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TEST: Chapter 4 & 5

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History of Psychology - Chapter 4 Review

Wilhelm Wundt (1832-1920)

1. What made him the founder of psychology?

Wundt was credited as the founder of psychology because he established the first laboratory and edited the first journal. In addition, he promoted and advertised experimental psychology as a science. He proposed the theories, ideas, methods for others to evaluate, forming the foundation of psychology as a science and the foundation from which many more theories would emerge.

2. What goal did he announce in his book *Principles of Physiological Psychology*?

Wundt announced that his goal was to promote psychology as an independent science, since in those times, it was not considered to be science at all, but had more philosophical roots.

3. Gedankenmesser- "Thought meter" or "mind guage" An instrument that Wundt created from a pendulum clock to understand the issue of personal equation, which were common errors of measurements amongst astronomers due to individual differences. This instrument presented auditory and visual stimulus to measure the mental process of perceiving the two stimuli.

4. What two important things happened during the Leipzig years?

One Important thing that happened in Leipzig was that he established the first laboratory. Another important thing was that he wrote the first journal named *Philosophical Studies*, the official publication of the new laboratory and the new science. This made way to other laboratories being opened and his work was translated into different languages.

5. What two parts did psychology get divided into? Psychology was divided into the experimental and the social.
6. What did Wundt believe that psychology should be the study of? Wundt believed that psychology should be the study of consciousness.
7. Voluntarism: the power of the will to organize the mind's content into higher-level thought processes.
8. Mediate and immediate experience: mediate provides information about something other than the elements of that experience. Immediate is unbiased by interpretation.

9. Introspection according to Wundt: He believed that introspection was the observers internal perception, that only they could report on. He was interested in their conscious experience and not how outside observers would see and interpret it.
10. Wundt's three goals of psychology
 1. Analyze conscious processes into their basic elements
 2. Discover how these elements are synthesized or organized
 3. Determine the laws of connection governing the organization of the elements
11. Two elements of psychology
 1. Sensations: elementary form of experience classified by intensity, duration, and sense modality
 2. Feelings: Subjective complements of sensation that do not arise directly from sense organ but are a more complex state of a sensation.
12. Doctrine of Apperception – the law of psychic resultants: the process of organizing mental elements into a whole. Creates new properties from the combining of elements.
13. Wundt's legacy: Published results from experiments he did in his laboratory and tried to create a systemic theory of the nature of the mind. Wundt is known for introducing psychology as a new science and he set a foundation for future psychologists, whether they agreed with his theories or not.

Hermann Ebbinghaus (1850-1909)

1. The first to investigate Learning and Memory experimentally.
2. What did Ebbinghaus learn about nonsense syllables?

Ebbinghaus learned that nonsense syllables were needed to understand learning because regular words were already associated with memory and experience. He created nonsense to better measure people's ability to learn and memorize.
3. Forgetting curve: explains that material is forgotten quickly in the first few hours after having learned it and more slowly afterwards.
4. Sentence completion exercise (still used in psychology today):

Franz Brentano (1838-1917)

1. Contrast with Wundt: Unlike Wundt believing that psychology was experimental, Brentano believed that psychology should be empirical. Observation should be the primary method
2. What did Brentano argue should be the proper subject matter of psychology?
Brentano believed it was mental activity, such as mental action of seeing rather than the mental content of what a person sees.
3. In what two ways did Brentano believe you could study mental acts?
 1. Through memory by recalling the mental processes involved in a particular mental state
 2. Through imagination by imagining a mental state and observing the accompanying mental processes.

Carl Stumpf (1848-1936)

1. Stumpf was a major rival of Wundt's – what did he argue should be the primary data of psychology? Phenomena
2. What is phenomenology according to Stumpf? Introspective method that examined experience as it occurred and did not try to reduce it to elementary components. It approach knowledge with an unbiased description.

Oswald Kulpe (1862-1915)

1. How did Kulpe define psychology? As the science of the facts of experience that are dependent on the experiencing person
2. What was Kulpe's systematic experimental introspection? This was his introspective method that used retrospective reports of subjects' cognitive processes after they had completed an experimental task.
3. What did Kulpe mean by imageless thought? The idea that meanings in thought can occur without sensory or imaginal component.

History of Psychology - Chapter 5 Review

Edward Bradford Titchener (1867-1927) and Structuralism

1. Although he claimed to represent Wundt's ideas and theories in America, he did not actually do this - how exactly did he change Wundt's theories?
Titchener rejected Wundt's process of apperception that voluntarily organized elements or content of consciousness into higher-level cognitive processes. Titchener believed that elements of consciousness had mechanical linking through the process of association.
2. What did Titchener view the central task of psychology to be?
To discover the nature of elementary conscious experiences, to analyze consciousness into its component parts and determine its structure.

3. 1901-1905: During these years he wrote, *Experimental Psychology: A Manual of Laboratory Practice*, why is this noteworthy? They stimulated the growth of laboratory work in psychology in the US and influenced a generation of experimental psychologists.
4. Titchener's view of women: He supported women's advancement in psychology by accepting them into his graduates program, he awarded many women their doctorates when other programs wouldn't even accept them into their programs, and he supported women being hired as faculty. He also believed women were too pure to smoke in front of, which was he denied them entrance into his experimental meetings.
5. What did he believe the subject matter of psychology should be?
Conscious experience- experience is dependent on the person who is actually experiencing it.
6. What was meant by stimulus error?
Confusing the mental process under study with the stimulus or object being observed.
7. For Titchener what was meant by introspection?
His form of introspection involved self-observers that were rigorously trained to unlearn describing experience or stimulus by their familiar state and instead describe them by their elements.
8. Titchener's three essential problems of psychology
 1. Reduce conscious processes to their simplest components
 2. Determine laws by which these elements of consciousness were associated
 3. Connect the elements with their physiological conditions
9. Titchener's three elementary states of consciousness
 1. Sensations
 2. Images
 3. Affective states
10. Titchener presented a list of what he believed to be 44,500 elements of sensation – all of which he believed could be categorized according to four characteristics basic to all sensations.
 1. Quality
 2. Intensity
 3. Duration
 4. Clearness

11. Criticisms of Structuralism

Introspection- Critics felt his way of training the observers did not make sense because if they had to unlearn familiar themes while they described their experience with a sensation, how credible is their description if they are using the same “familiar themes.”

12. Contributions of Structuralism

Titchener’s method clearly defined conscious experience and his method of introspection is still used in some areas of psychology.