

Psychology

The scientific study of behavior (what to do) and mental processes (inner thoughts, memories, and feelings) of organisms.

Philosophy & Physiology - two disciplines combined to create psychology.
social cultural, behavior & mental process.

Early ~~theory~~ theoretical approaches or schools of thoughts.

- Structuralism (Wilhelm Wundt) - Experimental (Basic Research) - Basic elements of thought
- ~~Formal~~ Functionalism (William James) - Experimental (Applied Research) - Evolved purpose of thought.
- Gestalt - Experimental (Basic and Applied ~~Research~~ Research) - thought as organized wholes.
- Psychoanalytic (Sigmund Freud) - Practitioner - unconscious influences on behavior.
more focusing of finding the element that build up consciousness.

Structuralism - early approach or school of thought that focused on the elements or building blocks of consciousness (structures).

- Sensation, Perception, Images, Emotion, Thinking.
- Introspection: The process of describing thoughts, feelings, and emotions. Involves asking subjects to reflect on their current state of consciousness by responding to objects and other stimuli.

Wilhelm Wundt

- WW ~~established~~ established the 1st research laboratory in psychology at the University of Leipzig.
- Believed psychology was the science of conscious experience that could be studied scientifically

with introspection.

- ~~to~~ Combines physiology and philosophy and scientific method to create psychology.

revolutionary.
Focusing on the purposes of those elements.

~~From~~ Functionalism - Early approach or school of thought that focus on the evolved purposes (functions) of the elements of ~~some~~ consciousness.

William James.

- American ~~psychology~~ psychologist who established functionalism.
- The principles of Psychology (1890) discussed topics like brain function, habit, memory, sensation, perception, and emotion.
- Stream of Consciousness: The mind experiences thought as a flow of ever-changing sensations, emotions, and ideas. This view contradicts the idea of thought consisting of stable components in structuralism.

Gestalt - early approach or school of thought that focus on the study of consciousness that included the study of perception, sensation, learning, and problem-solving.

Focusing on a bigger picture.
the whole of consciousness.

- The emphasis was on the whole of consciousness being greater than the sum of the

parts (structures).

Not really a representative.
Maybe Max Wertheimer (1880-1943).

Psychoanalytic - early approach or school of thought that is the theoretical basis for Freud's psychoanalytic psychoanalysis method.

- Behaviors and mental processes are caused by unconscious forces such as unresolved childhood conflicts (e.g. ~~the~~ fixation).
- Behaviors and mental processes are impacted by the ability of the ego to meet conflicting demands of the id and superego.

Key individual: Sigmund Freud.

Modern Approaches: Main purpose: using them to explain mental / behavior process.

• Psychodynamic

• Behavioral - Research focus: Classical conditioning (learning)

• Humanistic

• Cognitive

• Biological

• Evolutionary

• Sociocultural

• Biopsychosocial: The process of using two or more perspectives to explain behavior or mental