

Modern psychology is viewed as having roots in ancient scholarly philosophy as well as in both the 19th and 20th centuries. The beginnings of ancient philosophy were filled with history and diverse ideas which came from philosophers such as Aristotle, Socrates and Plato. Psychology and philosophy both touch on memory, learning, motivation, thought, perception, and abnormal behavior. These two studies which are interested in human behavior emerged and evolved from one another. The difference between these two sciences came to light when the methods used to study human behavior relied less on speculation and their own experience but rather on carefully controlled observation and experimentation.

Modern psychology used tools and methods which had been in place and developed them into techniques which became more refined, identifying not only the questions asked but also the answers they obtained. During the 19th century psychology became an independent discipline as the study using theoretical rationales to study human behavior. Before this period, philosophy and psychology concentrated on the study of human behavior from different directions. These researchers who studied psychology relied on precise and objective ways and not on intuition as was the study before them.

During the 19th century, Wundt, a German physiologist, helped to place psychology on the map as a distinct scientific discipline. He drew together philosophical and scientific thought when studying human behavior. Wundt shaped the study of psychology through his vision. From this period on, the evolution of psychology continues to advance. Each psychologist brings their method and technique to this science and develops from those who came before them, bringing to the rest of us their unique and special contributions.