

**Schulz: History of Modern Psychology
Short Essays Test on chapters 6-8**

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PSY 321 History of Modern Psychology
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March 10, 2023**

Charles Darwin's idea of evolution was different and made it the center of attention of the new psychology from the composition of consciousness to its functions. It was certain to happen that a school of thought would be established. Functionalism was defined as the system of psychology concerned with the mind or how the mind operates, or how it is used by an organism to adapt to its environment. Their investigations of the mind were not from the point of view of elements and structure but from an amalgamation of functions and processes that open onto practical consequences in the real world. The investigations of Wundt and Titchener did not divulge the results or accomplishments of the human mind activity. Because of the results of a further development and special value of cognitive functions, the functionalists became fascinated in the potential applications of psychology to the daily troubles of how human beings operated and adapted in different environments. The high-speed establishment of applied psychology in the United States was probably the most dominant legacy of the functionalist movement.

The psychologists incorporated with functionalism did not plan to develop a new school of thought. They responded in opposition to the constraints of Wilhelm Wundt's structure of psychology and Edward B. Titchener's structuralism. They did not wish to supplant structuralism nor Wundt's form of psychology with another formalism. It was not the objective of the leaders of functionalism to consolidate several characteristics of a school of thoughts. Their objective was to alter and change its accepted theory without deliberately attempting to replace it. John Dewey and James Rowland Angell played a part in the establishment of the functionalist school of thought in the University of Chicago. Psychology was established to the research of infants, children, and individuals with a mental condition. They broaden the introspective method with data acquired from other methods, such as physiological research, mental tests, questionnaires, and objective descriptions of behavior. The methods that were discarded from structuralists became regarded and acceptable sources of information for psychology.

Evolution or Social Darwinism was accepted in New York through Herbert Spencer during the nineteenth century. Spencer disputed the process of all features of the universe is evolutionary, together with human nature and character including social institutions are in line with the principle of survival of the fittest. A phrase invented by Spencer. William James was the founder of the new scientific psychology, and his projects were the major American forerunner of functional psychology. He disagreed with Wundt's elements of consciousness and came up with a new idea of consciousness called the stream of consciousness. In addition, William James was the instrument that helped Mary Whiton Calkins into graduate university degree at Harvard, due to the discrimination against women psychologists.

Wilhelm Wundt educated American students and taught them his form of psychology. These students became the first American psychologists to return to their native home. They modified Wundt's form of psychology and reorganized it, converting it into an aggressive American method. They began to investigate the ability and potential of the mind and not what the mind is. Some psychologists were creating functionalist approach in academic laboratories while others were creating laboratories outside the premises of a university. This progress in connection with practical psychology was coming into existence at the same time that functionalism was being established as a separate school of thought. The revolution of applied psychology was birthed and put into practice, to be utilized in the real world. The American psychologists applied their psychology into the schools, factories, advertising agencies, courthouses, child guidance clinics and mental health centers. They made different the nature of American psychology increasingly significant than functionalism's academic establishers.

James McKeen Cattell developed a practical test oriented to begin the study of mental process. Although, Wundt was not a fan of statistics, Francis Galton's affect, motivated Cattell on the graphic display of data. Statistics distinguished psychology in America and was often used by Galton, Ebbinghaus, Hall and Thorndike. Mental tests and the Stanford Binet Test / Intelligence quotient (IQ) were developed by psychologists. Because of the rise of mental illness during and after World War II, psychologists were in demand to give psychological attention to millions of men who needed treatment for psychiatric purpose. In addition, millions of men who served during the war, suffered from anxiety, depression, uncontrolled anger, antisocial attitudes, and chronic behaviors. Programs were established by the military to help and tend to the personnel's psychological disturbances.

References

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