

Why Modern Psychology is viewed as having roots in Ancient Scholarly Philosophy as well as in both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Psychology is an area of study that has been around for a very long time. Although it may not have been its own separate subject until rather recently, its earliest history can be traced back to the time of the early Greeks. The origins of Psychology differ significantly from contemporary conceptions of the field. In order for researchers to gain the greatest depth of understanding of it, they need to spend time studying the origins and its history. Like with anything, by studying the history of Psychology, researchers are able to spot previous errors and build on research that had already been found.

During the 17th-century, the French philosopher Rene Descartes introduced the idea of 'Dualism'. This idea was that the mind and body were two establishments that interact to form the human experience. This was an early recognized form of Psychology which can nowadays be defined as 'the scientific study of the human mind and its functions, especially those affecting behavior in a given context'. These ideas mirror each other with the modern idea being a growth on previous findings.

Many other issues are still debated by psychologists today, such as the relative contributions of nature vs. nurture, rooted in these early philosophical traditions. The subject of Psychology is also developed on the subject of Philosophy. While early philosophers relied on methods such as observation and logic, today's psychologists utilize scientific methodologies to study and draw conclusions about human thought and behavior as well. Early physiological research on the brain and behavior had a dramatic impact on Psychology, ultimately contributing to applying scientific methodologies to the study of human thought and behavior.