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History of Psychology

1. The disciplines of psychology are understood by examining the different viewpoints that Psych is built upon; psychoanalytic, behavioristic, humanistic, and cognitive. These four are few of the many perspectives that can be used to explain the varied experiences we all share, and have done or seen over history. Psychology disciplines helped explain the activities of people and events as well as the urges and personalities in behaviors of people in different situations. Three primary elements of psychology were founded upon "Id", "Ego" and "Super Ego". These three elements were defined by Sigmund Freud who is regarded as the "Father of Psychoanalysis".
2. The Zeitgeist factors are characterized by a wide array of topics such as the political, cultural, economic, social, and disciplinary circumstances that have affected the quantity, and quality of creativity in a particular time and place. Scholars have long maintained that the German words Zeit, means "time," and Geist, meaning "spirit" or "ghost". The Zeitgeist can assume two forms: internal and external. The internal concerns with the conditions of creative achievement. Whereas the external Zeitgeist regards the circumstances outside a particular domain. Most forms of creativity are the partial function of both internal and external Zeitgeists. This theory stresses factors as economics, technology, and social influences and compare it in relation to the history gathered in regards to mankind.
3. Determinism: Is based on cause and effect relations and lawfulness. Empiricism: Is based on facts, observation, and experimentation. To give more detail; Determinism is the attitude of science that believes all events in the universe are orderly, lawful (consistent), and occur as the result of other events. This would suggest that behavior is not a random occurrence but rather that all events have causes. Empiricism involves gaining knowledge through the senses, rather than through innate ideas. Stating that all our acquired knowledge is gained through sense perception. The only issue involves what the source is of those sense perceptions.
4. Rene Descartes and John Locke both believed that us as humans gain knowledge differently. Descartes believes we cannot believe our senses, and begins to question existence stating we cannot know what real is. Descartes says that the self is, and is only, the thinking soul. On the other hand, John Locke believes that all knowledge comes from experience, and nothing is innate. In contrast, to Descartes Locke says the self is both the soul and the body.
5. Used scientific observation to demonstrate laws, followed by using mathematical deduction to describe the law, and ultimately the universe
6. Mills cared deeply for education and psychology. Mills viewpoint was that people best learn about on their own based off opinions and activities that they partake in. He also argued for the need to respect individuality. He discusses that a person must be challenged even if correct, and will only truly understand if challenged and proven to be true. According to Mill the only proof that something is desirable is that people actually desire it. Mill's primary reason for this position is that experiments in living permit people to find their own paths to self-fulfillment
7. Kinnebrook mistake led to the founding of the "personal equation" which is the idea that our perception of an event will vary from person to person. The significance is that thru his mistake it was realized that the idea birthed the science of experimental psychology.
8. The early developments of Physiology help us understand the mind and self-awareness which relates to psychology. Attempting to find out how people take in information, how they think and process what will actually be stored into memory. Physiology, is an ever-changing field that explores

the inner workings of the human mind. Integrating the field of psychology which premise is a broad one that incorporates the study of cognitive, emotional, and social processes, as well as behavior.

9. Extirpation is a technique that was used for determining the function of a given part of an animal's brain by removing or in some way destroying it, thus observing the resulting behavior changes. The psychologists conducted experiments to evaluate the behavior of the animals. Their goal was to investigate after the removal of the animal organs what would be the causation or change that followed or occurred.
10. Germany had an inductive approach, primarily interested in biology, using a plethora of different sciences and methodologies to create new theories in order to develop innovative disciplines that carried on to the future such as linguistics and psychology.
11. Helmholtz by measuring the speed of the neural impulses and exploring the physiology of hearing and vision was able to point out that our senses can deceive us and aren't a reflection of the outside world. Helmholtz also concluded our senses are responsible for the formation of visual interpretation.
12. It is defined as the smallest distance between two points of stimulation on the skin, at which the two stimuli are perceived as two stimuli rather than as a single stimulus.
13. The just noticeable difference applies to all senses when you hold two objects of different weights, the just noticeable difference would be the minimum weight difference between the two that you could sense. Simply put the minimum difference between two stimuli that is just detectable by a person.
14. He proposed the three methods of measurement were the method of just-noticeable differences, the method of constant stimuli, and the method of average error. Stating that the mind and body, though appearing to be isolated, they are in actuality different sides of one reality.