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## Curriculum Vitae Dr. Jane Goodall



**Name:** Jane Goodall  
**Born:** 3 April 1934

**Research priorities: primate research, behavior of apes, chimpanzees, participant observation method, ape habitats, nature conservation**

Jane Goodall is one of the most famous primatologists and has pioneered the behavioral science and field research of chimpanzees. She was able to gain new knowledge about chimpanzees through her “participant observation method”. This has led to a new understanding of these animals and their behavior.

### Academic and professional career

- since 1987 Book publications and lectures on the topics of chimpanzee protection, environmental pollution, and climate change
  - 1987 Withdrawal from active field research
  - 1977 Founding of the Jane Goodall Institute for Wildlife Research, Education and Conservation, California, USA
  - 1971 - 1975 Visiting professor at Stanford University, California
  - 1966 Founding of the Gombe Stream Research Center, Tanzania
  - 1962 - 1965 Ph.D. (by way of exception), University of Cambridge, UK
  - 1960 First research trip to Lake Tanganyika, today Gombe-National-Park, Tanzania, for observation and research of chimpanzees
  - 1957 First visit to Nairobi, Kenia, assisting anthropologist Dr. Louis Leakey
- Graduation from a higher commercial school in London and work as a secretary

## Honors and awarded memberships

2020	Tang Prize in Sustainable Development
2020	Honorary doctorate, University of Zurich, Switzerland
2019	Order of the Rokel, Republic of Sierra Leone
2015	Prize of Katalonia
2010	Bambi Award in the category "Our Earth"
2006	Legion of Honor, France
2006	60th Anniversary Medal of the UNESCO
2003	Dame Commander of the British Empire by Queen Elizabeth II.
2003	Benjamin Franklin Medal in Life Science
2003	Prince of Asturias Award
since 2002	United Nations Messenger of Peace
2002	Konrad Lorenz Prize
2001	Gandhi/King Award for Nonviolence, United Nations
1997	Tyler Prize for Environmental Achievement, University of Southern California, USA
1997	Common Wealth Award for Public Service
1997	Global 500 Award
1996	Woman of the Year
1996	Medal of Mount Kilimanjaro, Tanzania
1995	Commander of the British Empire
1995	Hubbard Medal, National Geographic Society
1995	J. Paul Getty Wildlife Conservation Prize
since 1990	Member of the National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina
1990	Kyoto-Prize
1989	International Children's Book Prize, Geneva
since 1988	Member of the American Philosophical Society
1987	Gregor Mendel Medal, National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina
1987	Schweitzer Medal, Animal Welfare Institute
since 1972	Honorary Member, American Academy of Arts and Sciences
1963	Franklin Burr Award, National Geographic Society

Honorary doctorates from the universities of Munich, Boston, Pennsylvania, Utrecht, Edinburgh, Ontario, Liverpool and Toronto

### Research priorities

Jane Goodall established a new method of animal observation – the “participant observation method”. She did not hide from the animals, but observed them openly and was finally accepted into their group. This way, she was able to identify new behaviors. She discovered that chimpanzees make and use tools. She was the first to observe how a chimpanzee used a branch as a tool to get food. She also recognized that every chimpanzee has its own character. However, she also noted that the animals wage war against each other and that cannibalism occurs.

Her method is now established as the “participant observation method”, many of her research studies are classics. She has thus shown that there are significant parallels between humans and chimpanzees and has redefined their relationship. She founded the “Jane Goodall Institute” in 1977 and started the “TACARE Program” in 1994 in the vicinity of Gombe National Park, a community-based conservation and development project that works with the local population to protect chimpanzee habitats and reduce poverty.

Since her withdrawal from active field research, she has traveled the world and lectured on environmental pollution and climate change. She fights for the protection of apes and is committed to promoting the respectful treatment of animals and nature by humankind.

In 2002 she was appointed UN Messenger of Peace. In 2018 a documentary film about her life was released in movie theaters. She was awarded the Tang Prize in the category “Sustainable Development” in 2020. The award states that she is being honored for her “ground-breaking discovery in primatology that redefines human-animal relationship and her lifelong, unparalleled dedication to the conservation of Earth environment.”