

Autumn Nash
Dr. Amy Flavin
PSY 321 Ch 4 & 5 Test Review
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History of Psychology - Chapter 4 Review

Wilhelm Wundt (1832-1920)

- What made him the founder of psychology?

William founded the first lab for psychological research and began experimental psychology.

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

In Wundt's book, he announced that he had the goal to understand and study consciousness.

- Gedankenmesser

A thought meter that Wundt made that shows hearing and sight stimuli to prove that people cannot focus on two things at once

- What two important things happened during the Leipzig years?

The first psychological laboratory was here and

- What two parts did psychology get divided into?

Philosophy and biology

- What did Wundt believe that psychology should be the study of?

The scientific study of the conscious experience

- Voluntarism

This concept is the power to organize mental material into deeper thought processes

- Mediate and immediate experience

Mediate experience is mediated by past experiences and immediate is based on

- Introspection according to Wundt

Its a concept described by looking at oneself and examining personal thoughts and emotions

- 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

- Two elements of psychology
 - 1. feelings
 - 2. sensations
- Doctrine of apperception – the law of psychic resultants

The active process of how mental elements are organized that leads to creative synthesis and emergent qualities

- Wundt's legacy

Founder of psychology, made the first laboratory and experimental psychology and wrote several books about psychology

Hermann Ebbinghaus (1850-1909)

- The first to investigate _____ and _____ experimentally.

Learning and memory

- What did Ebbinghaus learn about nonsense syllables?

That they are harder to learn than meaningful material

- Forgetting curve

A model that shows the decline of memory over time

- Sentence completion exercise (still used in psychology today)

It was used as an intelligence test where a respondent is shown a few words or sentences and asked to fill in blanks then their answers would be studied.

Franz Brentano (1838-1917)

- Contrast with Wundt

He did not study content of conscious experience but focused on the empirical perspective

- What did Brentano argue should be the proper subject matter of psychology?

Mental activity

- In what two ways did Brentano believe you could study mental acts?

Memory and imagination

Carl Stumpf (1848-1936)

- Stumpf was a major rival of Wundt's – what did he argue should be the primary date of psychology?

Phenomena

- What is phenomenology according to Stumpf?

It is the belief that an individual is formed from their reactions to phenomena every day.

Oswald Kulpe (1862-1915)

- How did Kulpe define psychology?

Kulpe saw psychology as a science that focused on experiences that were dependent on the experiencing individual through experimental psychology.

- What was Kulpe's systematic experimental introspection?

It was a method of an individual reporting what they experienced after a task of memory, judgement or thought and getting research off of that.

- What did Kulpe mean by imageless thought?

It was a concept that words or signs are not always attached to an experience.

History of Psychology - Chapter 5 Review

Edward Bradford Titchener (1867-1927) and Structuralism

- 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?

His main focus was on structuralism of the mind which he brought to the United States but Wundt's main focus was the organization of the elements of consciousness.

- What did Titchener view the central task of psychology to be?

He viewed the central task of psychology was to study, analyze and explain the structuralism of the mind.

- 1901-1905: During these years he wrote _____, why is this noteworthy?

Experimental Psychology: A Manual of Laboratory Practice; It was noteworthy because it started a movement for laboratory work and experimental psychologists.

- Titchener's view of women

Titchener did not think women could handle smoking, sharing opinions, and critiquing in his experimentalist group meetings; but he did allow them in his classes at a university.

- What did he believe the subject matter of psychology should be?

Conscious experience

- What was meant by stimulus error?

Confusing the stimulus or what is being observed with the mental process that is supposed to be studied.

- For Titchener what was meant by introspection?

It was a method where observers would study each aspect of one's conscious state rather than giving insight on their response to a stimulus

- Titchener's three essential problems of psychology

- 1. Reduce conscious processes to their simplest forms
- 2. Determine laws by which these elements of consciousness were associated
- 3. Connect the elements with their physiological conditions

- Titchener's three elementary states of consciousness

- 1. sensations
- 2. images
- 3. Affective states

- 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

- Criticisms of Structuralism

The criticisms of his work were on introspection which some believed it made other assessments lack credibility as he added the observation aspect and they questioned what the trained observers were to do when observing which made their observations unreliable

- Contributions of Structuralism

They appreciated that he focused on the conscious experience, research message, self observation. And now introspection is defined as a verbal report based on experience. Structuralism was an idea to oppose so it brought about new developments.