo-Saxon
Chronicle). Skandagupta succeeds Kumaragupta I as ruler of the Gupta Empire (India). During his reign he crushes the Hun invasion; however, the expense of the Korean kingdom of Baekje. [1] Earliest recorded date at Chichen Itza on the Yucata Peninsula
(Mexico) (approximate date). Barter economy replaces organized trade as Romans and other citizens desert their towns for the countryside, where they will be less vulnerable to barbarian raids (approximate date). The city of Vindobona (Vienna) is struck by an epidemic that spreads through the Roman provinces. The disease is probably streptococcus
or a form of scarlet fever with streptococcus pneumoniae (approximate date). Rusticus, archbishop of Lyon (approximate date). Rusticus archb
Western Roman EmpireBiyu of Baekje, king of Ba
disciple and Christian writer (approximate date) a b "List of Rulers of Korea". www.metmuseum.org. Retrieved from 301 to 400Millennia1stmillenniumCenturies3rdcentury4thcentury5thcentury4thcentury4thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5thcentury5
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numerals CCCI) to 400 CE (CD) in accordance with the Julian calendar. In the West, the early part of the empire, he is also noted for re-establishing a single imperial capital, choosing the site of ancient Byzantium in 330
(over the current capitals, which had effectively been changed by Diocletian's reforms to Milan in the East) to build the city soon called Nova Rome (New Rome); it was later renamed Constantinople in his honor. The last emperor to control both the eastern and western halves of the empire was Theodosius I. As the century
progressed after his death, it became increasingly apparent that the empire had changed in many ways since the time of Augustus. The two-emperor system originally established by Diocletian in the previous century fell into regular practice, and the east continued to grow in importance as a centre of trade and imperial power, while Rome itself
diminished greatly in importance due to its location far from potential trouble spots, like Central Europe and the East. Late in the century Christianity became the official state religion, and the empire's old pagan culture began to disappear. [citation needed] General prosperity was felt throughout this period, but recurring invasions by Germanic tribes
plagued the empire from 376[1][2] CE onward. These early invasions marked the beginning of the end for the Western Roman Empire. In China, the Jin dynasty, which led to the insurrections of the northern barbarian tribes
(starting the Sixteen Kingdoms period), which guickly overwhelmed the empire, forcing the Jin court to retreat and entrench itself in the south past the Yangtze river, starting what is known as the Eastern Jin dynasty around 317. Towards the end of the century, Emperor of the Former Qin, Fu Jin, united the north under his banner, and planned to
conquer the Jin dynasty in the south, so as to finally reunite the land, but was decisively defeated at the Battle of Fei River in 383, causing massive unrest and civil war in his empire, thereby leading to the fall of the Former Qin, and the continued existence of the Eastern Jin dynasty. According to archaeologists, sufficient archaeological evidence
correlates of state-level societies coalesced in the 4th century to show the existence in Korea of the Emperor Diocletian in the fourth century to the period spanning the fourth century proper but starting earlier with the accession of the Emperor Diocletian in
284 and ending later with the death of Honorius in 423 or of Theodosius II in 450.[3]See also: Christianity Contemporary bronze head of Constantine I (r. 306337 AD)Early 4th century Former audience hall now known as the Basilica, Trier,
Germany, is built. Early 4th century The Gupta Empire is established. 301: Armenia first to adopt Christianity as state religion. 304439: The Sixteen Kingdoms in China begins. 306337: Constantine the Great, ends persecution of Christianity as state religion. 304439: The Sixteen Kingdoms in China begins. 306337: Constantine the Great, ends persecution of Christianity as state religion. 304439: The Sixteen Kingdoms in China begins. 306337: Constantine the Great, ends persecution of Christianity as state religion. 304439: The Sixteen Kingdoms in China begins. 306337: Constantine the Great, ends persecution of Christianity as state religion. 304439: The Sixteen Kingdoms in China begins. 306337: Constantine the Great, ends persecution of Christianity as state religion. 304439: The Sixteen Kingdoms in China begins. 306337: Constantine the Great, ends persecution of Christianity as state religion. 304439: The Sixteen Kingdoms in China begins. 306337: Constantine the Great, ends persecution of Christianity as state religion. 304439: The Sixteen Kingdoms in China begins. 306337: Constantine the Great, ends persecution of Christianity as state religion. 304439: The Sixteen Kingdoms in China begins. 306337: Constantine the Great, ends persecution of Christianity as state religion. 304439: The Sixteen Kingdoms in China begins as a state religion. 304439: The Sixteen Kingdoms in China begins as a state religion of Christianity as a state religion. 304439: The Sixteen Kingdoms in China begins as a state religion of Christianity as a state religion. 304439: The Sixteen Kingdoms in China begins as a state religion of Christianity as a state religion. 304439: The Sixteen Kingdoms in China begins as a state religion of Christianity as a state rel
Rome). Tikal had a population of about 100,000 when it was conquered by Teotihuacan, less than a fourth of its peak population [4]320: Butuan Boat One, the Oldest known Balangay, a multi-purpose ship native to the Philippines is built. 325328: The Kingdom of Aksum adopts Christianity. 325: Constantine the Great calls the First Council of Nicaea to
pacify Christianity in the grip of the Arian controversy.335380: Samudragupta expands the Gupta Empire.337: Constantine the Great is baptized a Christian on his death bed.350: About this time the Kingdom of Aksum conquers the Kingdom of Kush.350400: At some time during this period, the Huns began to attack the Sassanid Empire.[2]350: The
Kutai Martadipura kingdom in eastern Borneo produced the earliest known stone inscriptions in Indonesia known as the Mulavarman inscription written in the Sanskrit language using Pallava scripture. [5] Mid-4th century Wang Xizhi makes a
portion of a letter from the Feng Ju album. Six Dynasties period. It is now kept at National Palace Museum, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China. 365: An earthquake with a magnitude of at least eight strikes the Eastern Mediterranean. The following tsunami causes widespread destruction in Crete, Greece, Libya, Egypt, Cyprus, and Sicily. 376: Visigoths
appear on the Danube and are allowed entry into the Roman Empire in their flight from the Huns.378: Battle of Adrianople: Roman army is defeated by the Visigoth cavalry. Emperor Valens is killed.378395: Theodosius I, Roman emperor, bans pagan worship, Christianity is made the official religion of the Empire.378: Siyaj K'ak' conquers Waka on
(January 8), Tikal (January 16) and Uaxactun. Wall painting of the Council of Constantinople (381) in the Stavropoleos monastery, Romania 381: First Council of Constantinople reaffirms the Christian doctrine of the Trinity by adding to the creed of Nicaea. 383: Battle of Fei River in China. 395: The Battle of Canhe Slope occurs. 395: Roman emperor
Theodosius I dies, causing the Roman Empire to split permanently. Late 4th century: Atrium added in the Old St. Peter's Basilica, Rome. For a more comprehensive list, see Timeline of historic inventions 4th century: Atrium added in the Old St. Peter's Basilica, Rome. For a more comprehensive list, see Timeline of historic inventions 4th century: Atrium added in the Old St. Peter's Basilica, Rome. For a more comprehensive list, see Timeline of historic inventions 4th century: Atrium added in the Old St. Peter's Basilica, Rome. For a more comprehensive list, see Timeline of historic inventions 4th century: Atrium added in the Old St. Peter's Basilica, Rome. For a more comprehensive list, see Timeline of historic inventions 4th century: Atrium added in the Old St. Peter's Basilica, Rome. For a more comprehensive list, see Timeline of historic inventions 4th century: Atrium added in the Old St. Peter's Basilica, Rome. For a more comprehensive list, see Timeline of historic inventions 4th century: Atrium added in the Old St. Peter's Basilica, Rome. For a more comprehensive list, see Timeline of historic inventions 4th century: Atrium added in the Old St. Peter's Basilica, Rome. For a more comprehensive list, see Timeline of historic inventions 4th century: Atrium added in the Old St. Peter's Basilica, Rome. For a more comprehensive list, see Timeline of historic inventions 4th century: Atrium added in the Old St. Peter's Basilica, Rome. For a more comprehensive list, see Timeline of historic inventions 4th century: Atrium added in the Old St. Peter's Basilica, Rome. For a more comprehensive list, see Timeline of historic inventions 4th century: Atrium added in the Old St. Peter's Basilica, Rome. For a more comprehensive list, see Timeline of historic inventions 4th century: Atrium added in the Old St. Peter's Basilica, Rome. For a more comprehensive list, see Timeline of historic inventions 4th century: Atrium added in the Old St. Peter's Basilica inventions 4th century: Atrium added in the Old St. Peter's Basilica 
322.[6][1]Kama Sutra, dated between c.400 BC to c. 300 AD.[7][8]Iron pillar of Delhi, India is the world's first Iron Pillar.[citation needed]Trigonometric functions: The trigonometric functions sine and versine originated in Indian astronomy.[9]Codex Sinaiticus and the Codex Vaticanus Graecus 1209, are the earliest Christian bibles.[10][11]Book of
Steps, Syriac religious discourses.[citation needed] a b "The invention and influences of stirrup". Archived from the original on December 3, 2008. a b Roberts, J: "History of the World". Penguin, 1994. The Long Fourth Century 284450: Continuity and Change in the Later Roman Empire ed. S. McGill, C. Sogno and E. Watts (Cambridge 2008).
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these entriesShowing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) List of decades, century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 18th century (
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(links | edit)286 (links | edit)476 (links | edit)476 (links | edit)470s (links | edit)430s (links | edit)43 someone is hysterical, we mean that they are frenzied, frantic, or out of control. Until 1980, however, hysteria was a formally studied psychological disorder that could be found in the American Psychiatric Associations Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. Before its classification as a mental disorder, hysteria was considered a physical ailment, first described medically in 1880 by Jean-Martin Charcot. Even before this, hysteria was thoroughly described in ancient Egyptian and Greek societies. Sowhat was hysteria? How did it just go away? Why was it a major point of contention for second wave feminists, and how was it treated? Throughout history hysteria has been a sexselective disorder, affecting only those of us with a uterus. These uteri were often thought to be the basis of a variety of health problems. The ancient Egyptians and Greeks, for example, believed that a uterus could migrate around the female body, placing pressure on other organs and causing any number of ill effects. This roaming uteri theory, supported by works from the philosopher Plato and the physician Aeataeus, was called hysterical suffocation, and the offending uterus was usually coaxed back into place by placing good smells near the vagina, bad smells near the mouth, and sneezing. The philosopher and physician Galen however disagreed with the roving uterus theory, believing instead that the retention of female seed within the womb was to blame for the anxiety, insomnia, depression, irritability, fainting and other symptoms women experienced. (Throughout these classical texts, pretty much any symptom could be attributed to the female sex organs, from fevers to kleptomania). Other writers and physicians at the time blamed the retention of menstrual blood for female problems. Either way, the obvious solution was to purge the offending fluid, so marriage (and its implied regular sexual intercourse) was the general recommendation. Male semen was also believed to have healing properties, so sex served two purposes. For young or unmarried women, widows, nuns or married women unable to achieve orgasm via the strictly penetrative heterosexual sex that was common at the time, midwives were occasionally employed to manually stimulate the genitals, and release the offending liquids. A 1637 text explains that when sexual fluids are not regularly released, the heart and surrounding areas are enveloped in a morbid and moist exudation, and that any lascivious females, inclined to venery simply had a buildup of these fluids. Its obviously laughable to think that doctors believed everything wrong with women could be attributed to their liquid levels, but contrarily it is interesting how close doctors got to the truth, in their belief that extreme sexual desire was caused by a lack of regular orgasm. It was Jean-Martin Charcot, in 1880 France, who first took a modern scientific sense to the female-only disease of hysteria. He lectured to his medical students, showing them photos and live subjects, on the hysteria symptoms he believed were caused by an unknown internal injury affecting the nervous system. One of these medical students was none other than Sigmund Freud, the founder of psychoanalysis. Freud, working with his partner Breuer in Austria, developed Charcots theories further, and wrote several studies on female hysteria from 1880-1915. He believed that hysteria was a result, not of a physical injury in the body, but of a psychological scar produced through trauma or repression. Specifically, this psychological damage was a result of removing male sexuality from females, an idea that stems from Freuds famous Oedipal moment of recognition in which a young female realizes she has no penis, and has been castrated. (I dont have the time to open that particular bag of worms, but feel free to click here to read about it) In essence, Freud believed that women experienced hysteria as characteristically feminine, and recommended basically what every other man treating hysteria had through the years- get married and have sex. Previously this was done to allow for the ridding of sexual liquids, whereas now the idea was that a woman could regain her lost penis by marrying one, and potentially giving birth to one. If marriage wasnt an acceptable or possible treatment however, there was another technique of treatment for hysteria, prolapsed uteri and any gynecologicals massage was exactly what you think it was. Invented by a Swedish Army Major named Thure Brandte, and though initially used to treat conditions in soldiers like prolapsed anuses, uterine massage quickly became the norm for treating everything in women from tilted uteri to nymphomania. Brandte opened several clinics, all of which were remarkably successful. He employed 5 med students, 10 female physical therapists, and had doctors from across the globe apprenticing at his clinics, which were known to treat as many as 117 patients in 1 day. Most recommended techniques were bimanual, meaning 1 hand was placed outside the body on the abdomen, and the other inserted into either the vagina or anus to perform massage, until a paroxysmal convulsion (we now call these orgasms) was achieved. These sessions were considered long and physically exhausting for doctors, for obvious reasons. This problem led to the creation of stimulation devices- namely, vibrators by clicking here) At least officially, the sexual nature of these treatments was not realized, or at least acknowledged. While its hard to not see this procedure as a primarily sexual process when looking back, doctors at the time feared it becoming conflated with sex. So much so that some advocated hurting the female patients, or at least causing them discomfort. It still baffles me how any doctor could purposefully and unnecessarily hurt patients, but this is just another example of the many unethical medical processes women have been subject to. After about 1910, gynaecological massage fell into the category of alternative medical problems, and while Im sure you can still find someone practicing it today, advancements in medical knowledge (and feminist movements) have led to the understandings that the uterus is not at the heart of most medical problems, and that many of the symptoms previously attributed to hysteria truly belonged to mental illnesses, or were just normal, if unacceptable to historic societies, behaviours for females. Hysteria was basically the medical explanation for everything that men found mysterious or unmanageable in women, a conclusion only supported by mens (historic and continuing) dominance over medicine, and hysterias continued use as a synonym for over-emotional or deranged. Its also worth noting how many of the problems physicians were attempting to fix in female patients, were not problems when they presented in male patients. Gendered stereotypes, like the ideas that women should be submissive, eventempered, and sexually inhibited, have caused tremendous damage throughout history (and continue to do so today). It doesn't seem so coincidental then that most modern treatments for hysteria involved regular (marital) sex, marriage or pregnancy and childbirth, all proper activities for a proper woman. All things considered, most doctors and women alike were glad to see hysteria deleted from official Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders in 1980.

When was hysteria released. What was hysteria diagnosis. When was hysteria added to the dsm. When was hysteria first diagnosed. When was female hysteria removed from the dsm. Dsm hysteria.