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History of Psychology

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History Of Psychology Test 1

1. Philosophy and Physiology are the Academic Disciplines in which Psychology was built upon.
2. Zeitgeist is ‘the dominant ideology of a historical era, reflecting the main trend of social, philosophical, and scientific thoughts of that period in time.’ It stressors the role of situational factors such as economics, technology and social influences.
3. Determinism is ‘the view that free will is an illusion, and that our behavior is governed by internal or external forces over which we have no control.’
Empiricism is ‘the pursuit of knowledge through the observation of nature and the attribution of all knowledge to experience’

4. Descartes believed humans cannot believe their senses and began to question existence and claimed that we cannot know what real is whereas Locke believed humans could gain knowledge through experience and that nothing is innate.
5. The Spirit of Mechanism is when 'scientific observations are used to exemplify laws and then followed by using mathematical deduction to describe the law, and further, the universe itself.' It was important as mechanical machines became a part of everyday life with humans working alongside them.
6. James Mill strongly believed that all knowledge came from sense experience and that there are two kinds of sensations. The first when the object of sense is present and second when the object of sense is no longer present. His goal was to create a genius that would carry on the cause of utilitarianism after he was dead.
7. David Kinnebrooks' mistake led to the founding of the personal equation which is the margin of error from person to person.
8. Early Physiological research on the brain and behavior had a dramatic impact on Psychology and it ultimately contributed to applying scientific methods to the study of human thought and behavior.
9. Extirpation is defined as 'to destroy completely.' In psychology, it is the method of removing the organs of animals and making the predators extinct from their

class of habitats. This was useful and valuable to psychologists at that time as they could conduct experiments to evaluate the behavior of the animals after the removal of their organs.

10. In Germany all of the scientists were trained in Physiology and the actual Academic Discipline of Psychology was founded there at the end of the nineteenth century so people who studied it during university got jobs in that field once they had graduated.
11. Hermann Helmholtz investigated the speed of the neural impulse and used nerves of different lengths and recorded the delay between stimulation and muscle reaction. He found that neural impulses travel at a rate of 90 ft. per second.
12. The Two-Point Threshold is 'the threshold at which two points of stimulation can be distinguished as one'
13. The Just Noticeable Difference is 'the smallest difference that can be detected between two stimuli.'
14. Fechner proposed two methods for measuring sensation: the method of constant stimuli and the method of average error.
15. Fechner's law states that the strength of a sensation grows as the logarithm of stimulus intensity increases.