

Introduction To Psychology
Chapter 1

Aristotle 384-322 BC

- Tabula Rasa: Blank Slate

Rene Decartes

- Dualism
- Father' of modern philosophy
- **"If you would be a real seeker after truth, it is necessary that at least once in your life you doubt, as far as possible, all things."**

John Locke

"The Philosopher of Freedom." "Good and evil, reward and punishment, are the only motives to a rational creature: these are the spur and reins whereby all mankind are set on work, and guided."

David Hume

All Knowledge comes from experience

Introduction To Psychology

- What is Psychology?
- Goals of Psychology

Early Scientific Approaches

- Early Scientific Approaches to Psychology
- Introspection:
- Structuralism:
- Functionalism:
- Behaviorism:
- Psychoanalysis:
- Gestalt:
- Humanistic:
- Cognitive:

Wilhelm Wundt 1832-1920

- Introspection: Trained self-observation
- Conscious processes and immediate experience

William James 1842-1910

- Functionalism: The function of mind and behavior in an organism’s interactions with the environment

Edward Titchener 1867-1927

- Structuralism: Sensations, images and feelings are thought to be the very elements of the mind's structure.

B.F. Skinner 1904-1990

- The Behavior of Organisms

John Watson 1878 - 1958

- Founder of behaviorism:Argued strongly against structuralism and contended that psychology should focus only on *measurable and observable behavior* -- *behaviorism*.

Contemporary Approaches

- The Behavioral Approach
- The Psychodynamic Approach
- The Cognitive Approach
- The Behavioral Neuroscience
- The Evolutionary Psychology Approach
- The Sociocultural Approach

Major Subfields of Psychology

- Clinical or Counseling
- Cognitive
- Comparative
- Developmental
- Educational
- Industrial or Organizational
- School
- Social
