

**Schulz: History of Modern Psychology  
Test on Chapter 1, 2, 3**

**Navarro 1**

**Diana Navarro  
Alliance University  
PSY 321 History of Modern Psychology  
Test on Chapter 1, 2, and 3  
Professor: Dr. Amy L. Flavin  
February 10, 2023**

**1. What are the academic disciplines that psychology was built upon?**

The academic disciplines that psychology was built upon was from the foundation of academic disciplines of philosophy, as they studied the human conditions of nature and behavior.

**2. Define the term *Zeitgeist* and name three factors that are part of it.**

Zeitgeist is defined as the intellectual and cultural climate or spirit of the times. The three factors were the job opportunities for psychologists due to the Wars of World War I and World War II. In addition, the factor of discrimination against women as psychologists, along with the discrimination against Jewish and Afro American college students.

**3. Define *determinism* and *empiricism*.**

Determinism is defined as the doctrine that every act is determined by past events.

Empiricism is defined as the pursuit of knowledge through the observation of nature and the attribution of all knowledge to experience.

**4. What are the differences between John Locke and Rene Descartes in terms of how they believed humans gained knowledge?**

John Locke believed humans gained knowledge by experience. Rene Descartes believed that humans are born with knowledge, called innate ideas.

**5. Define the *Spirit of Mechanism* and explain why it was important.**

The spirit of mechanism was defined as the image of the universe as a great machine. It was during the seventeenth century where machines were being created to replace physical labor. It is important because it was the doctrine that held all natural processes are mechanically determined and capable of explanation by the laws of physics and chemistry.

**6. What was unique about the way that James Mill viewed the human mind and what was his goal?**

James Mill believed that the human mind is born as a blank slate by which an experience can be registered. His goal was his commitment to determine the experiences that would fill his son, John's mind.

**7. What was the significance of David Kinnebrook's mistake?**

**8. Why were the early developments in physiology important to the field of psychology?**

**9. What was extirpation and of what value was it to psychology at that time?**

**10. Why did so many of the early developments in psychology happen in Germany?**

- 11. What was Hermann Helmholtz's major contribution to psychology?**
- 12. What is the two-point threshold?**
- 13. What is the just noticeable difference?**
- 14. What two ways did Fechner propose for measuring sensation?**
- 15. According to Fechner what does a change in sensation depend on?**

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**Navarro 5**

#### **References**

**Schulz, Duane P. & Schulz Sydney Ellen. 2015. *History of Modern Psychology 11<sup>th</sup> Edition*. ISBN-13:978-1-111-82932-2.**