


**Wilhelm wundt founded the**

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At the end of this section, you will be able to: Understand the importance of Wundt and James in the development of psychology Appreciate Freud’s influence on psychology Understand the fundamental principles of Gestalt psychology Appreciate the important role behaviorism has played in the history of psychology Understand the fundamental principles of humanism Understand how the cognitive revolution shifted the focus of psychology to the mind Psychology is a relatively young science with its experimental roots compared to the previous example. As mentioned, anyone interested in exploring questions related to the mind has usually done so in a philosophical context prior to the 19th century. Two men, working in the nineteenth century, are generally credited as the founders of psychology as a science and academic discipline which was distinct from philosophy. Their names were Wilhelm Wundt and William James. This section will provide an overview of the paradigm shifts that have influenced psychology from Wundt and James to the present day. Wilhelm Wundt (1832-1920) was a German scientist, the first to be called a psychologist. His famous book entitled Principles of Physiological Psychology was published in 1873. Wundt regarded psychology as a scientific study of conscious experience, and he believed that the goal of psychology was to identify components of consciousness and how those components combined to lead to our conscious experience. Wundt used introspection (he called it “inner perception”), a process by which someone examines their conscious experience as objectively as possible, making the mind human like any other aspect of nature that a scientist has observed. Wundt’s introspection version used only very specific experimental conditions in which an external stimulus was designed to produce a scientifically observable (repeatable) experience of the mind (Danziger, 1980). The first strict requirement was the use of trained or practiced observers, which could immediately observe and report a reaction. The second requirement was the use of repeatable stimuli that always produced the same experience in the subject and allowed the subject to expect and therefore to be fully attentive to the inner reaction. These experimental requirements were put in place to eliminate “interpretation” from reporting internal experiences and to counter the argument that there is no way to know that an individual is observing his mind or consciousness precisely, since it cannot be seen by anyone else. This attempt to understand the structure or characteristics of the mind was known as structuralism. Wundt founded his psychology lab at the University of Leipzig in 1879. In this lab, Wundt and his students conducted on, for example, reaction times. A subject, sometimes in a room isolated from the scientist, would receive a stimulus like a light, an image, orThe reaction of the subject to the stimulus would be to push a button and a device would record the time to the reaction. Wundt could measure reaction time to a thousandth of a second (Nicolas & Ferrand, 1999). (a) Wilhelm Wundt is accredited as one of the founders of psychology. He created the first laboratory for psychological research. (b) This photo shows the sitting and surrounded by other researchers and equipment in the lab in Germany. However, despite the efforts of him to form individuals in the introspection process, this process has remained highly subjective, and there was very little agreement between individuals. As a result, structuralism fell please with the passage of the student of Wundt, Edward Titchener, in 1927 (Gordon, 1995). William James (1842À ¢ ¤, ~ 1910) was the first American psychologist who married a different perspective on how psychology should work. James was introduced to Darwin’s theory of evolution from natural selection and accepted as an explanation of the characteristics of an organism. The key to that theory is the idea that natural selection leads to organisms that are adapted to their environment, including their behavior. Adaptation means that a stretch of an organism has a function for survival and The reproduction of the individual, because it was naturally selected. When James saw it, the purpose of Psychology was to study the function of behavior in the world, and as such, his perspective was known as functionalism. Functionalism is “concentrated on how mental activities have helped an organism in an environment. Functionalism has a second, the most subtle meaning in that FUNZ Ionalist was more interested in the functioning of the whole mind rather than from its individual parts, which were at the center of structuralism. Like Wundt, James believed that introspection could serve as a means with which someone could study mental activities, but James also based on more objective measures, including the use of various recording devices, and concrete product exams of mental and anatomy and physiology activities (Gordon, 1995). William James, shown here in a self-portrait, was the first American psychologist. Perhaps one of the most influential and well-known figures in the history of psychology was Sigmund Freud. Freud (1856À ¢ ¤, ~ 1939) was an Austrian neurologist who was fascinated by patients suffering from À ¤, ~ À ¤” hysteria “and neurosis. The hysteria was an ancient diagnosis for disorders, mainly by women with a wide variety of symptoms, including physical symptoms and emotional disorders, none of which had an apparent physical cause. Freud theorized that many of him’s patients the problems arose from the unconscious mind. In the view of Freud, the unconscious mind was a deposit of feelings and impulses of which we have no awareness. Get access So, it was crucial for the right resolution of the patient’s problems. According to Freud, you could access the unconscious mind through the dream dream through the examination of the first words that came to the mind of people, and through seemingly innocent language slips. Psychoanalytic theory focuses on the role of the unconscious of a person, as well as on early childhood experiences, and this particular perspective has dominated clinical psychology for several decades (Thorne & Henley, 2005). (a) Sigmund Freud was a very influential figure in the history of psychology. (b) One of his numerous books. A General Introduction to Psychoanalysis, exposed his ideas on psychoanalytic therapy; was published in 1922. Freud’s ideas have been influential, and you will learn more about them by studying the development of life, personality and therapy. For example, many therapists strongly believe in the unconscious and impact of early childhood experiences on the rest of a person’s life. The method of psychoanalysis, which involves the patient in speaking of his experiences and of himself, although not invented by Freud, was certainly disclosed by him and is still in use. Many of Freud’s other ideas, however, are controversial. Drew Westen (1998) argues that many of Freud’s ideas are out of place, as they attack his old ideas without taking into account later writings. Westen also argues that critics do not consider the success of general ideas that Freud introduced or developed, such as the importance of childhood experiences in adult motivations, the role of unconscious motivations in guiding our behavior, the fact that motivations can cause conflicts that influence behavior, the effects of mental representations of ourselves and others in guiding our interactions, and the development of personality over time. Westen identifies further research support for all these ideas. More modern iterations of Freud’s clinical approach were empirically effective (Knekt et al., 2008; Shedler, 2010). Some current practices in psychotherapy involve the examination of unconscious aspects of the self and relationships, often through the relationship between therapist and client. Freud’s historical significance and contribution to clinical practice deserve to be included in the discussion of historical movements within psychology. Max Wertheimer (1880-1943), Kurt Koffka (1886-1941), and Wolfgang Köhler (1887-1967) were three German psychologists who emigrated to the United States at the beginning of the 20th century to escape Nazi Germany. These men have the merit of introducing psychologists in the United States to various Gestalt principles. The word Gestalt translates roughly with “all”; one of the greatest emphasis of Gestalt’s psychology concerns the fact that, although a sensory experience can be decomposed in individual parts, the way these parts interact with each other is oftenAt which the individual responds in perception. For example, a song can be composed of individual notes played by different instruments, but the true nature of the song is in the combinations of these notes that form the melody, rhythm and harmony. For many verses, this particular perspective would directly contradict the ideas of WundtÀ ¢ ¤ À ¤ on structuralism (Thorne & Henley, 2005). Unfortunately, moving to the United States, these men have been forced to abandon much of their work and could not continue to conduct large-scale research. These factors, together with the increase in behaviorism (described further) in the United States, have prevented the principles of Gestalt psychology to be so influential in the United States as they had been in their Germany Christmas (Thorne & Henley, 2005). Despite these problems, many Gestalt principles are still very influential today. Consider the human individual as a whole rather than as a sum of individual parts measured became an important foundation in humanistic theory at the end of the century. Gestalt’s ideas continued to influence research on feeling and perception. Structuralism, Freud and the Gestalt psychologists all dealt, in a way or other, to describe and understand the inner experience. But other researchers feared that inner experience could be a legitimate object of scientific investigation and instead preferred to study exclusively behavior, the objectively observable outcome of mental processes. The first work in the field of behavior was conducted by the Russian physiologist Ivan Pavlov (1849-1936). Pavlov studied a form of learning behavior called conditioned reflex, in which an animal or a human produced a reflex (unconscious) response to a stimulus and, over time, was conditioned to produce the response to a different stimulus that the experimenter associated with the stimulus original. The reflection with which Pavlov worked was the salivation in response to the presence of food. The reflection of salivation could be stimulated with a second stimulus, as a specific sound, submitted several times in association with the initial food stimulus. Once the answer to the second stimulus was “learned”, the food stimulus could be omitted. Pavlov’s «classical conditioning» is just a form of learning behavior designed by behaviorists. John B. Watson (1878-1958) was an influential American psychologist whose most famous work took place at the beginning of the 20th century to Johns Hopkins University. While Wundt and James worried about understanding conscious experience, Watson thought that the study of consciousness was defective. As he believed that the objective analysis of the mind was impossible, Watson preferred to focus directly on the observable behavior and try to control it. Watson was one of the main supporters to move the attention of psychology from the mind to behavior, and this observation and behavioral approach known as behaviorism. An important object of study by behaviorists was the behavior learned and its interaction with the innate qualities of the body. Animal behaviour commonly used in experiments experiments The hypothesis that what is learned with animal models can, to some extent, be applied to human behavior. In fact, Tolman (1938) declared, “I believe that everything that is important in psychology (except” issues involving societies and words) can be investigated essentially through the continuous experimental and theoretical analysis of the determinants of the behavior of rats At a point of choice in a labyrinth “. John B. Watson is known as the father of behaviorist within the psychology. The behavior dominated experimental psychology for several decades, and its influence is still felt today (Thorne & Henley, 2005). The behaviorism is largely responsible for the affirmation of psychology as a scientific discipline through its objective methods and above all experimentation. Furthermore, it is used in behavioral and cognitive-behavioral therapy. The behavior modification is commonly used in the classroom settings. The behaviorism has also conducted research on environmental influences on human behavior. B. F. Skinner (1904-1990) was an American psychologist. Like Watson, Skinner was a behaviorist, and focused on how behavior was influenced by her consequences. Therefore, Skinner spoke of reinforcement and punishment as main factors in driving behavior. As part of the search for him, Skinner developed a chamber that allowed to carefully study the principles of behavior modification through reinforcements and punishments. This device, known as an operating air conditioning chamber (or most commonly Skinner box), has remained a fundamental resource for researchers studying behavior (Thorne & Henley, 2005). (a) B. F. Skinner is famous for its research on operating conditioning. (b) modified versions of the operating air conditioning chamber, or Skinner box, are still widely used in search environments. (Credit A: Modifying the work of «Silly Rabbit» / Wikimedia Commons) The Skinner box is a room that is the subject from the external environment and has a behavior indicator like a lever or a button. When the animal presses the button or lever, the box is able to provide a positive reinforcement of behavior (such as food) or a punishment (like a noise) or a conditioner (like a light) that is related With positive reinforcement or punishment. The attention of Skinner on the positive and negative strengthening of the learned behavior has had a lasting influence in psychology, which has decreased with the development of research in cognitive psychology. Although this, conditioned learning is still used in the modification of human behavior. The two popular scientific books of Skinner, widely read and controversial, on the value of conditioning operating to create more happy lives, remains stimulating topics for his (Greengrass, 2004). At the beginning of the 20th century, American psychology was dominated by behaviorism and psychoanalysis. However, some psychologists felt uncomfortable with what they considered limited perspectives, being so influential in the field. They They to Freud’s pessimism and determinism (all actions guided by the unconscious). They also despised the reductionism, or simplifying the nature, of behaviorism. Behavior is also deterministic at its core, because it sees human behavior as entirely determined by a combination of genetics and environment. Some psychologists began to form their own ideas that emphasized personal control, intention and a true predisposition for “good” important for our self-concept and behavior. Thus humanism emerged. Humanism is a perspective within psychology that emphasizes the potential of the good that is innate to all human beings. Two of the best known advocates of humanistic psychology are Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers (OâHara, n.d.). Abraham Maslow (1908-1970) was an American psychologist who is best known for proposing a hierarchy of human needs in motivating behavior. Although this concept will be discussed in more detail in a later chapter, a brief overview will be provided here. Maslow said that as long as the basic needs needed for survival were met (e.g. food, water, shelter), higher-level needs (e.g. social needs) would begin to motivate behaviour. According to Maslow, the high-level needs relate to self-realization, a process through which we will reach our full potential. Obviously, the focus on the positive aspects of human nature that are characteristic of the humanistic perspective is evident (Thorne & Henley, 2005). Humanistic psychologists rejected, in principle, the approach to research based on reductionist experimentation in the tradition of physical and biological sciences, because it lacked the human being “everything.” Beginning with Maslow and Rogers, there was an insistence on a humanistic research program. This program has been largely qualitative (not based on measurement), but there are a number of quantitative research strains within humanistic psychology, including research on happiness, self-concept, meditation, and the outcomes of humanistic psychotherapy (Friedman, 2008). Carl Rogers (1902-1987) was also an American psychologist who, like Maslow, emphasized the potential of the good that exists in all people. Rogers used a therapeutic technique known as client therapy to help her clients deal with problems that led to their seeking psychotherapy. Unlike a psychoanalytic approach in which the therapist plays an important role in interpreting what conscious behavior reveals about the unconscious mind, client-oriented therapy involves the patient taking a leading role in the therapy session. Rogers believed that a therapist needed to show three characteristics to maximize efficacy: unconditional positive respect, genuineness and empathy. A positive condition refers to the fact that the therapist accepts their client for who they are, no matter what he or she might say. Given these factors, Rogers believed that people were more than capable Treat and work through your problems (Thorne & Henley, 2005). Humanism was influential to psychology as a whole. Both Maslow and Rogers are well-known names among psychology students (read more about both men later in this text), and their ideas have influenced many scholars. Furthermore, the Rogers client approach is still commonly used in psychotherapeutic settings today (OÀ ¢ ¤, ~ À ¢ ¤ “Hara, ND) the emphasis of the behaviorism of the cognitive revolution on the drink of objection and attention to External behavior had pulled out psychologists? The mind for a prolonged period of time. The first works of humanistic psychologists have redirected attention to individual man as a whole, and how to be conscious and automatic. In the 1950s, new disciplinary perspectives in linguistics, neuroscience and computer science were emerging, and these areas have revived interest in the mind as a focus of scientific investigation. This particular perspective has been known as the cognitive revolution (Miller, 2003). In 1967, Ulric Neenser published the first textbook entitled Cognitive Psychology, which served as a fundamental text in courses of cognitive psychology throughout the country (Thorne & Henley, 2005). Although no person is entirely responsible for starting the cognitive revolution, Noam Chomsky was very influential in the first days of this movement. Chomsky (1928À ¢ ¤, ~ ~), an American linguist, was dissatisfied with the influence that behaviorism had had on psychology. He believed that the focus of psychology on behavior was spotted and that the camp should re-incorporate mental functioning in the Its Purtview If any significant contribution to include behavior (Miller, 2003). Noam Chomsky was very influential in the beginning of the cognitive revolution. In 2010, this mural honoring it was placed in Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania. (Credit: Robert Moran) European psychology had never been influenced by behaviorism as American psychology; and so, the cognitive revolution helped to restore the communication lines between European psychologists and their American counterparts. Furthermore, psychologists have begun to collaborate With scientists in other fields, such as anthropology, linguistics, computer science and neuroscience, among others. This AP Interdisciplinary cap is often referred to as cognitive sciences, and the influence and prominence of this particular perspective resonates in modern psychology (Miller, 2003). The culture of multicultural psychology has important impacts on individuals and social psychology, but the effects of culture on psychology are studied. There is the risk that theories and psychological data derivatives À ¢

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