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Edward Bradford Titchener (1867-1927) was a loyal follower of Wilhelm Wundt and brought the system of psychology from Germany to the United States. He invented structuralism- which was a method of interpreting and analyzing consciousness and its compartments such as language, literature, and society and determine their structure. Structuralism also was contrasting elements of structure and show how they relate. An example of structuralism would be describing an orange. An orange is sweet, juicy, tangy, round, and bumpy.

Another contribution Titchener made to psychology was introducing psychology to Americans. According to Schulz, Titchener established his laboratory in Cornell, conducting research and writing over 60 scholarly articles. He supervised more than 50 doctoral candidates in psychology. He wrote books on experimental psychology and were widely used. His lectures were always filled, and he was praised as an outstanding teacher.

Titchener was a firm believer in his ideology. However, times were changing. There was an intellectual climate that was shifting, and Titchener was criticized for clinging to his old principles and methods. According to Schulz, "his efforts proved to be only one phase in its history. The era of structuralism collapsed when Titchener died." In other words, he was close-minded.