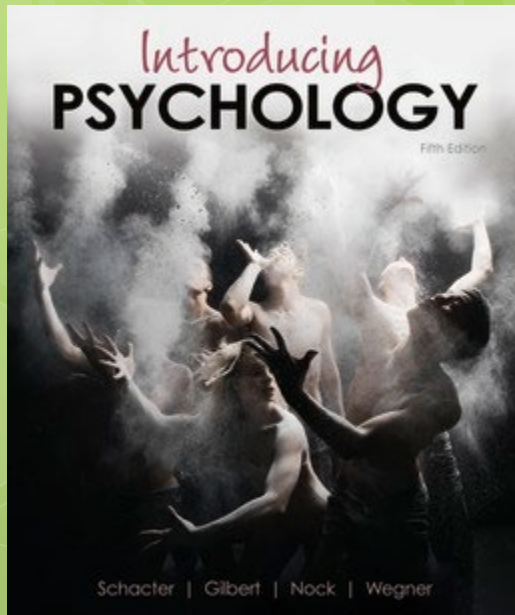


Psychology: The Evolution of a Science



Psychology

- **Psychology**: the scientific study of the mind and behavior
 - **Mind**: private inner experience
 - **Behavior**: observable actions of human beings and nonhuman animals
- Interesting
- Knowledge – Why do things work the way they do?
- Helping people
- Public Health and Policy



ADAM

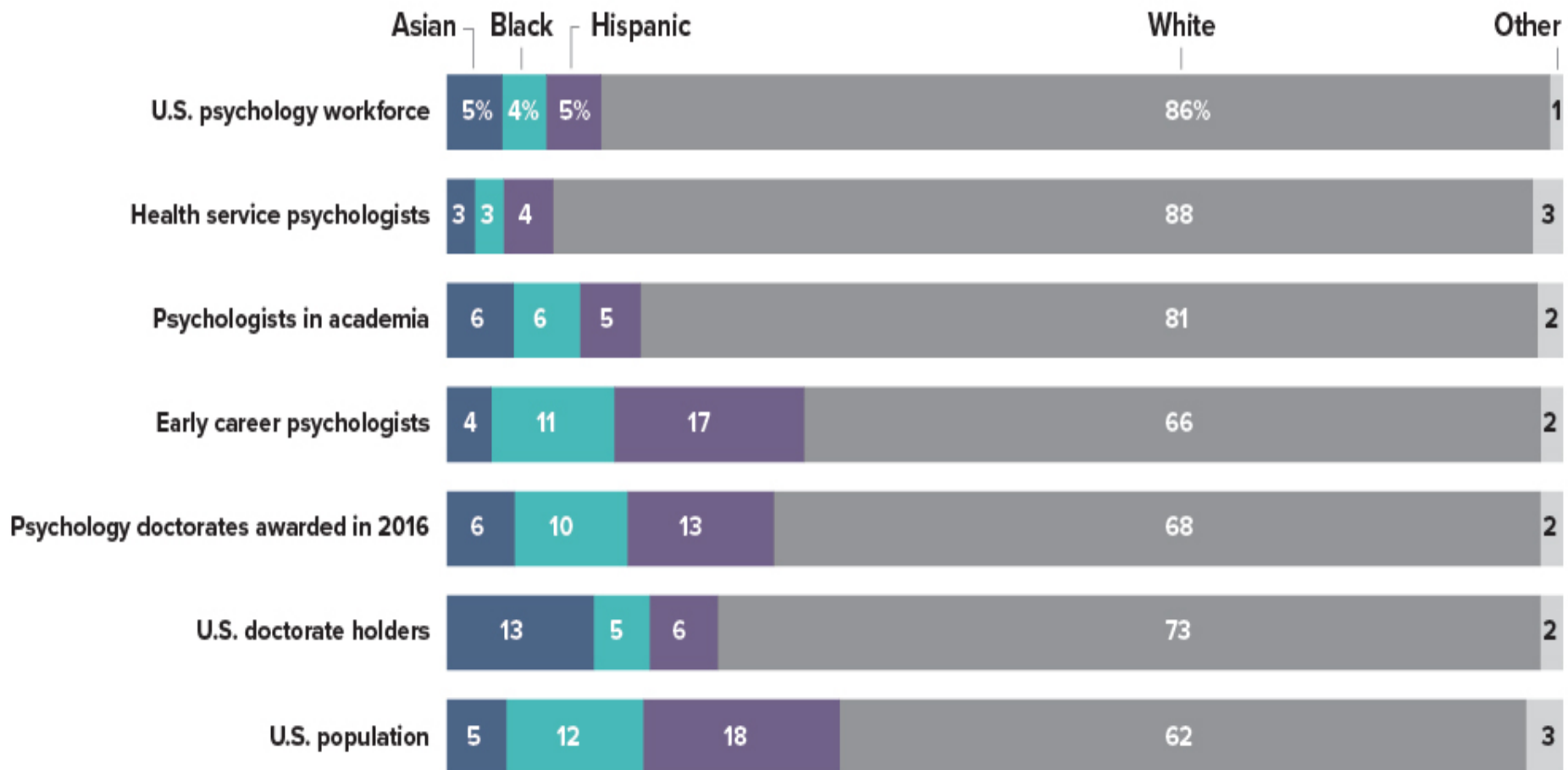


How diverse is the psychology workforce?

News from APA's Center for Workforce Studies

By Luona Lin, MPP, Karen Stamm, PhD, and Peggy Christidis, PhD

February 2018, Vol 49, No. 2



Psychology's Ancestors: The Great Philosophers

Kant

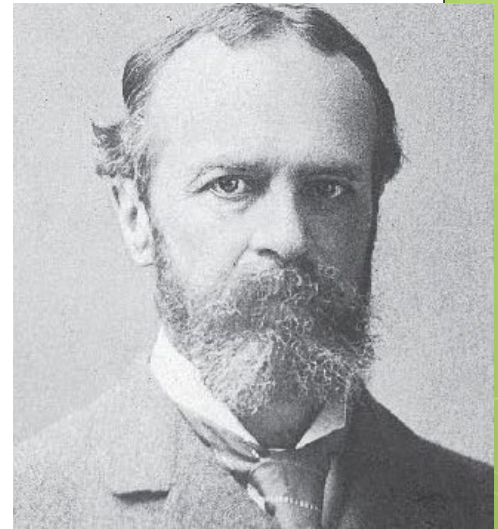


Locke

- ◉ **Nativism:** the philosophical view that certain kinds of knowledge are innate or inborn
 - ◉ **Nature** - our biological endowment, especially the genes we receive from our parents
 - ◉ Innate, Nativist, Intuitive, Genes, Biology
- ◉ **Philosophical empiricism:** the philosophical view that all knowledge is acquired through experience
 - ◉ **Nurture** refers to the wide range of environments, both physical and social, that influence our development
 - ◉ Learned, Empiricism, Environment, Experience, Culture

1. Functionalism: study how mental abilities allow people to adapt to their environments

- ◉ **William James (1842-1910):**
- ◉ First to take scientific approach to study Psychology
 - ◉ Emphasis on how the mind functions
 - ◉ Wider variety of participants
 - ◉ Adaptability and intelligence
 - ◉ Compared individual differences
 - ◉ Women differ in ability and personality compared to men.



2. **Structuralism**: analyze the mind by breaking it down into its basic components

- ◉ **Wilhelm Wundt (1832-1920)**: aka 'father of psychology' opened the first psychological laboratory
- ◉ **Consciousness**: a person's subjective experience of the world and the mind
- ◉ **Introspection**: the subjective observation of one's own experience

