

Michelle Echeverria
Professor Flavin
Unit 1
1/21/22

Modern psychology is viewed as having roots in ancient scholarly philosophy as well as in both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries for several reasons:

Ancient Philosophy: The study of the mind and behavior has been a topic of interest for thousands of years, and ancient philosophers such as Aristotle and Plato made significant contributions to our understanding of the mind and human behavior. Their ideas about the nature of the mind and the relationship between the mind and the body laid the foundation for much of the psychological thinking that would come later.

Nineteenth century: The development of psychology as a separate scientific discipline began in the 19th century with figures such as Wilhelm Wundt and William James. They established the first psychological laboratories and formulated the first theories of the mind and behavior. This era is often referred to as the "birth of psychology" and is considered a major turning point in the development of the field.

Twentieth century: The 20th century saw the field of psychology continue to evolve and diversify. The emergence of new theoretical perspectives such as behaviorism, cognitive psychology, and humanistic psychology, as well as the advent of new methods and technologies, such as neuroimaging, have greatly expanded our understanding of the mind and behavior. Furthermore, the field of psychology has also been influenced by societal changes such as the women's rights movement and the civil rights movement.

All these factors have contributed to the development of psychology as it is known today, making it not only a scientific field but also an interdisciplinary one, where philosophy, biology, sociology, and other fields intersect.

