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Chapter 6 mainly focuses on the theories of functionalism from the perspectives of Charles Darwin and his cousin Francis Galton. Darwin's main contribution to functionalism was that he changed the focus of psychology to the functions of consciousness, as opposed to the previous focus of the structure of consciousness. He viewed functionality to be more important to study how people adapted to their environment consciously, rather than just the structure of their consciousness. Charles Darwin also focused on animal psychology to prove the continuity between species and show the inevitability of evolution, meaning natural selection, and how species adapt and change over time in order to survive. This was crucial to understanding human behaviors too. Next, Darwin brought about methods and data from different fields of study beyond psychology such as archaeology. And last, Darwin focused on measuring individual differences, and studying the variations among the same species. This ties to the development and practice of the Functionalist school of thought because his theory of evolution studied how humans function in order to survive. His cousin Francis Galton focused on mental inheritance and furthering the studies of individual differences in humans, similar to Darwin's theories. Mental inheritance refers to nature being prominent in strong genes being passed down, and the environment not affecting that. He also believed that the more intelligence you had, the higher sensory functioning you had. So he created a test to have individuals use various instruments to measure reactions to lights, sounds and weights. After testing 9000 people on 17 tests, his data was shown to be reliable but not valid. He contributed word association, mental imagery research, and power of prayer to the functionalist school of thought to show the functions of the conscious and influence of the unconscious on the behaviors and functions on thought processes.

Chapter 7 focuses on the perspectives of Herbert Spencer, William James and G. Stanley Hall with theories like functional inequality. Herbert Spencer theorized that all parts of the universe were evolutionary, including human characteristics and institutions in society. He also believed in "survival of the fittest", in relation to Darwin's theory of evolution, that there was a natural order of things in life and as long as there was no interference with that, humans would behave and live how they are supposed to in accordance with their "fitness". He did not believe in helping the poor or giving education as that would interfere with natural order. Next, William James was an important figure in psychology, but mostly seen as notoriously known for his interests in mental telepathy, communicating with the dead and spiritualism. He published "The Principles of Psychology" in hopes of showing the science of psychology, but from his critics, he was turned off to psychology and went into philosophy. His book offered a different view of psychology, in that it aligns with functionalism. He saw consciousness as a flow that cannot be divided without distorting it, known as stream of consciousness. He also used the comparative method to prove introspection and experimentation works and relates to how species react to their environment. Finally, he saw people had three components: material, social and spiritual selves. This led to functional inequality, where women were not regarded in psychology. Mary Whiton Calkins denied her degree at first, but was given the position of president of the APA and did receive her degree eventually. This ties to functionalism, because Darwin taught that males had higher physical abilities than females, leading many psychologists to believe that women had

smaller brains and were less intelligent. And finally, G. Stanley Hall was a scientist with many achievements, including receiving the first American doctoral degree, the first American student in the first lab, made the first American psychology lab, wrote the first American psychology journal, was the first president of Clark University, and the first president of the APA. His largest contribution to psychology, and specifically functionalism was his theories on adolescents being seen as their own stage of development, not merging with children or adults. He saw the adolescent years to be crucial as there are many trying challenges that shape humans. While functionalism was not a school of thought, it was seen through these different perspectives as studying functions of thought processes as opposed to structure of consciousness.

Chapter 8 talks about applied psychology, which led to the legacy of functionalism. This chapter focuses on the growth of psychology, intelligence testing, clinical psychology, and industrial organizational psychology. First, the growth of psychology really occurred between 1880 and 1900 with labs being created, journals being published, and doctoral programs being formed. An influential person mentioned in this chapter was James McKeen Cattell who studied individual differences and reaction times. He bought Wundt his first typewriter and taught him how to use it, however was seen as a disappointment because he was not extremely smart. He wanted his children to marry children of college professors and even bribed them to do so because he believed in the other psychologist's views of mental inheritance. He theorized the term of mental tests which measured sensorimotor skills by creating tests of mental abilities in memory, attention, comprehension and imagination which discounted Galton's idea because he found his children had the same ability as adults. Next, Lightner Witmer started clinical psychology where they tested and observed to prove theories. Lillian Gilbreth received a degree in industrial organizational psychology where she went on to promote time and motion analysis that improves efficiency on the job. Some important notes in this chapter that are related to functionalism include Cattell's contributions as a psychologist to WWI that made psychology more prominent in studying human functions. Also people began to believe that psychologists could fix mental processes regarding marriage problems and job dissatisfaction in order to improve functionality of the conscious. And the APA changed their membership and their inclusivity to include clinical psychologists that studied functionalism.