HISTORY/PERSPECTIVES

Psychology

Philosophy (understanding the world through introspection) and Physiology (the scientific study of organisms and their fx)

Ancient Greece (600-300 BC)
Hippocrates - Studied the human body, Father of medicine
Plato vs. Aristotle

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>PLATO</th>
<th>ARISTOTLE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mind/body</td>
<td>Dualism</td>
<td>Monism</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ideas are…</td>
<td>Innate</td>
<td>Experience</td>
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<td>Knowledge from…</td>
<td>Rationalism</td>
<td>Empiricism</td>
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Renaissance (1300-1600)
Francis Bacon - empirical, a theoretical

Beginnings of the Modern Period (1600-1750)
Rene Descartes - dualism, mentalistic, interactionist, Cogito Ergo Sum
John Locke - monist, Empiricism, Tabula Rasa

Modern Period (1600-1750)
James Mill (extreme empiricist), Monist – reductionist, Associationist
Immanuel Kant - Rationalism and empiricism, A Posteriori and A Priori

Early Psychological Perspectives
Structuralism - 1st major school of thought in psych. Goal was to understand the “structure” of the mind
William Wundt, G Stanley Hall, Edward Titchener
Functionalism - What do people do and why?
William James - Principles of Psychology
Mary Calkins
Pragmatism - Knowledge is validated by its usefulness
John Dewey - Education/learning and psychology
Associationism - How events are linked in mind - learning
Hermann Ebbinghaus - repetition / associations in memory
Edward Lee Thorndike - “Law of Effect” (satisfaction not time)

Behaviorism - From a desire to get to more concrete studies - away from introspection
John B. Watson - “give me a dozen healthy infants…”
S>R (automatic link)
Ivan Pavlov - conditioning of dogs - involuntary
BF Skinner - Experimental Analysis of BX. voluntary Operants (bx)

Cognitivism - Thought processes. Cognitions = thoughts. Serial vs parallel processing
Ulric Neisser

Psychoanalytic - Unconscious conflicts, Repressed urges, Childhood experiences, All thought, actions, emotions are determined (Determinism)
Sigmund Freud

Humanistic - Free will, Self-esteem, The Self, The human experience and potential
Abraham Maslow - self-actualization
Carl Rogers

Biological - Brain chemistry. Structure, function, anomalies…

Sociocultural - Cultural relativity, Social norms
John Berry

Sociobiological/Evolutionary - How human adapt and change with society, and how that influences their psyche,
Mutation/adaptation
Charles Darwin

Gestalt - “whole is greater than the sum of its parts”
Max Wertheimer

Dialectic - Hegel

Difference b/w psychologist and psychiatrist, Other career options