

Why is modern psychology viewed as having roots in ancient scholarly philosophy as well as in both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries?

Psychology is known to be one of the oldest scholarly disciplines and the newest. The reasons are because of its roots which can be traced back to the fifth century BC, where Greek philosophers Aristotle and Plato were contending with some issues that psychologists presently study. These topics are basic intro to psychology subjects like memory, learning, motivation, thought, perception, and abnormal behavior. Many psychology historians agree that these philosophers, over the past 2,500 years, were the ones who set the framework for the work that has been developed in psychology. The idea that physical and biological sciences' methods could be applied to mental phenomena was inherited from both philosophical thought and physiological investigations of the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries. A significant advancement came about in the last quarter of the nineteenth century when philosophers began to apply methods that were used and successful in biological and physical sciences. The union of the different study methods of physiologists and philosophers created the field of psychology. When researchers began to rely on controlled observation and experimentation to study the human mind, psychology began to have its own identity separate from its philosophical roots. Psychology found precise and objective ways of dealing with its subject matter. The history of psychology continued to develop tools, techniques, and methods after separating from philosophy. It was the era where modern psychology emerged.