Lewis M. Terman was a pioneer of intelligence testing in the United States. While a professor at Stanford University, he developed the Stanford-Binet IQ test, which became the standard against which other intelligence tests were measured for decades. Terman's longitudinal study of a cohort of individuals is well known for providing intimate understanding of the life experiences of individuals with high intelligence. Terman was born the 12th of 14 children on January 15, 1877, in rural Johnson County, Indiana. He was an eminent American psychologist who is most noted for his work in educational psychology. Terman joined the faculty of Stanford University in 1910, where he became professor of education in 1916, the year he published The Measurement of Intellect, which was the first comprehensive study of intelligence and initiated the longitudinal study of children with high IQs called the Genetic Studies of Genius. Terman was a pioneer in the development of intelligence and achievement tests, and his work has been denounced as a racist, elitist, and sexist whose work served to legitimize the inequities of capitalist society.